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MOHONK CONFERENCE RESULTS IN OPENING OF TWO PROBLEMS

Control of Philippines and Care of Caribbean Coast Lands Are Foreshadowed in Addresses of Speakers

ACTION EXPECTED

Provincial Officials Believe Congress Will Take Up Fundamental Issues of Territorial Expansion

BY GEORGE PERRY MORRIS
LAKE MOHONK, N. Y.—The significant features of the conference on dependent peoples, just held at this mountain resort, have been two: Re-opening of the ethical issues involved in American control of the Philippines, and inclusion of the lands along the Caribbean sea and their social, racial and political problems within the purview of debate by the speakers.
The presence of William A. Jones of Virginia, and his advocacy of his bill before Congress which names 1921 as the year when the United States will retire from the Philippines, no doubt is accountable for the importance which discussion of the Filipino problem assumed. His point of view, reinforced by the arguments of other American speakers and by eloquent pleas of Filipinos present, was heartily supported by an abiding minority.
Over against this argument was put the demand of men formerly in the Philippines service, men like Judge Tracy of Albany, N. Y., and Prof. Jenks of the University of Minnesota, and of clergymen like the Rev. S. B. Rossier of Manila and Prof. A. B. Hart of Harvard University, that nothing be done hastily in the way of premature concession of independence.
The ground of this opposition in some cases is based on solicitude for the welfare of the Filipinos; in others, for the Asiatic interest of the United States, but in every case there is a determination to defend from attack the

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SIMMONS COLLEGE WILL OBSERVE ITS TENTH ANNIVERSARY

Commemorating the completion of the tenth year of work at Simmons College, a special service is to be held in Harvard church, Harvard street, Brookline, Wednesday afternoon, when faculty, students and alumnae will attend. Invitations have been sent to all former students, but in other respects the service is to be private. It will be conducted on lines similar to that of the weekly chapel services, held at the Church of the Disciples on Peterborough street, Boston.

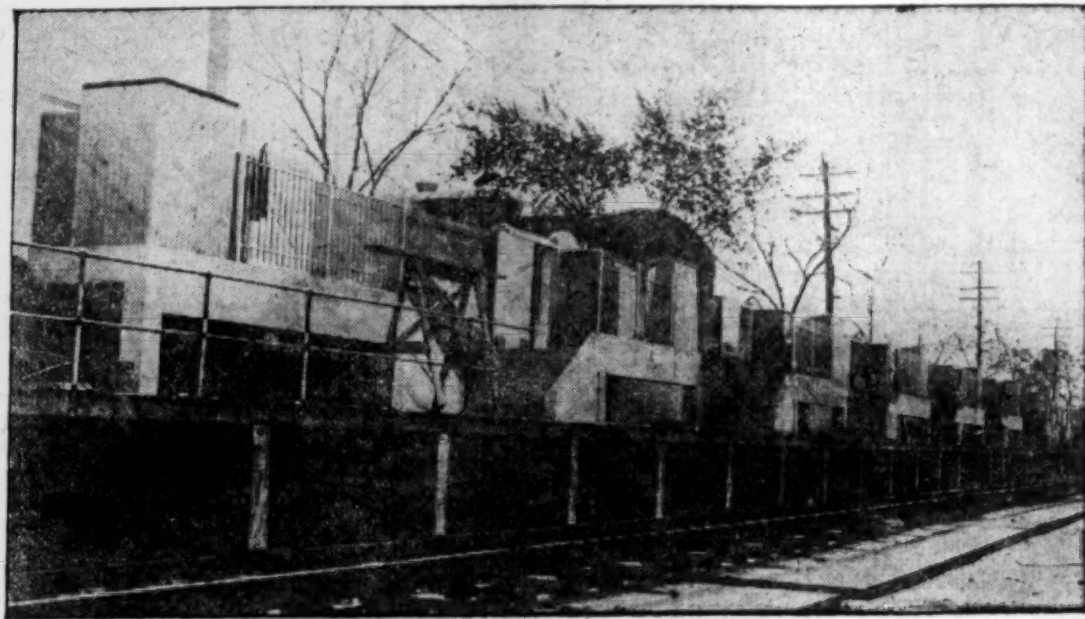
POTATO DEALERS FILE COMPLAINT

WASHINGTON—In a complaint filed with the interstate commerce commission today the Boston Potato Receivers Association, a voluntary association of produce dealers of which John J. Lane is president, allege that heater charges of the Boston & Maine, Canadian Pacific and many other lines for transportation of potatoes in the autumn and winter months are excessive and should be reduced at least 20 per cent.
The association also declares that the heater charge should not apply prior to Dec. 1 nor after March 31 in any season.

SERIES OF HIGHEST GRADE THEATRICAL PLAYS IS TO BE GIVEN AT LOW PRICES FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

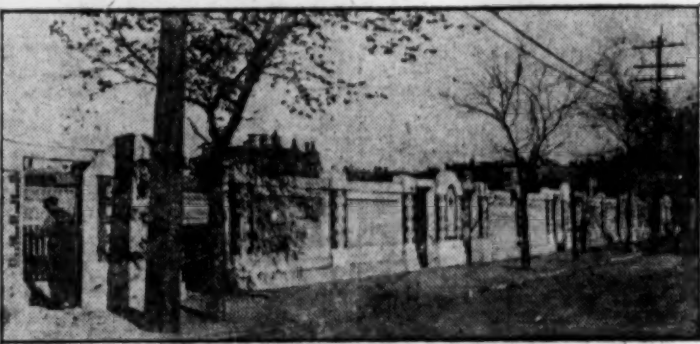
Increased effort is being made by the drama committee of the Boston Teachers' Club to elevate the taste of school children and win them away from bad and questionable theatrical performances by giving them an opportunity to see good, clean drama at prices that are quite within their means.
The work, begun a year ago, was given impetus by the known fascination to school children of a theatrical performance of any kind. Canvasses quietly made by teachers among their own pupils have revealed the fact that many children under their charge were spending as high as 30 and 50 cents a week, distributed in nickels and dimes among various "cheap" theaters. Some children had a list that contained as many as 47 such theaters which they patronized.
While this did not obtain among all neighborhoods or all children, the tendency everywhere was to go to the theater, and even at the theaters of a sup-

STADIUM STATION WHICH IS PLACED IN USE



Long platforms and numerous stairways provide easy entrance and egress from Cambridge subway trains close to amphitheater

FOOTBALL PLATFORM FOR CROWDS



Boston Elevated makes handling of thousands easy through many entrances and exits

NEW STOPPING PLACE IS OPENED BY THE BOSTON ELEVATED

"Stadium station," the new terminal stop of the Cambridge subway trains, was opened today for the first time to accommodate the crowds attending the Harvard-Brown football game, and will be used on the days of large football games hereafter.
With trains running every two minutes and with the running time 10 minutes from Park street to the Stadium station, the Elevated company expects to handle passengers at the rate of 40,000 persons an hour without any of the congestion that has hitherto marked the attendance at the games.
Passengers alight on a long platform on the Boylston street side of the train yard and mount the six-foot rise to the street level by a number of short stairways. Thence they pass directly to the street through several ornamental gateways in the newly finished brick and concrete wall surrounding the terminal yard.
In addition to the subway service, extra cars at two and three minute intervals are running to Harvard square and the Stadium from Dudley street, Copley and Scollay squares, and Brookline Village. At the close of the game, cars will be in readiness to return to these points.

PACKING PLANT IS DAMAGED

CHICAGO—A fire loss estimated at between \$50,000 and \$60,000 was caused early today by the partial destruction of the Independent Packing Company's plant, one of the largest of the local stock yards industries.

ARCHERS GATHER FOR SHOOT

Members of the newly organized Fenway Archery Club, which held its first shoot last Saturday on the Fenway field, assembled again this afternoon for another tournament.

NEW FREIGHT LINER GOES DOWN THE WAYS AT FORE RIVER YARD

QUINCY, Mass.—In the presence of 50 invited guests who arrived on a special train from New York this morning, the Union Sulphur Company's new freight steamer Frieda, was launched from the ways of the Fore River Steam Shipbuilding Company at 10:30 today. The new vessel is a sister to the company's ship Herman Fresch, which was constructed in the yards two years ago, and is named for Mrs. Henry T. Whitton, daughter of Herman Fresch, president of the company.
Preparations for the launching were commenced at an early hour this morning when the driving of the wedges was begun, the keel blocks split out, and many of the shores and blocking removed.
Shortly before 10 o'clock the special train from New York arrived at Braintree and proceeded over the private tracks of the Fore River Company, landing the guests within a few feet of the launching platform, which was decorated with flags and bunting.
As the vessel was released, Miss A. H. Snider, attended by Miss Beulah Binks and Miss Edith Lucille Decker, all of New York, stepped forward as sponsor and christened it with the name of Frieda. The guests then proceeded to the main building of the yard and sat down at an elaborate luncheon, which was attended by speechmaking and toasts.
The Frieda is 315 feet in length and of 3600 tons weight on a moderate draft. She has been designed especially for the transport of bulk cargoes of low density and for this reason there has been incorporated in her hull ballast tanks, making the holds self-trimming on all four sides, doubling her ballast capacity and reducing her tonnage 20 per cent.

FIRE DEPARTMENT REORGANIZATION IS SAID TO BE PLANNED

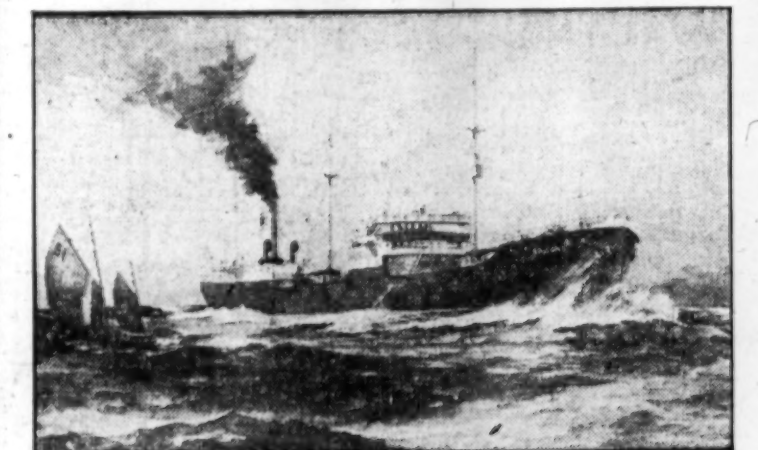
Maj. Charles H. Cole, fire commissioner of Boston, is understood to be perfecting plans for the reorganization of the Boston fire department as a result of a study of conditions which he has been making since his appointment last February. The plans are said to provide for the retirement on half-pay of John A. Mullen, chief of the department, and the appointment and promotion of several officers.

Who is to be Chief Mullen's successor it is impossible to say, but it was learned that Deputy Chiefs John Grady and Peter M. McDonough and District Chiefs John O. Taber, Henry A. Fox and Stephen J. Ryder are being considered. It is claimed that the reorganization of the present staff will be the most extensive since the passing of Chief Cheswell in 1906, when Chief Mullen took his place after filling practically every subordinate position in the department since his appointment in 1874.
Chief Mullen's retirement will be made within a few weeks, it is said, and he will be allowed \$2000 a year, half of his present salary. Chief Grady has been acting chief in place of Chief Mullen recently, and District Chief Taber has been in Chief Grady's place.

MILITIA HEADS RELIEVED

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Dix has ordered Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the national guard, relieved from active duty. Two of General O'Ryan's staff were also placed on the list and the rest assigned to the militia headquarters to report to Adjutant-General Verbeck. Adjutant-General Verbeck thus has control of the entire guard.

NEW VESSEL FOR CARRYING TRADE



Liner for Massachusetts company which takes the ways at Fore river plant today

HEAVY PRESSURE ON TURKS IN MACEDONIA

(Special cable to the Monitor)

LONDON—The curtain has once more descended on the operations at Adrianople. In spite of the enormous number of telegrams received the news is entirely unreliable and is obviously irresponsible. The vital question as to the employment of the Turkish reserves is unexplained.

The strategy and tactics of the Turkish army are German, though the regimental discipline and organization has remained Turkish. It would be in accordance with German tactics that Abdullah Pasha's immediate reserves should have been reported at Bunar Hissur village, some 12 miles to his right rear. This would have enabled him to prevent his flank being enveloped by the turning movement and would have enabled him to keep open his communications with Constantinople in the way claimed by the Turks.

The capture of Kirk Kilisse seems to have been largely due to the superiority of the Bulgarian artillery fire, the patient organization of this arm being one of the things the Germans have never been able to impress on the Turks. Until something more definite is known as to the exact extent of the Bulgarian victory it will have to rank as an isolated success and its effects on the position at Adrianople will remain uncertain.

In the meantime the Turks are being heavily pressed in the Macedonian theater. Kumanovo was carried by the first army though whether with the assistance of the second is not yet known. These combined armies must now have freed themselves from the mountains and have probably united in the advance on Uskub. The third army which captured Pristina has still to carry Kutzanik pass 12 miles north of Uskub in order to join hands with the other two.

The real danger of the Turkish position lies in the advance of the fourth army from Kotchana towards Ishtip, a movement which if successful would cut the railway to Salonica in Zeki Pasha's rear. Such a movement might cause him to evacuate Uskub and retire to a position nearer Salonika.

WAITING ROOM FOR BACK BAY STATION

The state board of railroad commissioners today recommended to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company that it install a public waiting room on the lower level of its Back Bay station, and directed the company to file plans for such a station as soon as possible.

LAVAL STUDENTS VISIT HARVARD ON INVITATION

Nearly 200 students of the Laval University of Montreal, visited Harvard University today on the invitation of President Lowell. The party, which is unaccompanied by professors, is under the guidance of Charles Guerin, Albany Paquette and Joseph Landry, the heads of the student faculties of law and engineering. From Cambridge the students went to Concord and Lexington in sight-seeing automobiles. The members of the party will leave Boston tomorrow night. It is the students' annual excursion, but it is the first time the trip has been extended beyond Canada. They arrived in the city yesterday and immediately marched to their hotel.

PRESIDENT APPEALS FOR ACTION ON PEACE TREATIES BY PEOPLE

MEADVILLE, Pa.—An appeal for concerted action by the people of the United States for general arbitration treaties between this country and all other nations was made by President Taft to a great crowd that greeted him as he passed through here today on his way to Cambridge Springs, where he will make a speech at the convention of the Polish college.

"We are not engaged in war with any one and I wish that we could be assured that we will never be," said the President. "The adoption of the treaties that I negotiated with France and England would have helped a great deal for peace. We never can dispense with our army and navy until every nation can be assured that there is some method of determining international controversies by peaceable means.
"I am a peace man throughout, but I am in favor of not being in a helpless condition should that occasion arise and the greed of aggrandizement of other nations seek to deprive us of our rights. We owe it to ourselves and we owe it to the world to be prepared to assert our rights and to defend our shores.
"Therefore, when I attended the naval review the other day and saw 32 battleships and the other ships of the fleet, I had the feeling of satisfaction of an American that we were in condition where if we had to hit we could hit hard."

The President then discussed his proposition for farm loan banks and urged his hearers to take the question into the state legislature.
The President left Boston at 4:50 p. m. o'clock Friday, one hour and 35 minutes after his arrival from Maine. Senator Crane joined the President in Boston. He traveled with him as far as Pittsfield discussing the political situation.

Mr. Taft expects to leave Cambridge Springs at 5 o'clock this afternoon and will reach Washington at 8:40 o'clock Sunday morning. The executive offices in the Board of Trade headquarters at Beverly were closed Friday night, and the clerks and officials will return to Washington today.

BEVERLY, Mass.—After a three-day's trip to Poland Spring, Mrs. William Howard Taft, Miss Helen Taft and Mrs. Thomas K. Laughlin, Mrs. Taft's sister, returned to Parramatta Friday afternoon.

PRESIDENT'S BROTHER BIGGEST CONTRIBUTOR TO CAMPAIGN OF 1912

Charles P. Taft's Gifts Total \$56,000, Exceeding Those of Francis L. Leland and Andrew Carnegie

FUND NEAR \$500,000

Larz Anderson of Boston One of Largest Givers With \$10,000—J. P. Morgan Company Gave \$25,000

NEW YORK—Charles P. Taft's contribution of \$50,000 to the New York headquarters and of \$6000 to the Chicago headquarters is the greatest so far made to the Republican campaign fund. Francis L. Leland of New York, with \$50,000, is second, and Andrew Carnegie, with \$35,000, is third, according to the figures made public today.

The banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. contributed \$25,000; Larz Anderson and William Nelson Cromwell, personal friends of President Taft, each gave \$10,000; the Union League Club of Philadelphia gave two contributions of \$5000 each.

The total amount received by Treasurer George R. Sheldon was \$408,221. Of this amount \$2777 was contributed in amounts less than \$20 and mostly in contributions of \$1. There were 177 contributions of \$25, two of \$30, two of \$40, 96 of \$50, 130 of \$100, 21 of \$200, nine of \$300, three of \$400 and one of \$800. In addition, the contributions received by Assistant Treasurer Wilson at the Chicago headquarters amount to \$96,811. The expenditures at the new headquarters amount to \$477,032. The Chicago expenditures were \$31,278.

The expenditures at the New York headquarters are grouped as follows: Advertising and publicity \$232,000; speaking and traveling expenses \$33,000; printing \$45,000; sent to states \$33,000; lithographs and buttons \$31,000; rent and furniture \$9000; Taft and Sherman business men's committee of Philadelphia \$2000; legal expenses \$1500; Prosperity

(Continued on page five, column three)

ERECTORS' DETECTIVE IS NEXT WITNESS AT DYNAMITE TRIAL

INDIANAPOLIS—Miss Irene Herman, a stenographer employed in the international headquarters of the iron workers, was the witness when the dynamite trial was resumed today, identifying letters and checks, and then J. F. Foster, a detective in the employ of the National Erectors' Association was ready to contribute his story of the dictagraph and the alleged weakness and perfidy of Herbert S. Hockin, acting secretary-treasurer of the union.

On Friday three witnesses placed him in the federal building at the grand jury sitting.

Walter Drew, New York, counsel for the National Erectors Association, testified that Secretary Hockin had said: "I know they've got me, but I don't want to be the only one."

Mr. Drew testified: "Once he came to my room at a club and in the presence of J. F. Foster, a detective, arranged to let us have the key of the Iron Workers office so we might put in a telephone device by which we would be able at all times to record what President Frank M. Ryan and others said about the dynamiting."

G. T. Washburn, Chicago, testified about installing the telephone device in the Iron Workers headquarters. He said it was done before daylight last December, he and the detective walking through the office building barefooted so as not to make noise. He said the door was unlocked by Detective Foster.

DEPUTIES DEMAND OF MADERO DETAILS OF COURT MARTIAL

(By the United Press)
MEXICO CITY—President Madero has not furnished the House of Deputies with any information concerning the Vera Cruz court martial, and a demand was made upon him today for all details. It is taken for granted that he will not reply until the military court has completed its work.

OPEN NEW YORK TERMINAL
NEW YORK—The new Grand Central railroad terminal for the New York Central and New York, New Haven & Hartford lines will be opened in part to the public at midnight, using the subway concourse, a complete station in itself.

Lots of people are looking for a good newspaper these days. You believe the Monitor is good, then why not share it with some one else? Don't wait, pass it along TODAY.

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THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

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MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

COLLEGE NOTES

Since all our youths are back at study, (With now and then a thought of games)

Let's hope there won't be anybody
Speak lightly of their bookish aims;
Nor say of youths who thirst for knowledge,
While standing at the fountain's brink:

"One man may lead a boy to college,
But thousands cannot make him think."

FOUR FACTORS

Johnnie—Teacher told us today of the three boxes that govern the world and they are the ballot-box, the jury-box and the cartridge-box.
Father (who had just settled a millinery-bill)—I guess your teacher must be a single man or he would not have left out the hand-box.

The frequently reported theft of automobile tires may have given rise to the rumor that such tires are to be made square hereafter for the reason that it is no longer deemed safe to leave them round.

Perhaps the Rhode Island farmer who is already fattening the Thanksgiving turkey he is going to send to President Taft at the White House is sometimes almost given over to wondering if the bird he sends next year will bear exactly the same address.

NATURE NOTES

The difference 'twixt a dogwood tree And a dog would almost seem to be, That while the tree has boughs a score, The dog has "how-wow-vows" galore.

In these days when it appears to be the popular thing for the candidate to go "swinging around the circle," if the office should ever decide to seek the man, it ought to be able, without traveling very far, to have a conference with him at some one of his numerous speaking places.

PERENNIAL

No auto is so out of date,
So faded and disconsolate,
But some one takes it out
And drives it all about.

The man who thinks a gasoline automobile cannot be operated for a cent a mile has never ridden directly behind one.

Nearly 50 women are keepers of American lighthouses, to say nothing of the thousands more who are engaged in light-housekeeping on their own account.

MUSIC MATCH

"I understand he won her by his fine violin playing."
"Yes, as soon as she heard him she deemed him her bow ideal."

Although it will get a good many kicks, the football will be the source of the public's most popular sport during the next few weeks.

The Glidden tourists are planning another dash to Florida by and by. What a fine time they must have had in the many countries through which they have already glidden!

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—"Robin Hood."
CASTLE SQUARE—"Man of the Hour."
COLONIAL—"The Quaker Girl."
HOLLIS—"Coming Home to Roost."
KEITH'S—"Little Boy Blue."
PARK—"Rose Stahl."
PLYMOUTH—"George Arliss in 'Disraeli'."
ST. JAMES—"The Deep Purple."
TREMONT—"Miss Blanche Ring."

BOSTON CONCERTS

Friday—Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., third public rehearsal. Boston Symphony orchestra.
Saturday—Symphony hall, 8 p. m., third concert. Boston Symphony orchestra.

NEW YORK

CASINO—"The Merry Countess."
CENTURY—"The Daughter of Heaven."
COMEDY—"Fanny's First Play."
COHAN—"George M. Cohan."
EMPIRE—"John Drew."
ETTING—"Within the Law."
JAQUET—"Officer 666."
JARRICK—"John Mason."
KAMMERSTEIN—"Vanderville."
HIPPYDROME—"Under Many Flags."
HOBSON—"Man and Superman."
KEITH'S—"Vanderville."
LIBERTY—"Milestones."
LYCUM—"Billie Burke."
LYRIC—"Master of the House."
MANHATTAN—"Southern and Marlowe."
MAXINE ELLIOTT—"Ready Money."
PARK—"Clifton Crawford."
PLAYHOUSE—"Little Women."
PROCTOR—"Vanderville."
REPUBLIC—"The Governor's Lady."

OF ANOTHER KIND

"I understand you to say your whole plot of land was devoted to agriculture, but I notice a part of it is given up to a tennis court."

"Yes, that belongs to my three marriageable daughters, and it, too, is devoted to husbandry."

The present high cost of living is set forth in the fact that it used to be possible to buy porterhouse steak for what boarding house steak now sells for.

AN OPTIMIST

"I understand that your uncle's birthday cake was ornamented with more than four score of candles."

"Yes, year by year he seems to be more and more disposed to make light of the passing of time."

According to the platforms, which ever party wins in the forthcoming election, there is going to be a busy season ahead for the official "trust buster."

ANOTHER KIND

Yes, "Meddlesome Mattie," they called her, and yet
It was not a name she could ever regret,
Because, don't you see, in this school she was at,
The pupil who got all her lessons done pat

Was given a medal; and so, day by day,
By striving, she won all the medals away
From Susan and Katie and Fannie and Hattie,
Until they all deemed her their "Meddlesome Mattie."

As a matter of course, every one of the three leading parties is sure to win in the coming election. If you doubt it, ask the party leaders. The hustling that each of them will do to the very last minute will be for the purpose of making the already assured victory as overwhelmingly emphatic as possible.

PROVING IT

They tell us that France is a cultured land
And it really seems that it must be so,
For in that country we understand
That little children speak French, you know.

No doubt a good many Californians will hope that their own favorite son, Governor Johnson, will be the Vice-President whose privilege it will be to assist in pressing the button that is to set in motion the great San Francisco-Panama exposition of 1915. But that is a matter regarding which the other states, too, will have their "say."

OBVIOUS

The wise observer knows, I guess,
If he has eyes and sees,
That a ticket can't run well unless
It's strong in its nomi(k)nees.

The many Greeks who are hurrying home from America to defend their mother country against the Turks serve as a reminder that it is when nations fall out their sons "fall in."

Notwithstanding the immense fleet of warships recently inspected by President Taft at New York, the alarmists of the land will still go on setting forth the obvious inadequacy of our navy.

CAPITAL WANTS CONVENTIONS

WASHINGTON—Still another effort to make Washington the most popular convention city in the country was made recently when Granville Hunt introduced a resolution at a meeting of the chamber of commerce instructing the district commissioners to include in their 1912 budget an item calling for the appropriation of \$50,000 to be expended in attracting gatherings of the members of civic and other organizations to this city.

Favorable consideration will be given such an item by the District committee, it is hoped, as it is agreed by the lawmakers that Washington is a logical point for the country's great conventions.

WALLACKS—"The New Sin."
WEBERS—"Scrape o' the Pen."

CHICAGO

AUDITORIUM—"The Garden of Allah."
BLACKSTONE—"Milestones."
CORT—"Fine Feathers."
GARRICK—"The Blue Bird."
GRAND—"The Red Widow."
ILLINOIS—"Kismet."
LA SALLE—"Girl at the Gate."
MAJESTIC—"Vanderville."
MICKERS—"The Fortune Hunter."
OLYMPIC—"The Man Higher Up."
PRINCESS—"Bought and Paid For."

PUBLIC SQUARES OF BOSTON



Spaulding square is a street intersection in Dorchester where brisk real estate development, started twenty years ago, has brought clusters of substantial dwellings

UGHT FAT MEN TO DANCE? IS ANALYZED IN ARTISTIC ASPECTS

No Other Grounds of Objection, but Their Large Shirts-fronts and White Waistcoats Are Dazzling

MAY BE A WAY OUT

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

THE philosophic spectator at a dance must have certain meditations, certain reflections upon the shifting scene before him and must ask himself certain questions. It is, therefore, with the greatest anxiety and in a spirit of the most inoffensive good will that we ask ourselves and of course the reader, Ought fat men to dance? It will be understood that the question can in no way be asked in relation to ladies, for none are ever fat. Indeed, the mere thought is so painful to us that we hasten to treat of the prime question.

There is nothing wrong at all in a fat man's dancing; it is, on the contrary, a harmless and innocent performance. What we mean is to inquire whether on the whole the fat man's contribution to the beauty of the world be not greater if he be in repose than if he dart about in what the authorities call "the mazy dance." There is no reason why fat men should not be very fond of dancing; undoubtedly there are such that think in minutes and dream of corantos, whose toes are quicker and lighter than those of the envious lean, whose presence in the dance is glacial motion personified. But there are other considerations that must be entertained beside the joy of fat men. We must think of the general effect and among things comprehended in this is the optical one of the white waistcoat. This useful article of dress is in itself very beautiful.

There is nothing more refreshing than to put on a white waistcoat, crisply soft as it comes from the hands of the artist-laudress; its deep diamond points show against the black cloth, its restrained curves discover to the admiring eye the hand of a great and good tailor and frame the noble shirt front and the easily knotted tie. If one cares to go in for gold buttons, and most do, the effect has a certain subdued richness, though speaking in the highest terms of truly severe art, to wear these is too much like painting a marble statue. All this is true of white waistcoats as white coats, but you cannot overlook the man inside them; he is there and forms part of the picture. Now, it is at once apparent that owing to certain laws the white waistcoat that the fat man wears must present to the eye a greater area of white than that worn by the lean man and for this reason we have to weigh carefully whether the rapid movement and transposition of these large masses of dazzling white, as it must happen in the "mazy dance" when the fat man waltzes or two-steps or gambolades, be not slightly dazzling and confusing. His intention is perfectly good; he is plainly bent on adding to the cheerfulness of the world, but is not the effect too much one of distraction?

Some writers on the subject have advocated the use of neutral tints in waistcoats worn by stout gentlemen; pearl color, for instance, and silver gray, faint rose and reticent hyacinths have had their merits praised. Some very radical reformers have insisted that the waistcoats worn at dances by men not thin should be barred with wide black stripes on a background of fawn, or cream color, but to this their critics have objected that the general effect would be that of overfed zebras. The careful reader will note at once that none has ever seen a zebra at a dance. This expression has been used evidently in the heat of partisanship. The idea is not without merit, but we still think that the horizontal stripes, unless the fat men devoted themselves exclusively to minuets, would without doubt be too confusing.

Another school of reformers advocate the use of the toga. They would not deny the use of the white waistcoat to stout gentlemen or for a moment deprive them of its innocent delights. They simply propose that when the fat man is about to step a pavaire or do the tarantella he assume a loose flowing toga made full over the chest and colored saffron or purple. They say that the effect would be indescribably beautiful as the wrappy would float and billow with the quick movement of the dance and that its tint would be soothing to the eye. When the stout gentlemen were not dancing, their dance-equipment could be held by a toga-bearer and that by training these bearers to stand in groups at the corner of the room, very handsome decorative effects could be obtained with a little practice.

We have had a glimpse of the difficulties of the situation; it is hard to please every one. We think that the toga system has much to commend it and would have more, were it not for the utilitarian and unromantic tone of the day. A hall-room of this century filled with the floating glories of togas, hyacinths and saffron, with electric lights and central heating, might look too much like what George Stevens called "Chicago in a turban." Yet the experiment might be tried were any bold enough to be the first. The togas could be found, and the stout gentlemen. The hard work would arise when their combination was attempted.

JACKSON CLUB RECEIVES

MEDFORD—The All-Around Club members gave their annual reception to freshmen of Jackson College last evening. The freshmen classes of Tufts and Jackson were guests of the All-Around Club, which comprises the student body of Jackson College. In the receiving line were Miss Octavia Chapin '13 of Medford, president of the All-Around Club; Mrs. William L. Hooper, wife of Acting President Hooper of Tufts College; Mrs. Caroline S. Davies, dean of Jackson College, and Mrs. Leo R. Lewis, wife of Prof. Leo R. Lewis, head of the music department of Tufts College.

PAYS \$80,000 FOR SUGAR HOUSE

PLAQUEMINE, La.—The sugar-house on the Sweet Home plantation, on Bayou Lafourche, belonging to Joseph Folse, was sold to the Valverde Planting and Manufacturing Company, of Livonia, for \$80,000. This sugar-house will be rebuilt at the junction of the Frisco and Texas Pacific railroads at Livonia, on Bayou Grosse Tete.

Spaulding square, Dorchester, is in the center of the brisk real estate development of Dorchester that began just 20 years ago at this point. At that time the name of Freeport street was given to the thoroughfare known theretofore from 1810 as Commercial street. Commercial street was built by the county from Commercial point to the Quincy turnpike, now called Neponset avenue, and forming the square at this junction. The county assumed control of the Quincy turnpike in 1858.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

William K. Sanderson, general freight agent of the Maine Central, with headquarters at Portland, Me., was a business visitor at North station general office yesterday.

The New Haven provided reserved cars on the Fitchburg express from South station at 1:15 p. m. today for Milton Academy students en route to Southboro, Mass.

The track departments of the Boston & Albany and Boston & Maine are installing 100-pound steel crossing frogs at the East Somerville junction of the Portland division and East Boston branch.

For the accommodation of Brown University students en route to the Harvard-Brown football game today, the New Haven furnishes four special trains leaving Providence at 11:40, 11:45, 11:50 and 11:55 a. m.

The Appalachian Mountain Club left North station at 1:15 today over the Boston & Maine en route to Salem and Montserrat, Mass.

The mechanical department of the New Haven received at South station yesterday a consignment of wide vestibule combination electric and gas cars for Readville shop inspection.

Boston's Newsboys' Club journeyed to Sterling Junction in special cars over the Boston & Maine today, leaving from North station.

ABBOT ACADEMY GETS ORGAN

ANDOVER, Mass.—Announcement is made of the gift of an organ to Abbot Academy, Andover, by Mrs. Dorothy Davis Simpson of North Andover. It will be built to occupy a space designed for an organ in Davis hall in the McKean Memorial building. Davis hall was so named in memory of George L. Davis, the grandfather of the donor, who was for many years a trustee of the institution.

WOULD REWARD U. S. CREWS.

WASHINGTON—The Lon on underwriters of the British steamer Wyvialbrook are seeking the privilege of awarding a purse to the officers and crews of the revenue cutters Onondaga and Yamacraw for their efficiency in floating the Wyvialbrook when she stranded off Cape Fear, Va., in June last. The money, however, was declined by Sherman Allen, acting secretary of the treasury.

COAL MINES RLOPEN

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Three mines reopened at Dorothy, W. Va., Friday. Receiving 22 per cent above the price paid under the scale of the United Mine Workers of America, 1000 men resume work, but the operators do not recognize the union.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

TIME ON THE WING
And now the nuts are in their prime,
The leaves are turning red;
And thoughts of coal and holidays
Are looming up ahead.
—Washington Herald.

COMMON SOLUTION
"Ma has solved the servant-girl problem."
"That so? How?"
"She's decided to do the work herself."
—Detroit Free Press.

SHOWING DISCRETION
"What do you propose to say on the stump?"
"I think I'll stick to the American flag and the grand forefathers of the republic. Things are too mixed in my district this year."
—Washington Star.

FURTHER EVIDENCE
"I see," said Senator Sorghum, "that they are still harping on that little sugar deal."
"I'm afraid they are," replied his private secretary.
"It simply goes to show," the senator went on, with a sigh of resignation, "how often a profit may be without honor."
—Washington Star.

SILENCE PROVED GOLDEN
"To what do you attribute your splendid success?" asked the reporter.
"Well," replied the statesman, "principally to my ability to keep my mouth shut when conversation would be dangerous."
—Detroit Free Press.

USE OF HORNS
Clara wanted very much to go out in the yard to play. Her big sister said to her: "You mustn't go in the yard. Don't you see that mooly cow out there? What do you think she might do with her horns if you went close to her?" Clara answered: "I suppose she would blow them."
—Harpers Round Table.

CONTEMPORARY VERSION
"Pa, what did Damon and Pythias do that made them so famous?"
"I don't remember now. Perhaps they were a winning battery that some manager found in one of the bush leagues."
—Chicago Record-Herald.

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AFTER YOU'RE UP
It is fine to get up with autumn
And see how she leaps from bed
With hands of crimson and coral
And a golden beam round her head.
—Baltimore Sun.

DON'T BE TOO FUSSY
While you are darning with success
And making plans to nab it,
Some other chap, who fusses less,
May rush right up and grab it.
—Detroit Free Press.

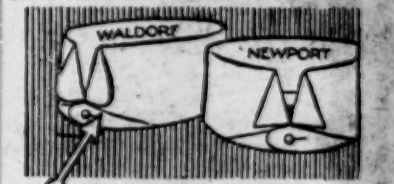
ORDER MACHINERY FOR SHOPS
SPARKS, Nev.—Forty-two thousand dollars' worth of new machinery has been ordered for the Southern Pacific machine shops at this place. This machinery will arrive in a short time and will be installed immediately. It means that the capacity of the machine shops will be increased more than 50 per cent, and that the pay roll at this place will be greatly increased every month.



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Art, Artists and the Work They Do

WHISTLER EXHIBITION CHARMING

Amongst Famous Pictures Shown in London Is Ruskin's "Pot of Paint," Showing a Bursting Skyrocket on a Midnight Sky

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—A generation ago, when the word of Ruskin was almost law in matters artistic, and Mr. Gilbert was casting the net of his satire over all and sundry, the latter made fun, in "Patience" of the "Greenery-Yallery Grosvenor Gallery," whilst the former, in the Times, flamed out against the "cockney impudence" of the "cock-comb," who asked "two hundred guineas for flinging a pot of paint in the public's face."

The canons of John Ruskin no longer circumscribe the orthodoxy of the world of art, the voice of the Savoyard is no longer heard on the stage of the Savoy, but in the home of British art, on the embankment at Millbank, in the midst of the Millais which he derided, and the Friths at whom he hurled the frankest mockery, they have opened an exhibition of the works of James McNeill Whistler.

Hanging on the walls is that actual canvas, with its pot of flaming paint flung on to a midnight sky, representing, by a bursting sky rocket and falling sparks of light, "A Nocturne in Black and Gold—The Fire Wheel."

Whistler's Art Wondrous

So completely, however, has public opinion swung about since Ruskin wrote that violent phrase, that this picture would not be, even in the van, of the impressionistic work of the present day. No collection of pictures could be brought together which should tend more completely to still the tempest of extravagance which is sweeping over modern art, in the forms of post-impressionism, futurism and other conceptions. For Whistler's wondrous art, touching the underlying facts of things in tender harmonies of tone, color and arrangements, creates a poetry of its own which stirs imagination to its depths. Nothing further removed from crudity of form or attempted originality of expression could be conceived, yet was not Whistler the initiator of a new art, one destined to form ideals for all time.

It is surprising how familiar these pictures look, but not with the familiarity which breeds contempt, but rather with that born of true impressions—born of familiarity with the eternal drift of the tide in the Thames, as it sways upstream or sways downwards to the sea, under its many bridges, and its myriad skies, at dawn, midday, sunset or under a dome of stars. All its aspects have been interpreted by Whistler, who has made known its ways, and ended it with a poetry which those who run may read and understand.

Beauty Ineffable

A "Nocturne in Blue and Gold—Cremorne Lights" and "Nocturne Chelsea, Blue and Green," are of ineffable beauty, showing merely the stream—a full river—blustering downwards through the city. The wharfs and buildings on the banks loom solidly through a veil of mist, but the attention is drawn only to the swinging tide, full and free, swelling forward with irresistible force, restless and energetic. Soon it will be away inwards, with the same rhythm, bearing again its quota of barges and smaller craft upon its breast, the eternity of its movements being conveyed in language clearer to read than the written word.

There are nocturnes, arrangements, and symphonies in grays, browns and golds, greens, blues, silvers and violets, which all tell much the same story of dreams and visions, although entirely varied. Yet, there is not one discordant note, extravagant expression, or startling effect, save, indeed, the fire wheel with its blaze of orange fire on an inky sky.

It may be remembered that these pictures first appeared with their strange, previously unheard of names, at the moment when James McNeill Whistler was feeling his feet, and was sufficiently

assured to coin his own titles, titles like the pot of paint, created quite as great a stir at the time. Today, any youth, with a box of paints, does not greatly dare when he launches his little picture as a nocturne, a harmony, or an arrangement.

Tenderness Exquisite

"The Little White Girl, a Symphony"

poetical significance from natural objects and how to present essentials and eliminate unnecessary details without embracing its absence of shadow and perspective.

Japanese Influence Felt

Early in the '60s he littered his studio with Hiroshige prints, had them all around him, hanging on the walls or



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Nocturne, blue and silver, Battersea bridge, by James McNeill Whistler, who also designed and decorated the frame

which, flung in the face of the public in White, is here, a color scheme of exquisite tenderness on the frame of which Swinburne, inspired by its charm, wrote the well-known lines, "Before the Mirror: Verses under a Picture." The dress of the girl, of some transparent white material, voluminously and softly disposed, falls so as to accentuate the figure in lines of singular beauty, while brilliant notes of color are added by a blue and white china vase, a red lacquer box and a spray of blush rose and purple azalea.

"Miss Cecily Henrietta Alexander," after the pictures of his mother and Carlyle, is among the best known of Whistler's portraits and was painted at the gruntest period of his art. Its background of gray divided into simple spaces by means of a dark line—the sparseness of furniture in it, as in these two other canvases, inaugurated a new style of interior decoration, the influence of which is still apparent in Europe. The face is delicately expressed, and modeled with exquisite skill. There is a sense of deeper emotion in the "Portrait of My Mother," more also in that of Carlyle, but for sheer beauty of craftsmanship, he never surpassed his "Miss Alexander."

Whistler's work bears the stamp of greatness; it was evolved by means of knowledge, sentiment and devotion; it was sought after through years of fervent conservation to an ideal, the ideal of truth and beauty in all things. Through the period of passionate seeking, ever trying to satisfy his own demand for perfection, he coqueted with many schools and masters, among them the Japanese. He learned, from eastern art, how to disengage the mental and

lying on the floor beside him as he painted. At that time, he was obsessed by the joy and the vision of color for its own sake. No phase through which he passed, however, arrested him, he borrowed from no one, copied none, but imbibed all fine and high ideals, made them his own, saw objects with new eyes, and forged ahead in his own way. His pictures are the surest assertion of his originality.

"Old Battersea Bridge," which is included in this exhibition, although a permanent possession of the Tate gallery, is a dream of calmest beauty painted at the time when Japanese influence was at its height, and yet it was manifestly inspired alone by the poetry of the night, the atmosphere, and the color. It reveals a vista of blue water and sky seen through the span of the old wooden bridge, with one huge pier in the center, but endowed, made potent above all, by the man's understanding of true beauty.

The stuff that such nocturnes are made of was acquired during these long nights upon the great tideway, when he and the two young Greaves put forth in a rowboat, and waited for dawn amongst the shadows. He learned to be a true artist whilst others slept, and, as many another great thing has been accomplished, by toiling upwards in the night. Nature was his teacher, he must gather its secrets at all hazards and at all times. Repose and comfort counted for nothing when a night of superlative beauty was bathing the stream in mist and color. "Nature who," he says in "Ten O'Clock," "for once has sung in tune, sings her exquisite song to the artist alone, her son and her master; her son in that he loves her, her master in that he knows her."

EXHIBITIONS NEXT WEEK

Museum of Fine Arts—Daily, 6 to 5, Sunday, 1 to 5. Admission, 25 cents. Free Saturday and Sunday. Exhibit in the Renaissance court of four recent purchases: "Judith," by Jan Matsys; "Cassandre," by Philippe Lippi; "Tartarus," by Claude of Lorain; "Portrait of John Eld," by Gainsborough. Exhibit in the print department rooms of German and Italian woodcuts of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The following exhibitions are open free daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.: Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury street; Pennell lithographs and etchings of Panama canal; Copley gallery, 103 Newbury street—American paintings. Recent pictures by Thomas Allen, Charles H. Davis and Fred C. Quimby; Vose galleries, 338 Boylston street—American paintings by W. B. Closson, Elliott Dainoffield, Gardner Symons, Paul Dougherty and others; Boylston galleries, 292 Boylston street—Paintings, old English furniture, English, French and oriental china; Cobb gallery, 451 Boylston street—Paintings by H. W. Hansen and other California artists; Shreve, Crump & Low Company, 147 Tremont street—Antique silver, a display of several hundred pieces dating from the time of Cromwell down to the Victorian period.

and flowers, in others to the effect of quiet coolness produced one could scarcely tell how. As he placed each study in a position that would bring it out to the best advantage, Mr. Enneking took occasion to say: "There is not one solitary person in this country who knows how to treat a picture right. The Japanese are the only people who know how to do that; they take a single picture and put in a room by itself, but here people hang many pictures in one room, and no wonder the result is not pleasing. You might just as well put a violin between a brass band and a hand organ and expect to enjoy the effect."

"I do not know," he continued in answer to a question, "how long it will be before I shall paint the ideal brook picture that I am working toward. I do know this, however, and that is that there are no short cuts in art, save one, and that is to choose intelligently the place that you want to paint. You must choose a spot that really gives you material and an idea for a picture. You cannot choose at random, paint your picture with a bang and then call the result a masterpiece. You must study after study, and each study must be something that will help toward your ultimate object of producing a poem in color. So I do not know how much longer I shall be painting studies of brooks before I succeed in truly painting 'The Home of the Trout,' but time matters little, for to me the mere doing of my work is a continual pleasure."

There are in Mr. Enneking's studio, besides the brook studies, pictures of scenes in the Berkshires, dreamy pictures of spring and Indian summer—soft-toned November twilights in gold and brown, pictures of dawn in the mountains. There are also two portraits, one of himself which he will tell you he painted in one hour. He will also tell you that although he enjoys painting portraits for his own entertainment he would never make a business of it because observers are content with criticizing the surface in a portrait, for example—to quote Mr. Enneking—"The arrangement of the right side of the collar," and do not look to see whether the artist has actually brought out the character of the person represented. Inasmuch as a real artist finds no satisfaction in having his work criticized in this unintelligent way, Mr. Enneking long ago decided to leave portrait painting to others and to devote himself to making studies of nature.

FREE SUNDAY DOCENT SERVICE

Sunday docent service at the Museum of Fine Arts tomorrow afternoon will be in the hands of Huger Elliott and Henry Lewis Johnson. Mr. Elliott will speak at 3 o'clock on "Furniture Design" as illustrated in the exhibition of colonial furniture in the forecourt room. At 4 o'clock Mr. Johnson will meet visitors to the exhibition of early German and Italian woodcuts in the print exhibition rooms.

ART MUSEUM NOTES

Several paintings have been brought from the basement and hung in the gallery of modern paintings at the museum this last week. These include works by C. Troyon, Jules Dupre, Rousseau, C. F. Daubigny, William Graham and Corot. Four of special interest are "Teaching the Dog" by Jacob Maris, "A Marine" by George A. Bentley, "The Fortune Teller" by William Morris Hunt, and Corot's "Diane."

Students at the art school of the museum are now registering for three new classes. The book binding class will begin Nov. 1 under Miss Sears, the hand jewelry and metal class Nov. 4 under Mr. Hunt, and the furniture design class Nov. 7 under Mr. Dunham.

EXHIBITION OF ANTIQUES

Another choice piece just added to Bigelow, Kennard & Co.'s comprehensive collection of European antiques, which is to be put on exhibition early in November, is a cabinet given by Mary, Queen of Scots, to one of her maids of honor. It is a quaint bit of workmanship, with roomy compartments, many small drawers, and the fluted legs which characterized much of the furniture of that period. It contrasts strikingly with a heavy hand-carved buffet of the Jacobean period, with paneled doors and capitals showing traces of the Greek influence.

Two unique pieces coming from Spain, and designed to be used as ends for a shelf of books, represent large eagles. The pieces are made of rich brown wood, faintly tinged with gold.

There are several handsome old Eng-

SETTLEMENT MUSIC FELLOWSHIP BLANKS SENT TO CANDIDATES

Application blanks for the Boston music school settlement fellowship are being sent, today, to the music departments of the various colleges that are cooperating with the settlement in its aim to spread the music school settlement idea, among college students, as a desirable form of social service. These application blanks will be distributed among possible candidates for the fellowship, which is to be competed for by an essay on "The Possibilities of Music in Settlement Work" and which is to be awarded annually, in June. Candidates for the fellowship are invited to visit the settlement soon and begin a thorough investigation of the Salem street district.

In order to help meet the expenses of the year, the settlement is now issuing membership cards to all persons interested in the work, which if signed and returned with \$2, entitle the signers to attend the meetings of members and also to receive without charge all reports and printed matter issued by the settlement.

Daniel Bloomfield, assistant director of the settlement, announces that an opera lecture will be given by W. L. Hubbard, assisted by members of the Boston Opera Company, in the North Bennet street hall, Nov. 11.

The first pupils' recital of the season will be given at the settlement Friday afternoon, Nov. 8, at 4 o'clock. The wage earners' orchestra, having organized into a club for the purpose of making the orchestra self-supporting, will elect officers at their meeting tomorrow afternoon in the vestry of Dr. Hale's church. Cooperation with the North American Civic League for Immigrants will be carried out by the settlement, which will arrange for a short concert to precede the lectures given by the league. Four such concerts have been planned for today and will be given in the Elliot, Quincy, Wells and Phillips Brooks schools.

POULTRY MEN OFF FOR CHICAGO TODAY

More than a score of local provision men, representing the poultry and butter and egg trades of Boston, leave South Terminal station today for Chicago to attend the convention of the National Poultry and Egg Association to be held in the Sherman hotel from Oct. 28 to 30.

Those in the party from Boston include: Charles H. Utley, president of the Quincy Market Cold Storage Warehouse Company; Herbert W. Tinker, manager of the Quincy Market Cold Storage Warehouse Company; E. A. Hawley of E. A. Hawley & Co.; Herbert Bent of the Merchants' Dispatch line; Jacob Buxbaum of Bateheller & Snyder; Howard B. Dakin of Dakin & Lovell; Lucius C. Smith of William J. Haire & Co.; Chester W. Lewis of Lewis, Mears & Co.; Albert E. Mills of Farnsworth, Benjamin & Mills; A. Warren Patco of Patch & Roberts; Ernest C. Smith of A. M. Smith & Co.; John J. Sullivan of Doe, Sullivan & Co.; G. E. Varney of Bartlett, Varney & Co.; Hebert W. Pratt of Collins, Pratt & Graves; Charles L. Case of the Boston Terminal Refrigerating Company; Robert W. Sawtelle, a broker; Lewis R. Noyes of the C. H. Wheeler Company; Joseph F. Thomas of Cunard, Thomas Company; Charles A. Walker of Lamson & Co.; B. A. Price of J. F. Kimball & Co.; A. J. Atwood of T. H. Holway & Co.; George C. Duffey of Mitchell, Duffey & Co.; T. J. Towney of the Fox River Butter Company; and Everett A. Hilton of the Hilton & Aldrich Company.

SAN FRANCISCO GETS PAINTINGS

SAN FRANCISCO—A collection of famous paintings said to be one of the most valuable in the United States, and appraised by experts at \$300,000, has been presented to the Golden Gate Park Museum by the estate of James de Fremery of Oakland, a California pioneer from Holland.

Prior to the arrival of the canvases at the museum they had never been on public exhibition since they were brought to America 62 years ago, and George Barron, the curator, is promising a genuine treat to the art lovers of San Francisco when he completes the arrangement of the gallery.

Irish lacquer trays in the collection. Some are decorated with flowers, some with Chinese designs, and are especially pleasing for the richness of the color schemes.

An odd portable writing desk from Spain presents a surface inlaid with porcupine quills. The edges are of bone engraved with black flowers. Other treasures from Spain are two large dolphin vases, decorated in gold and delicate shades of blue and pink and three immense books dating from the sixteenth century. The largest is a song book in parchment with brass studding.

Old English frosted bottles, Chinese lamps, old tapestries and modern tapestries in which the old colors have been reproduced, fine brocades and embroideries, sets of English, French and Spanish furniture, all these are to be found here together with hundreds of other treasures, the examination of which is bound to be as instructive as it is enjoyable.

That plug prevents slipping

The Cat's Paw Cushion Rubber Heel is the heel for you, because it makes walking safe as well as comfortable—no more slipping on ice or wet sidewalks. Makes the heels wear longer, too. And there are no holes in Cat's Paw Heels to track mud or dirt into the house. Cat's Paw Cushion Rubber Heels are worn regularly by thousands of people who have tried other kinds first. Ask your shoe man to attach Cat's Paw Heels to your new shoes and have your shoemaker put them on your old ones. They cost no more than ordinary kinds—and the name is easy to remember.

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FOSTER RUBBER CO., 105 Federal St., Boston, Mass.
Every time you see a black cat, think of Cat's Paw Rubber Heels

AUTUMN TINTS A TOPIC OF ARNOLD ARBORETUM

Bulletin Describes Plants and Trees Which Are Beautiful in Fall of Year on Account of the Brilliant Color of Their Leaves

Plants and trees which are beautiful in autumn from the brilliant color of their leaves and which are not generally cultivated in New England are given consideration in the latest bulletin issued from the Arnold Arboretum.

"One of the most brilliant of all trees in autumn here," says the bulletin, "is the liquidambar or sweet gum. This eastern American tree grows as far north as southern Connecticut and in the South, especially in the maritime region of the southern Atlantic states, and in the lower Mississippi valley it is one of the commonest of the trees of the forests on the bottom-lands of rivers where it sometimes grows to the height of more than 150 feet. It is a tree with a tall straight trunk and short branches which form a narrow pyramidal head and are furnished for several years on their upper side with broad corky wings. The flowers and the fruit are not conspicuous, and the great beauty of this tree is found in its habit and in the leaves; these hang on long stalks and are generally rounded in outline with a square or slightly heart-shaped base and are deeply five to seven-lobed, the lobes being acutely pointed. The leaves are thin and very lustrous on the upper surface and in autumn turn deep crimson."

"The sour-wood or sorrel tree is another American tree which is too rarely found in cultivation. It is the only representative of the genus which belongs to the heath family, and in favorable

surroundings on the Appalachian mountains, sometimes becomes 50 or 60 feet tall. It is, however, much smaller in cultivation at the north, and begins to flower when only a few feet high.

"Better known in this part of the country than the liquidambar and the sorrel tree, the flowering dogwood might well be planted more generally than it has been, for there is no more beautiful inhabitant of the woods of eastern North America. The inflorescence, with its pure white floral bracts which appear before the leaves unfold, lights up the forests in early spring and in the autumn when the clusters of shining scarlet fruits are ripe and the leaves have turned scarlet no other small tree is more beautiful."

The bulletin states that the leaves of no other shrub in the arboretum are now so bright scarlet as those of the common highbush blueberry of New England swamps. Almost as brilliant here as the highbush blueberry are the Japanese species of enkianthus, which are established on the lower side of the azalea path.

"Every one in New England interested in gardens," continues the bulletin, "knows the brilliant autumn colors of the Japanese berberis thunbergii, which has been much planted here in recent years and is now an extremely popular garden shrub. Some other Asiatic berries, although still little known here, are equally beautiful at this season of the year."

REPORT MADE ON TORONTO MUSEUM

TORONTO, Ont.—It is now stated that the Art Museum of Toronto has about \$75,000 in sight with which to start the erection of a gallery on the Grange property, says the Globe. The amount is not enough, it is claimed, to justify a beginning on the building projected by the architect's plans. This, it is said, would require from \$100,000 to \$125,000.

BRIDGE PLANS SUBMITTED

LOUISVILLE—Complete plans calling for the reconstruction of the old Pennsylvania bridge spanning the Ohio river at Fourteenth street have been submitted to the officials of the Pennsylvania system and other lines interested in the proposition. Two sets of plans, one calling for a new single-track bridge and the other a double-track bridge, are under consideration.

DR. SUN PLANNING GREAT CHINESE RAILROAD WORK

(By the United Press)

SHANGHAI, China—Construction work in accordance with Dr. Sun Yat Sen's plan for covering China with a huge system of state-owned railways will be begun on a large scale in the spring, the reformer stated today.

Dr. Sun's theory is that China can never make much progress until it has better transportation facilities. When it does have them he believes it will speedily become one of the greatest countries in the world. He proposes to have the projected system in full operation in about 10 years. He has practically abandoned politics since President Yuan Shi Kai appointed him head of the national transportation development.

Payment of an initial loan of \$60,000,000 from a Belgian syndicate for railroad building is already in progress.

POETIZING BROOKS IN PAINT

Artist John J. Enneking in a Mood of Self-Criticism Explains to Caller His Ideal of Landscape Picturing

TO ASK a real artist, "What special work are you doing now?" and to be told in reply, "I am destroying pictures," is startling, to say the least, but that is exactly what he is likely to happen to those who chance to visit the studio of John J. Enneking these days. "The fact is," he will continue, "I have become an anarchist, which means that I have stopped trying to remedy some of my pictures and instead have simply painted them out and begun new ones."

After you have recovered from your surprise sufficiently to take a seat your host will begin to show you his paintings and explain his aims more fully. Soon you find yourself listening to a chatty dissertation that rambles on somewhat in this wise:

"For three years I have been painting studies of brooks. For 20 years I traveled about in the White mountains trying to find a place where I could make such studies but it was only when I discovered a farm in North Newry, Maine, that I felt I had found what I wanted. The brook was there, just the right kind, and the place was off where civilization did not bother one. I just

came from there yesterday. It's an ideal place for the artist. While there I have made all sorts of studies of the brook. Here is one that people say is especially fine on account of the vista. But the vista is exactly what spoils the picture, because it gives the painting a second main point of interest. The painting should have but one, the brook. That vista would make a complete picture by itself as I can show you by putting this small frame about it. The same fault can be found with any number of pictures in art galleries; the attention of the observer is not inevitably concentrated upon one thing in the picture, and the painting could easily be divided into two pictures and sometimes into three.

"What I am aiming to do is some day to paint 'The Home of the Trout.' The title won't be correct because I have discovered that the trout does not have a home; he simply has a dining room, and the location is constantly changed. However, I shall keep my original title because it sounds better. I am not painting brooks to sell. I am painting them because to do so gives me pleasure. Here is one that shows the brook as it really was when I made the study. I

shall rearrange the stones on this side in more rhythmic lines. Some folks think that the highest art represents things as they actually are, and would say that I ought not to change the lines. That view of art is all wrong. The business of the artist is not to photograph nature but to poetize nature, to present nature not realistically but idealistically. The artist must paint what he feels, not merely what he sees. In fact, what he sees must often be changed to bring out the true atmosphere more clearly. So I paint the brook as I see it and then I change and reconstruct so that the picture will become less of a mere photograph and more of a poem. To do this I must use the imagination."

As he talked, the artist kept bringing one brook picture after another and putting each in a frame to bring out the effect. Some showed the brook with the water running toward the observer, some with the water running away; different rock formations were pictured, different arrangements of light and shade; in some the attention was at once attracted to the limpidness of the water, in others to the coloring of stones, trees

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COUNCIL TO CONSIDER COMMONWEALTH PIER PLANS NEXT MEETING

No special session of the Governor's council will be held before next Wednesday, the day set for the hearing on the contract between the port directors and the New Haven road for releasing Commonwealth pier to the state, according to Governor Foss today. The members of the council are so inaccessible and inasmuch as the date for the hearing is so near, unless the port directors consider that one day is too much to lose, the Governor does not deem it necessary to disarrange the business of the council.

Governor Foss said he was ready to cooperate in every way necessary and believes he can anticipate the favorable action of the council in approving the contract directly after the hearing. There is only one objection, he said, to the plans of the directors and that comes from one man by letter. The Governor says he thinks when a man sees what the port directors have accomplished and how they are progressing that he will waive any opposition which he might feel toward the work of the directors.

Swedish Plans Progress

Plans for the proposed new direct service of the Norway-Mexico Gulf line between Christiania and Gottenberg and Boston are assuming definite shape today with further conferences between the Norwegian and Swedish ship men and Boston commercial men. M. M. Bryde of Christiania, Norway, and managing owner of the gulf line, is conducting the arrangements looking to suitable terminal facilities.

Mr. Bryde is going to Chicago and will return to Boston in December to take the matter up again with Mayor Fitzgerald, who will endeavor to strengthen the interest among the Chamber of Commerce members in this newest proposition. Mr. Bryde will visit many of the prosperous Norwegian and Swedes in the communities to the west and north-west of Chicago in the interests of the new line before his return to Boston.

Hugh Bancroft, chairman, and William S. McNary, member of the port directors, have been detailed as a committee to especially look after the entertainment of the Hamburg-American officials when they come to this city. A thorough investigation of the waterfront, including specially the Commonwealth pier and the proposed location of the new drydock, will be made.

An informal dinner will be given Wednesday night to the Hamburg-American officials as guests of the port directors, officials of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Mayor Fitzgerald and certain other commercial and business men prominent in the development of the port, if Herr Ballin and the directors arrive on that day. The directors are waiting for a message from Herr Ballin as to the exact time of their arrival in this city, but they may not know before Tuesday or Wednesday.

Mayor Fitzgerald, who returned from New York Friday pleased with the results of the conference, sent a letter to the mayor and Chamber of Commerce of Hamburg expressing the hope that the operation of the new line will bring about a better understanding between the people of the two cities.

Mayor Issues Statement

The mayor also issued a public statement, reading in part as follows: "I hope that the effort of the Hamburg-American line in promoting Boston's commercial interest will be supplemented by an effort on the part of Boston's own citizens, particularly the financial interests, to take advantage of the opportunity now offered us in the business about to develop through the Panama canal."

"I intend writing a letter to the banking interests of this city, calling their attention to what I consider their duty at the present time, and I ask all public-spirited citizens of Boston to join me in this effort to build up the commercial interests of the port. One of the things that Herr Ballin was very anxious to learn was the hotel accommodations in Boston, and I took a great deal of pleasure in telling him of the new Copley-Plaza Hotel. Of course, I did not tell him that the Copley-Plaza was financed and is being run by New York interests."

"The Cape Cod canal, which ought to be a Massachusetts enterprise, is being built by New York money. It seems to me, therefore, that, inasmuch as outside capital has taken so much interest in our development, it is time for Boston's bankers, particularly the sons of wealth and aristocracy, who take a great deal of pride in the achievement of their ancestors, to show what they can do. Up to the present time their principal achievement has been in the development of the West."

THIRTY UNDERGO EXAMINATIONS ON BOARD RANGER

Under the supervision of Capt. Charles M. Atwater, 30 young men desiring to become mariners took entrance examination today on the Massachusetts Nautical Training ship Ranger, which is tied up at her winter quarters at North End park.

Cape Cod was well represented among the boys, as is usual, while other applicants came from Gloucester, Boston, Somerville, Chelsea, Malden and Winthrop, and there was one from Pittsfield, Mass. Another opportunity will be given for candidates to take the examination next Saturday, so that the 30 vacancies on the training ship may be filled.

MOHONK CONFERENCE RESULTS IN OPENING OF TWO PROBLEMS

(Continued from page one)

original and present altruistic motives of the United States. Lying back and supporting the American side, but saying nothing in the formal, eloquent and brilliant debate of Thursday evening, were a large number of officials and former officials, who with their tales of transformation wrought in education, sanitation, commerce and racial amity between Filipinos, created sentiment against the Jones bill, which none of the ethical verbiage of Prof. H. Parker Willis or the brilliant eloquence of Mr. Kalaw, the Filipino law student, could change.

Conversation with Philippine officials present at this conference shows that they are anticipating radical action by Congress at the next session, and if a Democratic President is elected they look forward to considerable change in insular policies and personnel. Justly or unjustly, this view prevails.

That the country is approaching a reopening of the fundamental issues involved in its policy of territorial expansion cannot be doubted after listening to the formal and informal talk of the various types of men present at Mohonk as pro or anti-expansionists.

The issue appears in the rising demand among Porto Ricans for a satisfactory definition of their status in accord with pledges made when American occupation began. It must soon be faced again in Cuba, where, according to the testimony of William B. Hale, given to the conference, there is a bankrupt treasury and a condition of administrative chaos which will soon force a second American intervention.

Recent American action in Nicaragua and in Santo Domingo has gone far to commit the United States to supervisory power there in behalf of honest administration and ordinary standards of civilization.

Of course the intervention in lands bordering on the Caribbean at once raises problems of statecraft in which the Monroe doctrine plays a large part. This was clearly pointed out by Mr. Hale, by Professor Hollander of Johns Hopkins University and by Judge Otto Schoenrich of Managua, Nicaragua; and one of the most significant moments of the conference was when the recommendation made as to surrender of the Monroe doctrine was heartily applauded. European colonization in Latin-America and control of territory now rent by revolution evidently has its advocates among Mohonk's attendants.

If, as intimated by Mr. Smiley, the questions arising from American contact with Central American and Caribbean insular possessions are to find a formal place hereafter at the fall conference, then a very important extension of influence has been decided upon. It means that Latin-American and United States diplomats, conversant with actual conditions of the southern republics will find a keen and influential audience awaiting their expert utterances.

UNITED STATES TO CONSIDER POLITICAL SITUATION IN CUBA

WASHINGTON—The situation in Cuba, as shown by Thursday night's disorder in Havana, is the cause of solicitude on the part of the United States government. Reports indicate that there are good grounds for the apprehension that the election next Friday in Cuba will be a most critical test of the stability of the island republic.

The Cuban situation probably will have the immediate attention of President Taft when he returns to Washington.

Many political meetings are to be held throughout the island, with every indication that there will be disorders like the one at Havana. Even if the Gomez government is able to handle these prelection troubles officials anticipate that the defeated party will not abide by the result, but will break out in open revolution.

Conservative leaders, it is reported, have already given warning of such an intention, basing their threat upon the allegation that President Gomez has been favoring the Zayaistas or Liberal party, of which he is a representative. The Cuban minister, Senor Rivero, declares there is no foundation for the reports that President Gomez is seeking to resign his office at this critical moment and he is positive that the President will maintain an attitude of strict impartiality.

FIFTY ENTERED ATHLETIC JAUNT

Under the Municipal Athletic Association, a walk was conducted this afternoon, starting from the Back Bay Fens at Boylston street, to the west side of Jamaica Pond, and continuing to the arboretum, West Roxbury Parkway and ending at Bellevue hill. More than 50 entries were listed. Oliver L. Hebbard, athletic director of the Boston Y. M. C. U. commanded, while W. E. Fisher of the park department was guide. A delegation of boy scouts acted as trail keepers. To those who covered the six-mile course within the time limit, namely, two hours, a certificate was awarded.

PRESIDENT'S BROTHER BIGGEST CONTRIBUTOR TO CAMPAIGN OF 1912

(Continued from page one)

League, Cincinnati, \$1500; miscellaneous make up the total.

\$10,000 for Maine

Of the total sent to the state \$20,000 went to Maine and \$10,000 to Vermont, the remaining \$3000 being scattered. The complete set of contributions as made public was as follows:

NEW YORK HEADQUARTERS: Charles P. Taft, Cincinnati, \$50,000. Francis L. Leland, New York, \$50,000. Andrew Carnegie, \$35,000. C. N. Bliss, New York, \$2000.

George Eustis, Washington, \$5000. A. Lewiston & Son, \$2500. W. A. Marborough, Baltimore, \$2500. A. C. James, A. D. Julian, Edwin Gould, New York, each \$5000.

George R. Sheldon \$4730. A. C. Carpenter, New Orleans, \$5000. Franklin Murphy, Newark, N. J., \$2500. Huntington Wilson, Washington, \$5000. J. C. White \$2500.

J. and S. Seligman, New York, \$5000. George R. Sheldon, \$5000. Larz Anderson, Boston, \$10,000. William Nelson Cromwell, New York, \$10,000.

F. Q. Brown, New York, \$5000. Otto T. Hannard, New York, \$5000. Charles Godchaux, New Orleans, \$1500.

C. L. Stone, Boston, \$2000. George Lauder, Pittsburgh, \$5000. William Endicott, Boston, \$1250. G. W. Renwick, Boston, \$1250. C. N. Wallace, Boston, \$1300.

William Whitman, Boston, \$2500. Frank E. Peabody, Boston, \$1350. Frank G. Webster, Boston, \$1250. P. Warburg, New York, \$5000. Union League Club, Philadelphia, \$5000. C. H. Kelsey, New York, \$6350. Cash, \$7500.

T. F. Cole, Duluth, \$5000. George P. Wetmore, Providence, \$2500. Robert Knight, Providence, \$2500. B. A. C. Smith, New York, \$5000. J. P. Morgan & Co., \$25,000.

George F. Baker, New York, \$10,000. Union League Club, Philadelphia, \$5000. George L. Von Meyer, Boston, \$500. Charles Hayden, Boston, \$2000. H. C. Frick, New York, \$2000.

Each of the following contributors gave \$1000:

Mrs. L. Anderson, Brookline, Mass. Mary M. Emery, Cincinnati, O. Mrs. Catherine G. Norton, Newell Sanders, Chattanooga.

Otto F. Seigel, Robert T. Lincoln, Chicago. Isaac T. Mann, Bramwell, W. Va. W. T. Boardman, Washington.

Philip H. McMillan, Detroit. Charles C. Glover, Washington. T. K. Nedrinhaus, St. Louis. Charles B. Warren, Detroit.

F. W. Estabrook, Nashua, N. H. David R. Forgan, Chicago. C. S. Shepard, New York. Clarence S. Kelsey, New York.

H. M. Hinkle, Cincinnati. Thomas J. O'Brien, Rome, Italy. R. W. Leffler, New York.

R. C. McKinney, Greenwich, Conn. Charles Lannier, New York. Henry W. Taft, New York.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Manchester, N. H. Thomas H. Hubbard, New York. Frank Hitchcock, Washington.

Samuel Mather, Cleveland. R. I. Theodore Harburg, Baltimore. Estate Frederick Billings, New York. J. J. Schmidt, F. S. Westher, New York.

William Farnham, New Haven, Conn. Mrs. Russell Sage, New York. George Wickersham, New York. Alvah Crocker, Boston.

I. T. Burr, J. Hopman, Andrew Adie, F. C. Duman, Gordon Abbott, J. Williams and C. W. Amory, Boston. W. B. Thompson, New York.

J. Fleischman, Cincinnati. A. B. Voorhis, William C. Proctor, Cincinnati.

P. W. Herrick, Cleveland. J. F. Hatfield, J. P. Cooke, B. L. Welsh, Honolulu.

Charles M. Swift, Detroit. Robert W. Bliss, Paris. S. M. Nicholson, Providence, R. I. F. C. Fletcher, Boston.

George F. Willet and E. V. Thayer, Boston. Colonel Colt, Providence, R. I.

\$500 Donations Those who contributed \$500 were as follows:

Henry L. Stimson, New York; Anna W. Perkins, Concord, N. H.; L. C. McLean, Greenfield, O.; William Hutt, Kansas City; E. F. Swinney, Kansas City; T. J. Coolidge, Boston; W. H. Nichols, New York; Mrs. W. W. Seelye, Cincinnati; T. T. Gaff, Osterville, Mass.; Alvin H. Sanders, Chicago; M. C. D. Borden & Son, New York; C. L. Robinson, New York; William Guthrie, New York; W. D. Sloane, Lenox, Mass.; John Stewart, Charles A. Coffin, Allen Forbes, New York; Mrs. Charles E. Perkins, Burlington, Vt.; Henry Clews, R. B. Ward, S. W. Childs, Fred C. Walcott, New York; Quincy A. Shaw, David Kimble, Boston; Lizzie P. Bliss, William C. Brown, Mrs. C. N. Bliss, New York; F. W. Rowlands, Boston; James C. Rowland, Southampton, R. I.; Maurice J. Freedberg, Cincinnati; Lawrence Jauck, Harry Lawa, T. A. Ault, George W. Armstrong, R. S. Burton, Cincinnati; Mrs. C. R. Kearns, Cincinnati; C. H. Strong, Erie; J. C. Wind, Detroit; W. H. Wilder, Gardner, Mass.; J. Waterhouse, W. W. Alexander, H. A. Baldwin, F. F. Baldwin, C. N. Wilcox, J. M. Avington, E. F. Bishop, Bishop & Co., E. D. Tenney, C. G. Welch, George A. Peabody, Danvers, Mass.; Eugene

Obderdorfer, Gainesville, Fla.; Joseph Rundy, Bristol, Pa.; Charles Clifton, Buffalo; M. B. Perry, L. T. Cochran, Youngstown, O.; W. G. Mather, Cleveland; S. D. Coy, New York; Robert D. Brewster, Mt. Kisco, New York; William Sloabe, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.; M. C. Thompson, Canandaigua, N. Y.; Harry E. Converse, Lester Leland, Walter Simons, C. C. Converse, C. A. Coleman, Charles E. Reilly, Boston; Jacob Bunn, Springfield, Ill.

Chicago Gifts

The following contributions are reported from the Chicago headquarters:

Contributions of \$500—Russell, Brewster & Co., Chicago; E. W. Strauss, Chicago; Fred W. Upham, Chicago; F. A. Diggins, Cadillac, Mich.; W. W. Mitchell, Cadillac, Mich.; Ben S. Warren, J. S. Hutchins, Detroit; Walter Alexander, Henry J. Patton, Chicago; David Whitney, D. M. Ferry Jr., Detroit; Clayton Mark, Chicago; Hugh Chalmers, Detroit, Mich.; F. H. Walker, Detroit; H. M. Remmel, Little Rock, Ark.; Edward Whitaker, St. Louis; C. J. Deikman, Chicago; Z. G. Simons, Kenosha, Wis.

Contributions of \$1000—George M. Reynolds, Chicago; Edgar Sawyer, Oshkosh, Wis.; Fred M. Alger, Detroit; Walter H. Wilson, Charles G. Dawes, Chicago; William H. Wallace, Saginaw; W. K. Bixby, St. Louis; Edward Allen Crook, St. Louis; Charles D. New, New York; Frank O. Lowden, Oregon, Ill.

Contributors who gave over \$1000 at Chicago headquarters were: Charles B. Warren, Detroit, \$5000; Franklin MacVeagh, Chicago, \$2000; Fred M. Alger, Detroit, \$4000; W. W. Mitchell, Cadillac, \$1700; Charles P. Taft, Cincinnati, \$6000; Charles G. Dawes, \$3000; Walter Wilson, Chicago, \$3000; George F. Merrill, Chicago, \$3000; Harry B. Moore, Chicago, \$10,000; and E. P. Hawkins, Duluth, \$2000.

The expenditures at the Chicago headquarters were as follows: Literary and press, \$23,000; supplies, shipping and mailing, \$24,000; speakers, \$12,000; clubs, \$2500; Cook county organization, \$1500; congressional committee, \$1300; Illinois state committee, \$2700. The balance was spent for executive offices, salaries and general expenses.

MR. BEVERIDGE LAST WITNESS AS SENATE INQUIRY ADJOURNS

WASHINGTON—Four weeks of investigation was concluded by the Senate committee shortly after noon today when the members adjourned to an indefinite date. They may resume after election or possibly not until Congress convenes.

Progressive finances were the final subjects of the committee's attention today. Former Senator Albert J. Beveridge, now Progressive candidate for Governor of Indiana, and Harry C. Starr of Chicago, former Indiana political leader, testified regarding the financial activities of the 1904 campaign.

"You and Perkins were close friends," Senator Paynter observed.

"Perkins and I have been the closest of friends since early manhood," said Beveridge. "When the senators walked out on me—when on one occasion the senators left the chamber when I was speaking—and when my career was supposed to be ended, Perkins stood by me. He is the oldest friend I have."

Because of their friendship and for no other reason, Mr. Beveridge said Mr. Perkins sent him \$30,000 for his reelection campaign in 1904 and Mr. Pinchot \$25,000. He returned both after election. Mr. Beveridge also told how he got \$25,000 from his cousin, E. L. McLean, and revealed that he had received \$31,000 for his gubernatorial campaign this year from Mr. McLean, who is supporting President Taft.

"I returned this money," the former senator declared, "writing him I couldn't accept anything; I was for Roosevelt."

"When I was elected," said Mr. Beveridge, "I gave up a lucrative law practice, making it a rule not to practise law while in the Senate. My sole income was my salary and money I received for writing magazine articles and books. If I had not done that I doubt if I could have remained in public life."

Mr. Beveridge said he always financed his own campaigns and had not received a cent for speaking tours for the Progressives this year. He also said he never accepted a railroad pass or telegraph frank when in the Senate and took credit for passage of the "anti-pass law."

Answering Senator Pomerene, Mr. Beveridge vigorously denied knowledge of the report that \$200,000 was furnished the Indianapolis Star by Mr. Perkins through Beveridge for financing the Progressive newspaper. "I never heard of such a thing," the Indiana declared.

GIFT FOLLOWS RESIGNATION

Mrs. Frank B. Tracy, president, who resigned her post Friday afternoon at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts branch of the Shut-In Society in the vestry of Park street church was given a gold token. No successor was elected.

AUCTION SALE 1,000 CHOICE AND ANTIQUE ORIENTAL RUGS

By order of the attorneys for the United Persian Rug Company of No. 225, 5th Avenue, New York. Collection must be sold regardless of cost to settle their claims.

SALE BEGINS MONDAY, OCTOBER 28

AT 11 A. M. AND 2.30 P. M.

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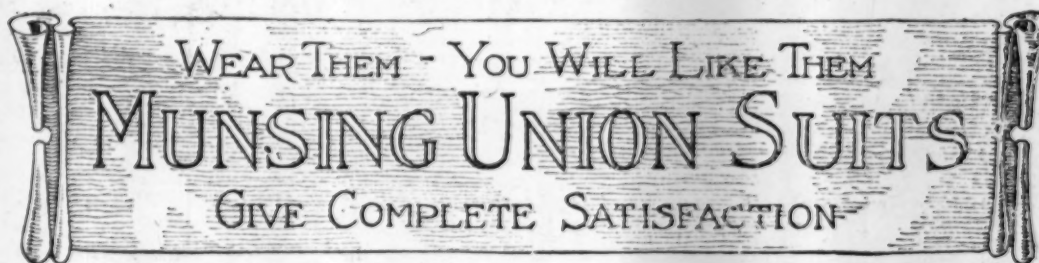
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CONFERENCE HOLDS DOWN EXTREMES IN VOCATION ANALYSIS

NEW YORK—The third day of the vocational guidance conference opened with a visit to Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, in the forenoon.

Vocational analysis was the subject considered at the afternoon session held in Teachers' College, Dr. Stuart Rowe of the Wadleigh High school presiding.

Owing to claims made by one or two delegates for what a professional "analyst" could do in picking the right boy for the right work, the delegates have criticized the arrangements committee for the possibility of misleading the public by even seeming endorsement of such claims. However, the temperate remarks of Dr. Woolley of Cincinnati, acknowledging the limited experience thus far available in experiments with vocational guidance, helped allay the apprehensions of the visitors, many of whom are directors of well known institutions, and naturally concerned with a responsible handling of all phases of vocational guidance.

POWER LINE NEARLY COMPLETED

PLACERVILLE, Cal.—Announcement has been made by H. R. Bennett, local manager for the Western States Gas & Electric Company, that the line that company is extending to Camino would be completed by Nov. 10.

About Scott's Clothes

In the lobbies of the best Hotels in Boston, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia or wherever New England men travel, you'll find the Scott label on the clothes of representative well dressed men.

In every state of the Union, in every city of importance, in every nook and corner of this whole continent we have customers who look to us for their clothes and send us their friends.

At all the large universities you'll find more Scott labels on the clothes of the well dressed men than that of any other maker.

We mention these things just to show the trend of Scott's reputation.

Two important facts we wish to impress on you—First, that we are makers of the best clothes in the world ready to wear. Secondly, that our prices are very moderate considering what we give you.

Business Suits, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$38, \$40, \$45, \$50

Overcoats, \$25.00 to \$65.00

Ulsters, \$25.00 to \$75.00

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The Monitor goes into the home because it is a daily paper that rightly belongs in the home.

WHAT PLATFORMS SAY ON THE TARIFF

REPUBLICAN

We reaffirm our belief in a protective tariff. The Republican tariff policy has been of the greatest benefit to the country, developing our resources, diversifying our industries and protecting our workmen against competition with cheaper labor abroad, thus establishing for our wage earners the American standard of living. The protective tariff is so woven into the fabric of our industrial and agricultural life that to substitute for it a tariff for revenue only would destroy many industries and throw millions of our people out of employment. The products of the farm and of the mine should receive the same measure of protection as other products of American labor.

We hold that the import duties should be high enough while yielding a sufficient revenue to protect adequately American industries and wages. Some of the existing import duties are too high and should be reduced. Readjustment should be made from time to time to conform to changing conditions and to reduce excessive rates but without injury to any American industry. To accomplish this correct information is indispensable. This information can best be obtained by an expert commission as the large volume of useful facts contained in the recent reports of the tariff board has demonstrated.

The pronounced feature of modern industrial life is its diversification. To apply tariff rates justly to these changing conditions requires closer study and more scientific methods than ever before. The Republican party has shown by its creation of a tariff board its recognition to be equal to it. We condemn the Democratic party for its failure either to provide funds for the continuance of this board or to make some other provision for securing the information requisite for intelligent tariff legislation. We protest against the Democratic method of legislating on these vitally important subjects without careful investigation. We condemn the Democratic tariff bills passed by the House of Representatives of the Sixty-second Congress as sectional and injurious to the public credit and as destructive of business enterprise.

SHIP \$100,000 IN BULLION

COBALT, Ont.—The Nipissing mine shipped recently in bullion 129 bars, valued at \$100,000. The shipment contained over 150,000 ounces.

DEMOCRATIC

We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government under the constitution has no right or power to impose or collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of government, honestly and economically administered. The high Republican tariff is the principal cause of unequal distribution of wealth; it is a system of taxation which makes the rich richer, and the poor poorer; under its operations the American farmer and laboring man are the chief sufferers; it raises the cost of the necessities of life to them, but does not protect their product or wages. The farmer sells largely in free markets and buys almost entirely in the protected markets. In the most highly protected industries such as cotton and wools, steels and iron the wages of the laborers are the lowest paid in any of our industries. We denounce the Republican politicians' pretense on that subject, and assert American wages established by competitive conditions and not by the tariff.

We favor the immediate downward revision of the existing high and in many cases prohibitive tariff duties, insisting that material reduction be speedily made upon the necessities of life. Articles entering into competition with trust control in the products and articles of American manufacture which are sold abroad more cheaply than at home, should be put upon the free list.

We recognize that our system of tariff taxation is intimately connected with the business of the country, and we favor the ultimate attainment of the principles we advocate by legislation that will not injure or destroy legitimate industry.

We denounce the action of President Taft in vetoing the bills to reduce the tariff in the cotton, woolen, metals and chemicals schedules and the farmers free list bill, all of which were designed to give immediate relief to the masses from the exactions of the trust.

The Republican party while promising tariff revision, has shown by its tariff legislation that such revision is not to be in the people's interest, and having been faithless to its pledges of 1908 it should no longer have the confidence of the nation. We appeal to the American people to support us in our demand for a tariff for revenue only.

PROGRESSIVE

We believe in a protective tariff which shall equalize conditions of competition between the United States and foreign countries, both for the farmer and the manufacturer, and which shall maintain for labor an adequate standard of living. Primarily the benefit of any tariff should be disclosed in the pay envelope of the laborer. We declare that no industry deserves protection which is unfair to labor or which is operating in violation of federal law. We believe that the presumption is always in favor of the consuming public.

We demand tariff revision because the present tariff is unjust to the people of the United States. Fair dealing toward the people requires an immediate downward revision of those schedules wherein duties are shown to be unjust or excessive.

We pledge ourselves to the establishment of a non-partisan scientific tariff commission, reporting both to the President and to either branch of Congress, which shall report, first, as to the costs of production, efficiency of labor, capitalization, industrial organization and efficiency and the general competitive position in this country and abroad of industries seeking protection from Congress.

Second, as to the revenue producing power of the tariff and its relation to the resources of government; and third, as to the effect of the tariff on prices, on the operations of middlemen, and on the purchasing power of the consumer. We believe that this commission should have plenary power to elicit information and for this purpose to prescribe a uniform system of accounting for the great protected industries. The work of the commission should not prevent the immediate adoption of acts reducing those schedules generally recognized as excessive.

We condemn the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill as unjust to the people. The Republican organization is in the hands of those who have broken and cannot be again trusted to keep the promise of necessary downward revision. The Democratic party is committed to the destruction of the protective system through a tariff for revenue only—a policy which would inevitably produce widespread industrial and commercial disaster. We demand the immediate repeal of the Canadian reciprocity act.

SOCIALIST

NOTHING

GOVERNOR O'NEAL ONE OF SPEAKERS AT FANEUIL HALL

Gov. Emmett O'Neal of Alabama was the chief speaker today at a noonday rally of the local Democrats in Faneuil hall. Speaking of trusts he said the Democratic party is opposed to the plan, which he said the Republican party follows, of offering the remedy of federal incorporation to all corporations which do an interstate business.

Other speakers were Mayor Fitzgerald and David L. Walsh, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. Former Congressman Joseph H. O'Neill presided.

Mr. O'Neill spoke on the tariff, citing instances during his service in Washington to sustain his contention that the Democratic tariff policy is superior to that of the Republicans. He spoke at length in defense of the Wilson bill.

Mr. Walsh announced at the opening of his speech that Governor Foss was unable because of official business, to be present at the rally.

GOV. JOHNSON IN ESSEX COUNTY

NEWBURYPORT—Gov. Hiram Johnson, Progressive candidate for Vice-President, came here today from Haverhill in his 40-mile automobile tour of Essex county, in aid of the candidacy of Senator Arthur L. Nason, who is running against Augustus P. Gardner for Congress. The Governor spoke to a large gathering.

The route was planned Friday afternoon and Governor Johnson, who was scheduled to go to Fall River and New Bedford, was sent on from Bridgewater, Conn., where he spoke last evening. The private car in which he is touring New England arrived in Haverhill at 4:30 this morning. The nominee will go to Fall River and New Bedford this evening.

BROOKLINE WOMEN TO OPEN CAMPAIGN

The Brookline Equal Suffrage Association will engage rooms at 20 Harvard street in Brookline Village for one week, from Oct. 31 to Nov. 7. There will be lantern slide lectures and poster talks every afternoon and evening, also short speeches by distinguished suffragists. The following hostesses have already volunteered to be on duty at headquarters: Mrs. Mary Schlesinger, Mrs. Walter Channing, Mrs. Benjamin Pittman, Mrs. George H. Page, Miss Townsend, Mrs. Gertrude Newell, Mrs. G. P. Morris, Mrs. Ida C. Cunningham, Mrs. Franklin Walter, Jr., Mrs. Gustav Lundberg, Mrs. Janet C. Bearse, Mrs. Thomas Gray, Miss Shepard, Mrs. Connor, Miss Von Arnim, Mrs. George Copp Warren, Mrs. C. C. Blake, Mrs. G. H. Perkins and Miss Egerly.

The advocates of tariff revision by a permanent commission of experts are prepared to make certain modifications in the demands originally made by them. These modifications will come as the result of changed political conditions and the consequent necessity of shaping the tariff commission program to suit them. The concessions of most importance are two in number:

SENATORS SPEAK FOR MR. WALKER

Senators Lodge and Crane were among the leading Republicans who spoke in behalf of Joseph Walker, the Republican candidate for Governor, at a luncheon at Youngs hotel Friday. Senator Crane's speech, said to be the third he has made since elected to the United States Senate, was as follows:

"I am glad to be here. I want to tell you that we can carry Massachusetts for President Taft and Mr. Joseph Walker. I thank you."

Other speakers were former Gov. Eben S. Draper, Lieut.-Gov. Robert Luce, former Lieut.-Gov. Louis A. Frothingham, Col. Everett C. Benton, Charles E. Hatfield, chairman of the Republican state committee, and members of the Republican state ticket.

MR. FOSS DECLINES JOINT DEBATE

Governor Foss, Democratic candidate for reelection, today sent a communication to Charles S. Bird of Walpole, the Progressive candidate for Governor, declining his invitation to a joint debate with him upon the issues of the campaign. In his letter the Governor says he approves, however, of the plan of Mr. Bird to meet Mr. Walker, the Republican nominee, and continue with him the debate he commenced at Greenfield.

MICHIGAN EDITOR SUE

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Suit for \$10,000 on allegation of libel was filed Friday by a Detroit attorney, acting for Colonel Roosevelt, against George A. Newett, editor of the Iron Ore of Ishpeming, Mich. The charge is that Newett printed an article in his paper, charging that Colonel Roosevelt was intemperate.

SPEAKS FOR COL. ROOSEVELT

PHILADELPHIA—Former Senator Albert J. Beveridge addressed an audience which taxed the capacity of the Metropolitan Opera house here Friday night. He spoke in place of Colonel Roosevelt, who had been scheduled to speak here.

EFFORTS CONTINUED FOR A PERMANENT TARIFF COMMISSION

Sentiment in New York Strong for Movement and Does Not Depend on Outcome of Election

REVISION ANYWAY

NEW YORK—There is a good deal of talk in this city at the three presidential headquarters about a continuation of the agitation for a permanent tariff commission, regardless of who may be elected President. Even if Governor Wilson should be elected, it is announced that the agitation will be continued, and the matter brought to his attention at a very early moment, for it is assumed that in the event of Democratic success there will be a tariff session of Congress, called for about the middle of next March, to take up the tariff problem from the Democratic viewpoint, and therefore that if Mr. Wilson is to be President early efforts must be made to reach him before he has completed the writing of his tariff message.

The Democrats as a rule are not in favor of the tariff commission idea, and members of Congress belonging to that party, who are now in New York, do not hesitate to say that if their party should win on Nov. 5 it is their purpose to carry on the work of revision by the familiar methods of investigation by the ways and means committee. These men are inclined to hold that the tariff commission matter was effectively disposed of at the late session of Congress, and that all that will be necessary in the event of a Democratic victory will be the establishment of a corps of competent tariff experts to work with the ways and means committee.

Speaking as to the details of the Democratic tariff program, in the event of victory next month, the members of Congress already referred to say their party intends to pass at the earliest moment possible the Underwood bills of the last two sessions, bearing upon the wool, cotton and steel schedules, and possibly the chemical schedule also. These matters, they say, will need no further investigation, since they have been passed on in reports by the Tariff board. The tariff board did not report as to steel, but it is pointed out that the ways and means committee had the benefit of reports from the commissioner of corporations, the head of the bureau of labor and other government agencies of standing. There is thus no need for further investigation. As for the remaining schedules, the Democrats say they will rely on the new bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, which is equipped with the division of "tariff investigation."

The investigations of the past sessions of Congress have so simplified tariff matters, according to the Democrats who are here being quoted, as to make the work of a general revision next spring, in the event of Democratic victory easy, and it is therefore expected that such a special tariff session would be ready to adjourn by the middle of June, if called by the middle of March.

The advocates of tariff revision by a permanent commission of experts are prepared to make certain modifications in the demands originally made by them. These modifications will come as the result of changed political conditions and the consequent necessity of shaping the tariff commission program to suit them. The concessions of most importance are two in number:

First, they will agree to substitute a bureau, with a responsible expert in charge, for the original idea of a commission of experts.

Second, they will agree that this bureau shall be placed in one of the executive departments, where it will be subject to ordinary civil service regulations, free from political pressure, and responsible to superiors the same as other government institutions. The original plan was to make the tariff commission independent of the executive departments and responsible only to the President.

Experience with the old tariff board, it is alleged, has shown that it was susceptible to political considerations and unable to withstand the attacks of politicians at critical moments. As a result there has been growing up in Congress a sentiment in favor of placing this department of the government out of reach of those who would like to use it for partisan purposes. This view is rather strong among members of Congress, and the advocates of a permanent tariff board have been compelled to take notice of it. If the concessions above referred to are made, it is believed there will be infinitely less difficulty in securing for the tariff commission idea a fair and full hearing in both houses.

Woodrow Wilson is understood to be opposed to the general idea of a permanent tariff investigating body, although he has not said so openly. He manifested not the slightest interest in the tariff commission question last summer and indorsed the plan of the House Democrats to turn the matter over in part to the newly created bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.

TART STICKERS OF NO AVAIL

SAN FRANCISCO—Senator Edward I. Wolfe, chairman of the Taft-Republican minority convention, has published a statement to the Taft Republicans throughout the state that they cannot use stickers to place the names of Taft electors on the ballot and that to write in the names of such electors would do Mr. Taft's candidacy no good.

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BOSTON

TEACHERS CLUB OF MIDDLESEX PLANS FOR WORK

Three important measures were decided upon by the Middlesex County Teachers Association at its annual meeting yesterday afternoon for concentrated work during the year. One was a minimum wage law and pension. The other was a revision of the courses for elementary grades so as to give a wider flexibility in permitting an adjustment to needs of individual children. The third looked to greater attention in the training in judgment of school children.

These features will be studied during the year with a view to making present progress and bringing them to a point where more effective action can be taken one year hence.

The two resolutions were directly the outcome of addresses given at the morning session. One was by William Wirt, superintendent of schools at Gary, Ind. In his schools Mr. Wirt has a system which can be easily adjusted to meet the needs of any child who for any reason it seems would be benefited by a different method from that arranged for the children as a whole. The other address was made by Calvin N. Kendall, commissioner of education for New Jersey, who laid emphasis upon the need of judgment training, contending that education was not education unless the child was developed along judgment forming lines.

The following named officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Cyrus W. Irish of Lowell; vice-presidents, James D. Howlett of Medford, Miss Melissa J. Elder of Everett, Frederick A. Pitcher of Chelsea, Charles J. Emerson of Stoneham, and secretary-treasurer, Arthur L. Doe of Somerville; executive

committee, William D. Parkinson, Waltham; Willis S. Fisher, Melrose; Sarah J. Bullock, Arlington; Frederick Thompson, Cambridge; George M. Lowe, Woburn; auditor, P. W. Chase, Newton.

WRESTLING SQUAD FOR ALLEN SCHOOL

WEST NEWTON, Mass.—Basketball is to be dropped and wrestling taken up instead by the boys of the Allen school. From the present outlook the wrestling squad will be large, and will be coached by George S. Dole of the faculty. Mr. Dole was a member of the class of '06, Yale University, and a member of the Yale team for four years, and also coached the teams in 1908 and 1909. A schedule is now being arranged with teams from Harvard and Yale.

MR. LUCE HEADS SPEAKERS

DEDHAM, Mass.—A Republican rally was held Friday evening in Memorial hall. Joseph H. Soliday presided and the speakers were Lieut.-Gov. Robert Luce, Congressman Robert O. Harris, Guy A. Ham of Boston, candidate for the Governor's council; Lombard Williams of Dedham, candidate for senator, and Henry T. Childs of Needham, candidate for representative.

LITTLE FALLS STRIKERS ACTIVE

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.—The massed picketing of the strikers at the local textile mills continued today. Robert Bakeman, released from Herkimer jail pending appeal, appeared in line. Bakeman urged the strikers to stand together but to avoid lawlessness. Mass meetings will be held at the city theater to night and tomorrow there will be a parade of the strikers' children.

First National Bank Talks

BOSTON, OCTOBER 26, 1912.

We cordially invite the accounts of merchants, trustees and individuals desiring to make permanent banking connections with a strong commercial bank.

Capital and Surplus \$15,700,000

First National Bank
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WITH THE CANDIDATES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will, as an independent newspaper, devote three columns to reports of the activities of the men who are running for President and Vice-President and of their campaign managers. The Monitor assumes no responsibility for the matter here presented, which will, without comment, cover the range of all actual news relating to the political content from the present until the day of election, Nov. 6 next.

THE CANDIDATES TODAY

SOCIALIST—Eugene V. Debs at Columbus, O.
REPUBLICAN—President Taft at Cambridge Springs, Pa.
DEMOCRATIC—Governor Wilson at Princeton.
PROGRESSIVE—Colonel Roosevelt at Oyster Bay.
PROHIBITIONIST—Eugene W. Chaffin in Guthrie, Okla.

JUSTICE GERARD LARGEST GIVER TO DEMOCRAT FUND

NEW YORK—The Democratic national campaign fund, up to Oct. 24, amounted to \$678,364, contributed by 53,303 individuals, according to an official statement by Henry Morgenthau, chairman of the finance committee, given out at Democratic headquarters here Friday.

In a personal statement to newspaper men when the report was made public, Mr. Morgenthau said Thomas F. Ryan and August Belmont, who have testified at Washington as to their large contributions to previous Democratic campaigns, had not been asked for funds this year, and had contributed nothing. Justice J. W. Gerard of New York, who gave \$13,000, was the largest single contributor, and the only one who gave in excess of \$10,000. Contributions of the latter amount were received from Henry Goldman, Henry Morgenthau, Samuel Untermyer, James Speyer and Jacob H. Schiff, New York; Charles R. Crane, Chicago, and Frederick C. Penfield, Germantown, Pa.

Governor Wilson gave \$500 to the national committee, and William J. Bryan gave \$1000.

The total expenditures in the Wilson-Marshall campaign up to the time of completion of the financial statement yesterday were \$677,460, with additional outstanding obligations of \$53,149.

SAY MR. WILSON WOULD CALL NO TARIFF SESSION

That Woodrow Wilson, if elected President, will not touch the tariff question for almost a year, was the substance of a despatch received in Boston today by the Financial News from its New York correspondent.

The New York correspondent says that Mr. Wilson has been asked flatly if he proposed to call an extra session of Congress, if elected, to pass a tariff revision bill. The correspondent says that Mr. Wilson has made the assurance that if elected he will not call the new Congress to consider the tariff until its regular meeting in December, 1913.

MAINE SEEKS TAFT SPEAKERS

PORTLAND, Me.—Col. Frederick Hale left Friday evening for New York to confer with Chairman Hill of the Republican national committee regarding speakers.

GOVERNOR WILSON PLANS FOR LAST CAMPAIGN WEEK

PRINCETON, N. J.—Gov. Woodrow Wilson continued today his plans for next week, the last of the campaign. The Governor decided Friday to resume active participation in the contest. He will make two addresses in Philadelphia on Monday. On Tuesday and Wednesday he expects to campaign through New Jersey for the state legislative ticket. On Oct. 31 he speaks at Madison Square Garden, New York, and will probably finish his campaign with a trip into New York state.

In explaining a speech by William Jennings Bryan in Michigan Friday with reference to a pre-convention contribution of \$12,500 by Cyrus H. McCormick, the Governor declared that this money had been returned to Mr. McCormick by Cleveland H. Dodge. He said he had not been consulted in the transaction and that it took place within the last 10 days. The Governor will see the Dartmouth-Princeton football game today.

CHARLES S. BIRD GOES INTO LYNN

Charles S. Bird, the Progressive candidate for Governor, plans to devote today to campaigning in Lynn and vicinity. His program includes a noon rally at the "river works" of the General Electric Company, a rally in Central square at 1:15 p. m., another on Lynn Common at 2:30 p. m., and a final Lynn rally in City Hall square at 8 p. m. Besides, Mr. Bird plans to speak in Cliffondale square, Saugus, at 5 p. m. and in Peabody square, Peabody, at 9 p. m.

In speeches delivered at Maynard hall, Waltham, and in the Pequotette theater, Watertown, Friday night, Mr. Bird called upon his Republican opponent, Joseph Walker, to help the Progressives to obtain a special session of the Legislature for the enactment of a preferential senatorial bill.

SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN PLANNED

NEW YORK—Preparations for a large woman's suffrage demonstration in New York during the week of Nov. 4 have practically been completed, it was announced Friday night. There will be a number of meetings and social functions ending with a torchlight parade down Fifth avenue on the night of Nov. 9, in which it is expected there will be 10,000 men and women marchers and numerous illuminated floats.

COL. ROOSEVELT TAKES LONG WALK OVER HIS ESTATE

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—Colonel Roosevelt took a long walk out of doors today. He wandered about the grounds of his estate and returned saying he had a great time. Later he resumed the work of completing the address he is to deliver at Madison Square Garden next week.

The nominee's only visitors Friday were George W. Perkins, Frank A. Munsey and William H. Hotchkiss, New York state Progressive chairman. The colonel talked politics with them for a time, with particular reference to the New York state situation.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN TOURS MICHIGAN

DETROIT, Mich.—William J. Bryan moved across southeastern Michigan Friday, making more than a dozen speeches in as many cities and returning to Detroit Friday night to address a Democratic mass meeting.

In several cities he made the announcement that the treasurer of the Democratic national committee had informed him that the contribution of \$12,500 which Cyrus H. McCormick of the Harvester trust had made to Governor Wilson's campaign had been returned.

DAVID I. WALSH SPEAKS IN LYNN

At rallies in Lynn, Saugus and Peabody Friday night David I. Walsh, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, read a letter said to have been signed by Jacob F. Brown of Brown & Adams, wool commission merchants of Boston, asking, on behalf of George von L. Meyer, contributions of wool men for the present Republican campaign fund.

MRS. ELIOT SPEAKS TO WOMEN

Mrs. Maud Howe Eliot was a speaker at a gathering of 125 Progressive party women at the residence of Mrs. Mary Morton Kehew, Chestnut street, Boston, Friday afternoon. Mrs. Louis A. Shaw presided. The patronesses of the meeting were Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Mrs. T. J. Bowker, Mrs. Mary Morton Kehew, Miss Ellen Day Hale and Mrs. Courtenay Crocker.

GOV. MARSHALL LEAVES COAST

SEATTLE, Wash.—Governor Marshall of Indiana, Democratic candidate for Vice-President, started eastward Friday at the end of the first half of his 7000-mile campaign trip from Chicago to the Pacific coast states.

PROGRESSIVE WINS

JUNEAU, Alaska—James Wickersham, Progressive candidate for delegate to Congress from Alaska, had a substantial plurality in the election held last August, votes in which were canvassed Friday.

SENATOR O'GORMAN IN CAMPAIGN

CHICAGO—Senator James A. O'Gorman of New York made two speeches here Friday urging the election of Governor Wilson.

STUDENTS' UNION PROVIDES HOME LIFE FOR GIRLS



Three pretty parlors in building on St. Stephen street, where several hundred young women are provided with their meals and many comforts

ATMOSPHERE OF HOME ATTRACTS MANY GIRLS

Boston Students Union Provides Meals for Several Hundred Young Women Besides Rooms for Recreation and Various Domestic Purposes

Lights shone brightly down the darkening street. From the first floor to the top of the tall building on St. Stephen street that stood apart from the others, they glimmered and twinkled, calling in a friendly way to the young girls hurrying towards them. Doors all along the way opened and closed behind slender, girlish forms silhouetted for a moment against the dim lights in the halls. Matches of gay chatter were caught by the chance pedestrian and brightened his way. The procession coming from both directions and on both sides of the street was headed for the house with the shining lights and as fast as it reached it was swallowed up in the warmth and brightness within.

Beyond the doors that opened to receive the girls were big, homelike rooms, cosy and hospitable and softly lighted. Young girls and women filled every nook and cranny of them. Some were dressed in skirt and shirt waist, evidently put on the first thing that morning and worn all day. Some wore pretty home dinner gowns of soft silk and a few evidently were ready for some festivity later in the evening. Not much was said. It was too near the dinner hour for that, and it not being a party there was no obligation to talk if one did not feel like it.

An Every Night Scene

It was not a special occasion. It was an every night, or any night scene at the Boston Students' Union where some 500 of the hundreds of young women who come to Boston yearly to study, find protection, home, companionship and fun. When the hands of the clock had crept slowly around until they stood in one perpendicular line the dining room door was opened and the girls passed out to the big dining room erected last summer and the two smaller ones.

It looked like a party even though it wasn't one, and each girl enjoyed it more on that account. They were seated at round dark oak tables laid with fine doilies and neatly patterned blue dishes, a plant or a cluster of flowers on each one. As the hot soups, meat and vegetables were brought in and the first keen edge of appetite disappeared, conversation grew and spread until the rooms were a buzz of pleasant chatter.

A good deal was said about Dr. Muck, the new director of the symphony and his superb leading. The Calve concert and the coming opera were discussed. The best theatrical attractions, Bernhardt's method and Julia Marlow's technique absorbed some. Intermingled with these were the political issues, marvels of electricity, a late novel, clothes, parties and a new way of doing one's hair.

In the drawing rooms was still a hungry crowd, so when the first had finished they immediately pushed back their chairs and withdrew. Presently came tinkling back over the hum of the voices, "Chick, chick, chick, chick, chick, chick, chick, chick," which caused a quick exodus of all who had finished, not from the piano but to it. Chairs and tables in the long dining rooms were pushed out of the way, rugs were thrown back, partners were chosen, and for an hour the girls danced and romped up and down the rooms to the gay melodies of the "Beautiful Lady," "My Hero," "On the Banks of the Saskatchewan," "Put on Your Gingham Gown, Dear," and other ditties of the treat, as blithely played and entered into as though Wagner, Chopin, Mendelssohn, Gounod did not form the chief subject of study for half of them. Then the rugs were pulled carefully back in place, chairs and tables brought out from the wall and the merry throng dispersed to read, write or study or attend some entertainment.

Students' Union Differs

The Boston Students' Union is the only organization of its kind in Boston, and so far as known differs from all in

other cities, not so much in organization, perhaps as in administration, for it is more like a club with a home atmosphere than anything else. It is not a charity. That this is so should be clearly understood. It is a self-supporting organization, paying a surplus into its treasury, although it is true that the body of its membership is changing and temporary and the work of organization is carried on by resident Boston women.

The union was formed by them for the several thousands of young girls who come to Boston every year to study. They come from all over this continent and some of them from abroad, chiefly from small towns and villages, with all the lack of knowledge of the world which is the result of their former environment. Few of the schools to which they come have dormitories, and the two or three well managed student clubs are only for the limited number of students in residence.

In most of the schools there is little or no supervision of pupils outside the class room. Hence, when the student arrives in Boston, usually a stranger, and with limited money, she is forced to live in a lodging house, eat in cheap restaurants, is brought under deteriorating influences and often is compelled to undergo hardship. Freed from home restraint and the guidance of older minds some elect to follow the so-called "bohemianism" that has been made so attractive on the stage and in stories. They fall into doubtful companionships and dress and deportment take a change for the worse.

Organized by Women

Observing these things a group of women who had for years been enjoying the privileges of college graduates decided to provide for the girl student the privileges and opportunities that are open to the girl graduate. So they organized the Boston Students' Union, secured the houses at 81 and 83 St. Stephen street in the students' quarter, and opened its doors to all girl students in Boston. The success of the plan is attributed in large part to the resident director, Mrs. Katherine Osborne, who has made the club a home as well as a club. She is trying to bring out the ideals of womanhood and home in the club and the club life as well as raise a type of student culture and artistry. The house is beautifully and artistically furnished.

Any student of good character in Boston may become a member of the club by the payment of \$1 annually. This membership includes board with residence for a limited number, and for all board by the week or separate meals, the use of parlors, reading room and study, afternoon tea, reliable addresses for lodging, etc., general information as to opportunities in Boston, laundry and hot baths.

Thus a girl who may be obliged to occupy a small, unattractive room is free to remain at the club as much of every day and evening as she may elect. Hot baths are for her whenever she may care to take them, and she can use the laundry for washing and ironing her clothes. A sewing machine is always at her disposal, and she may study and read or amuse herself at the club. She may also entertain her friends there.

Friends Entertained

Entertaining friends at the union is not the stiff affair it is liable to be in an institution. It may be as informal and pleasant as in one's own home. There are several parlors, and when a girl wishes to reserve one she writes a memorandum of it on a card left hanging in the hall. When the hour comes her guest or guests are ushered into that particular room and they chat with all the privacy of home.

On the payment of a small sum a fire is lighted in the grate, and if a "spread"

is wanted, there are special arrangements for serving it. Of easy access to all the parlors is a kitchenette fitted with everything a girl can want for a jolly little evening's lunch. There is a hot plate to cook on, pretty dishes and embroidered doilies for the table. The expense of this consists only of the ingredients that are used. In this way a girl may have all the company she desires and is able to receive them under right conditions.

Parties, concerts and entertainments for all the members are of frequent occurrence and any girl or group of girls who so wish to reserve rooms at any time for parties of their own. A few girls will sometimes give a dance or other form of entertainment, invitations to which may be limited, to people outside the house.

Mrs. Osborne endeavors to have always about on tables in addition to the best current periodicals, books and clippings not usually accessible or known about. Last year, for instance, when the Irish players were in town, their plays were on the table, and all through the year clippings about them were placed where the girls would find them. Delightful old fifteenth century books, charming books of history, art and travel which most of the girls would never see, are placed so as to invite attention. The afternoon draws the members together in a social way and as the girls take turns in serving it cultivates a social grace.

Protects the Student

But the club is much more than this. It works deep. Its work is also broad. It is not content with a pleasant surface condition of things. It reaches out to all that is most vital in the student's life. It protects her on every hand. The dining room is one great work of the union, the one, perhaps, that makes the most conspicuous appeal, for wholesome food at reasonable charge is one of the crying needs of every transient in any city, and the need is strong with girls who are studying to prepare themselves for self-support, often struggling on a small margin. The tales of sacrifice along this line are many and hard for the person who has never gone hungry to understand, but they are real enough to those who are undergoing the hardships.

Girls there are in plenty who are trying to work their way through school or college and are undertaking to feed themselves on 60 cents a week. Such girls when found have been immediately taken care of. They are given some light work to pay for some or all of their meals at the club. They wash dishes in the butler's pantry, wait on table and so on. They do not lose their caste by this service. On the contrary it is said that girls who are willing to work their way have in them the things that make for success. One girl who did such work all last winter sang in vaudeville all summer for \$75 a week, making enough to carry her through this winter. She has a beautiful voice of which much is expected. Some girls take one meal at the club, others two, and some three, according as they can afford, and the distance of their schools from the club house. The meals are carefully selected so as not to become monotonous, are cooked from the best materials and are appetizing as well as wholesome.

Total of \$11,384 Received

From April 1, 1911, to April 1, 1912, a total of \$11,384.66 was received for meals alone, an increase from \$2,063.81 over the year 1909-10. In January 1945 meals were served to students in a dining room capable of seating only 60 people at a time, thus requiring relays of students to wait their turn. A large new dining room was added to the house last summer and even now this is more than filled. If nothing more, this shows the need there is with students for clean, nourishing food.

One of the greatest works the union has accomplished is the organization of the Boston cooperative registry for students and the raising of the standard of the lodging houses throughout the city where students room. Wishing every girl to have suitable accommodations and finding that some members of the union were living in undesirable surroundings, subject to conditions which they were unable to change, the union undertook to visit all persons in

the neighborhood who took lodgers for the purpose of finding out just what the conditions were and what rooms could be recommended.

This canvass proved that lodging house keepers were generally glad to meet the requirements of the union and a friendly spirit of cooperation was enlisted and strengthened by meetings at the club-house. From this grew the idea of the registry, which was organized last summer. Through its five centers in different parts of the city it is ready to assist any woman student in finding rooms and board meeting her requirements.

Five Centers Located

These five centers are the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston street, the Young Women's Christian Association, 40 Berkeley street; Trinity Church parish house, Clarendon street, near Boylston; South End house, 171 West Brookline street, and the Boston Students Union, 81-83 St. Stephen street.

When the work was in formation last summer the idea was presented to different schools and colleges having young women students. The principals recognized the need as so strong that they at once decided to send leaflets describing the plan gotten out by the registry with each one of their circulars. Accordingly 6000 of these leaflets were distributed last summer, with each school catalogue or prospectus sent out from Boston. In consequence no young woman coming as a stranger to study in Boston this fall had reason for concern as to where she was to stay.

It is not unusual in these opening weeks of school and college life, on answering a ring at the door of the Students Union, or any other of the five centers, to be confronted by a young woman with a satchel who announces she has come from Oregon, or Texas, or Honolulu to study at such and such a college and has come to inquire about rooms.

The officers and board of directors of the Boston Students Union are:

Miss Elizabeth G. Houghton, president; Mrs. Sumner B. Pearmain, vice-president; Miss Lucy Lowell, secretary; Dr. Sarah Sweet Windsor, treasurer; Mrs. William H. M. Austin, Miss Emma J. Fitz, Miss Florence M. Cushing, Miss Mary Lee Hale, Miss S. E. Wentworth, Advisory board—Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, Miss Edith M. Howes, Miss G. S. Cary, Miss Mary H. Ladd, Arthur S. Easterbrook, Francis B. Sears. Committee of ways and means—Miss Rose Lamb, chairman, Dr. A. J. Baker Flint, Miss Lucy Lowell, Mrs. U. P. Halliwell, Miss Alice Stackpole, Mrs. Frank King Nash, Dr. S. S. Windsor.

Auditor—Miss Edith M. Howes, Resident director, Mrs. Katherine Osborne, 81 St. Stephen street.

WELLESLEY GIRLS ARE PREPARING TO PRODUCE PLAYS

WELLESLEY, Mass.—The Agora Society of Wellesley College, which studies economic and sociological conditions, is to hold its first meeting tonight in the town hall at which international arbitration will be discussed. The question will be presented by several students in the form of a sketch. Those taking part include:

Characters—Chairman of the meeting, Marian Rider; peace advocate, Constance Reed; professor of Columbia University, Helen Nixon; lieutenant, Eva Rose; aeronaut, Ting Mei Chun; minister, Margaret Comelys; "schoolmarm," Marion Hale; congressman of Detroit, Abby Johnson; business man, Agnes Lland; an English soldier's widow, Ruth Greenlay, and a "solid citizen," Constance Buell.

The Alpha Kappa Chi Society studies Greek and Roman tragedy. The work of the year will be begun on Euripides' "Iphigenia at Aulis." The following papers will be presented: "The Roman House," Miss Hawes; "The Greek Theater," Doris Fenton; "The Life of Euripides," Ruth Reed.

Gilbert S. Way's translation was used in the scenes presented. The cast was as follows: Scene I.—Agamemnon, leader of the Greek hosts, Isabel McCready; old servant of Agamemnon, Lucia Bailey; Menelaus, brother of Agamemnon, Alice Merrill.

Scene II.—Agamemnon, Emma Leifried; Clytemnestra, wife of Agamemnon, Grace Ruel; Iphigenia, daughter of Agamemnon, Mildred Holmes.

The Shakespeare Society will present scenes from "Henry V.":

Act I, scene 2, King Henry V., Mary Frank Gardner; Duke of Exeter, Gladys Gorman; Earl of Westmoreland, Mary Bart; archbishop of Canterbury, Marjorie Kendall; bishop of Ely, Barbara Hahn; ambassador of France, Alice Mulligan.

Act II, scene 1, Lieutenant Bandolph, Eleanor Pillsbury; Corporal Nym, Frances Williams; Pistol, Katherine Paul; hostess, Margaret Jackson; boy, Elizabeth Morris.

Society Zeta Alpha, which studies the modern masque, will present the following program. Papers: "The Masque," Helen Ryan; "Lady Gregory," Miriam Knowles; "John Synge and His Works," Harriet Blake; reading, "Riders to the Sea," Sylvia Goulston.

Girls of the junior and sophomore classes received word yesterday that the annual forensic burning ceremony is to be no longer an interclass affair but a junior one only. This came as the result of a petition of the juniors and sophomores for a ruling on the question from the non-academic interests rules committee.

Miss Emily Balch, professor of eco-

nomics at Wellesley, arranged a political meeting for the girls last night in the town hall. About 700 attended. It was equally Democratic and Progressive, and John Graham Brooks and a young man named Porter from the Woodrow Wilson Harvard Club, were the speakers.

PHOTOGRAPHS ON EXHIBITION

Photographic studies by Helma Lerski, a Milwaukee expert with the camera, are being shown free at the Boston Art Club. The 24 prints include portraits, character studies and imaginative heads.

Mr. Lerski was formerly an actor and critics see dramatic qualities in his photographic work. One appreciator said, "He is one of the few portraitists who give the face its due prominence and who emphasize the peculiarities of facial structure by novel effects of lighting."

OWNS WATCH BOUGHT IN 1790

ROCKFORD, Ill.—Ralph Timmerman, who lives one mile north of German valley, has what is probably one of the rarest and oldest watches in this part of the country. It was given to Mr. Timmerman by his father, who in turn had received it from his father. The first Mr. Timmerman had purchased it about the year 1790 from a watchmaker in Switzerland.

OPPOSING RALLIES HELD

WALTHAM, Mass.—Progressive and Republican rallies were held here Friday night in adjoining halls. About 1000 attended in Maynard hall to hear Charles S. Bird and Albert Martin, and about 250 in Ashbury temple, where Joseph Walker, Congressman John W. Weeks, Councilor Walter S. Glidden of Somerville and Elmer A. Stevens, state treasurer, spoke.

DEAN VAN DYCK RESIGNS

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Prof. Francis C. Van Dyck has resigned as dean of Rutgers College, and Prof. Louis Bevier has been appointed his successor by the board of trustees.

Butler's APPAREL SHOPS

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Announce

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You Are Cordially Invited to Attend

TACOMA ADDS AUXILIARY TO POWER PLANT

An auxiliary power plant to be operated from the waste of the water system and which will be used in times of emergency, is being planned for the city of Tacoma. The cost is estimated at \$75,000 and the specifications call for 1000 horsepower to be generated. The city's \$2,000,000 hydro-electric power plant on the Nisqually river, which will be started on its grind about the last week in October, has a capacity of 32,000 horsepower.

It is planned to build the auxiliary power house on the north side of McMillin reservoir, which is half way between the city and the headworks of the water system on Green river. A head of 475 feet can be obtained and as there are approximately 20,000,000 gallons of water going to waste at the reservoir daily this will be harnessed before it is allowed to find its river bed again.

The cost of the new plant will be taken from the profits of the main power plant, from which a saving of between \$15,000 and \$20,000 a month is expected. The city has also large contracts waiting for it to supply currents.

JEWISH TEMPLE TO COST \$100,000

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Joseph Newburger, in charge of soliciting funds for the proposed new Jewish temple, said recently the committee would require no trouble in getting the required \$100,000.

RAIL DEPOT TO BE ENLARGED PORTLAND, Ore.—Improvements about to be made in the Park street freight depot of the Southern Pacific will increase the capacity of that structure 20 per cent, according to estimates made recently by D. W. Campbell, general superintendent. The work will cost about \$11,000. The officers will be moved to the upper floor for handling freight.

Indestructo Line Marks the Progressive Merchant

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The popularity of the Indestructo trunk cannot be questioned. No matter where you travel, you will find the complete Indestructo line displayed in the best store of every city. Does this immediate acceptance by the most expert merchandisers of the country mean anything to you?



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It is not necessary for you to hunt to find the Indestructo dealer in your city. Pick out the best and most progressive merchant and there you will find an Indestructo trunk waiting for you. Whether you travel little or much—you should have an Indestructo trunk. It will repay you many times over in sincere travel wear. Do not wait until the old trunk goes to pieces and leaves you baggageless. Investigate now the trunk that protects you against loss.

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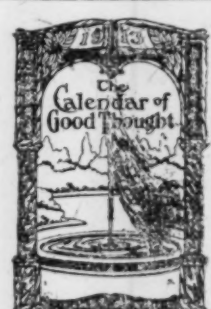
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A beautiful calendar of 52 pages with a good thought verse or quotation for each day in the year. The selections of sentiments are especially beautiful, as well as new.

It will make an excellent Christmas gift, for it is handsomely printed in colors and is packed in an individual box. Size 6x9 inches.

Price 50 cents postpaid.

The calendar made its first appearance last year and was sold for \$1.25 per copy. It met with such a cordial reception that we are enabled this year to publish a much larger edition and consequently find it practicable to reduce the price to fifty cents per copy.

TRIUMPH OF TRUTH OVER ERROR

The celebrated painting by Henry B. Fuller. Reproduction in colors as shown in the original canvas, 13x18. . . . \$2.00
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This picture and calendar are also for sale by the Book and Art Exchanges throughout the world.



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Don't wait until cold weather comes. Now is the time to think about your heating system—and to act.

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means adequate heat in every

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Fashion has accorded high favor to laces this season for adorning dresses, costumes and waists. Our assortment of REAL LACES

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Women's, Misses' and Juniors Outer Wearing Apparel and Millinery

WE ALSO SPECIALIZE ON

WARNER BROS. AND REDFERN CORSETS

In this exclusive women's establishment, recognized as the most perfectly appointed store of its kind in Los Angeles, where sensible prices prevail, and the broadest possible comparison of value is urged.

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We Are Now in Our Beautiful New Home

Our Friends—Old and New—Are Cordially Invited to Visit Us

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Infants' and Juvenile Clothing

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LACE TRIMMING

Any girl or woman can greatly improve lace insertion, or any kind of lace, for that matter, which is to be used for dress trimming. I will tell you how to do this by describing a length of mesh lace insertion two inches wide that had upon it a running floral design showing small roses and buds, says a writer for the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The woman who enriched this lace to trim the yoke of a wonderfully beautiful lingerie frock worked the roses with small pieces of pale pink ribbon of a very narrow width and foliage with small pieces of green silk.

Thread a needle having a large elongated eye with the ribbon and draw it through the lace from the wrong side to the right; then twist the ribbon around the needle six times and place the needle through the lace again in almost the same hole. Pull it through rather loosely, so that it will, in reality, form a large French knot.

Cut the green silk into small squares one inch wide and fray out the edges until only a little of the solid silk remains in the center; then catch this up with a few stitches and sew it to the leaf and another one at the base of the "rose."

Forget-me-nots would look very well done in smaller knots grouped in clusters of five; mimosa can be worked with yellow ribbon, or you can use any shade of ribbon that you wish for these pretty flowers. This method is pursued along the entire length of the lace.

Another pretty touch can be added by sewing on crystal beads, very small and in opalescent hues.

Plain dotted net can be worked with these little blossoms placed over the dots at irregular intervals, not too close together, and the blossoms can be joined with a running thread of green, representing stems that are done in the darning stitch.

TOWEL DESIGNS

One of the popular forms of embroidering towels is by means of darning. Huckaback toweling is used for these designs, as the huck is woven with little tufts or threads, under which the needle is passed in darning; says the Minneapolis Journal. The needle used should have a blunt point and long, smooth eye. Flower forms are often seen on these towels, the edges and turned-back petals of the flowers being embroidered in satin stitch, while the centers are filled with darning.

WHITE BELT

A white belt embroidered in solid work may be made very distinctive by studding the background with French knots, says the Pittsburgh Post. The solid work may be done in color, and then the background should be in white. If the solid work is white, the French knots may be in color, although an all white effect, with design and background in white, produced a very charming effect.

SKIRT ON TACKS

Most every woman knows that it spoils the shape of a skirt at the hips to hang it on an ordinary coat hanger, says the Montreal Star. This difficulty can be overcome by driving two small tacks (one each side of the wire hook), leaving the heads protruding only a little bit. Put the tacks just as far apart as the loops on the skirt. A coat can be hung over this without in the least crushing the skirt.

FASHIONS AND

PLAID SKIRT MADE OF SERGE

Mannish plaid silk shirtwaist

PLAITS are distinctly new this autumn, for we have been wearing skirts guileless of any folds or fullness for some time past, and here is a skirt that shows them used in the newest way. In the illustration, it is made of serge and accompanied by a waist that is made of plaid silk, and just such costumes are sure to be needed whether the skirt makes part of a coat suit or does not.

The shirt waist is of the mannish sort and can be finished with soft rolled-over cuffs or with straight ones, but, for silk, flannel and all materials of the kind, the soft cuffs are better, prettier and more fashionable.

Pointed collars are somewhat new, but round ones are smart, so that each wearer can use the one that is more becoming and the patch pockets can be used or not as liked.

In whatever way the details are managed, the waist is essentially smart and it is adapted to silk and flannel as well as to the various cotton fabrics. The skirt is plaited at the sides and forms a panel effect at front and back. The plaits are pressed very flat; consequently it takes straight lines, yet there is abundant freedom for movement. It is cut in six gores and can be finished at either the high or the natural waist line.

For the medium size, the waist will require 3½ yards of material 27, 2½ yards 36, 2 yards 44 inches wide. The skirt will require 7½ yards 27, 6½ yards 36, 3½ yards 44 or 52 inches wide. The width of the skirt is 3½ yards or 1½ yards when the plaits are laid.

The pattern of the waist (7583) is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure; of the skirt (7582) in sizes from

22 to 30 inches waist measure. They can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



GET RUGS FIRST

A specialist on the subject of rugs says that in furnishing a room the rug should be chosen first. Then the decorations should be decided upon, that they may above all things be in harmony with the rug. Walls toned to harmonize with rugs are better than those papered.—Montreal Star.

WISH HAPPINESS TO THE BRIDE

The bridegroom is to be congratulated

A WEDDING that takes place in the afternoon or evening may be followed by a reception held at the home of the bride's parents, or at a hotel that is engaged for the event.

The rooms should be decorated, and at this season the autumn leaves of the woods can be gathered and made to furnish the attractive decorations for the rooms.

There are many little ideas that can be introduced. There can be a specially designed bride's cake and numerous white boxes with the interwoven monogram of the bride and groom. A bride's register of white can be filled in with each guest's signature.

The bride should go at once to the main room, accompanied by the groom, her parents and the wedding attendants. Any special decoration in the form of a floral wedding bell, a high arch or a screen of green and flowers may be made. The bridesmaids form a line at the left of the bride and groom. The parents of the bride stand near the door. They are the host and hostess and should be in the receiving party. In the room the groom's mother and father should also be, but they need not be in the line of the receiving party.

At a wedding reception there is no announcement of the guests. They join the line of guests that first greet the bride's father and mother and then the happy couple.

The bride should greet every one with an outstretched hand, and a genial short reply to all wishes for happiness is all that is necessary. Remember that happiness is wished to the bride and the bridegroom is the one to be congratulated, says the Philadelphia North American.

If a guest is unknown he should be introduced by the bride to her husband or vice versa. A bride should not do any one for more than a short acknowledgement when there is a of guests waiting to greet her.

The father of the bride need not remain in the receiving party throughout the reception. He should stay for half hour or so, and then should see everything is running smoothly in dining room and other parts of the house. The mother, however, is hostess and should stay at her daughter's side until the last guest has been received.

If the bride enters the dining room all she should be accompanied by her husband. Sometimes the bride opens the dance by dancing with her husband the best man. In the latter case the groom dances with the maid of honor. This is for an evening reception very pretty old custom is to have double set of lancers, danced only the wedding party, the other guests looking on.

The buffet supper is served at the reception. This is in charge of waiters or maids and is served to guests stand and hold their plates. It is a very elaborate, consisting of oysters, etc., broiled or on the shell, entree in the form of a patty or quiche in the next course, followed by salad and ice cream. Nuts, olives, bonbons are passed around during the meal. As soon as a guest has finished he should leave the room and allow other to take his place.

The reception lasts as long as a hours mentioned on the cards. The bride quietly slips away, puts on her train gown and with the groom leave home for her journey.

BEST CHOICE IN WALKING SUITS

Two-toned rough diagonal fabrics

FOR one woman who buys an imported tailor suit there are many who are quite content with one of American manufacture. The American shops show a variety of styles either copied from French designers or invented over here.

When you are asked to make a selection from a wide variety you will see what an important costume this American tailor-made is. There are coats with extremely long tails and a high waist line, short coats with a still higher waist line, and Russian blouse suits that have scarce any waist line at all.

The latter are intended for college girls who are so youthful looking that they can appropriately carry off the boyish effect. The very short coats are mostly copies of imported models which are cut away at hips and waist line in the front and then developed into long directoire tails in the back. These are quite high priced and exclusive.

The American reproduction is about half the price of the original model and is exceedingly well made and the majority of shops are offering it in different fabrics.

For the average woman, who does not care to go above \$50 for her walking suit, the best choice is probably one of the new long coats, high-waisted and somewhat cut away in front and sloping down to an elongated back, according to a New York Times writer.

The best materials to choose in these suits are rough diagonal suitings, two-toned diagonal fabrics, and in the higher priced models, fancy Bedford cloth and

boucle cloth. Broadcloth, like the finished serge, appears to have remained in the background where it has been secluded for three or four years. It is another fashion adopted from the—that of using rough cloth, for we gave up smooth broadcloth shortly after the tailors gave it up for men's suits.

There are broadcloth gowns on market, but they are made in such servative styles they plainly show are intended for women who do not for the extremes of fashion, and choose broadcloth consistently for a gown.

Robespierre seems to be the progenus of all the ready-to-wear suits autumn. There is the high, collar cut out in the front, the shapely revers, the huge pockets slightly above the high waist line, finally the little short vest.

These waistcoats, by the way, last year in some of the ready-to-wear suits, but they were in too vivid contrasting colors for a woman who consider wearing her coat suit one season. This year the vests are appearing again, but in the same of the suit, or in a more subdued coloring color, usually in silk or satin.

Most of them are cut extremely to accord with the high-waisted coat of the Robespierre epoch. Of the best models show a rounded collar, much shorter in the front. There is a wide lapping on the side and two or three large buttons along it.

MODES IN BRIEF

Many of the new gowns have their skirts caught at the foot by buttons and ornamented straps.

The fad for making one side of the bodice different from the other is as much as ever in evidence.

Peau de suède, a fabric with the dull finish of suède and the softness of silk, is a favorite this season.

Some of the most charming of the low cut net gumpies have fronts slightly frilled.

The new English raincoats for girls have a porous "sweatband" inside across the shoulders.

A charming gown is made of salmon pink satin veiled with gray mousseline de soie draped with a tunic of white lace, black velvet forming the girdle. —Washington Herald.

CLEANING PEWTER

It is not easy to clean neglected pewter. If there is a coat of oxidation, you cannot do better than to use hot water, soap suds and borax or soda. Even then it will come off with difficulty. It will probably be necessary to use a hard brush to help, says Harpers Bazar. If there is no coat of oxidation, a woolen cloth wet with kerosene and a good brass polish will be effective. A final shine may be given with whiting and a clean woolen cloth.

ODD PLATES

A woman who is interested in odd plates recently made a find, bought, in a small curio shop in S. bridge, a set of six plates and the larger plate, supposedly for bread cake.

The plates are of creamy white china bordered with a narrow band of which is separated by almost an of the white from a heavy border deep lavender. The designs on the plates are different as to color, though the objects are similar.

On each plate is a fantastic flower with a girl's face appearing in a blossom, another flower forming dress, and her head being a cluster of petals or leaves. With each character is an insect of some kind. example, an old-time fuchsia is the subject of one decoration, and a beetle pears in the decorative scheme. A is used on another plate and a blue blossom on another, and each design has its accompanying insect, a way out of proportion to the size of the flower figure.

When the plates were discovered old shopkeeper said he knew about nothing about them, as he bought them with a collection of old dishes, china may have been designed for a set, says the New York Sun. The marking visible on the back of the plates is the word "club." A long name, identically preceded the word "club," for few fine dots or tracings indicate at eight letters.

There is no china mark whatever the plates. The plates are from indications very old.

BELL'S SEASONING

Used and Endorsed By Hotels, Clubs, Restaurants and Families to Flavor Dressings for Turkey, Chicken, Game, Meats and Fish.

SPICED BEEF. Chop 2 pounds fresh beef, enough to fill 4 cups. Soak 2 slices bread, either toasted or plain, in 1½ cups of milk, and add to the raw beef. Cut fine 2 slices of fat salt pork, and add to beef, together with 3 even teaspoons salt, and 5 even teaspoons Bell's Seasoning. Place in a buttered pan. Cut a piece of butter the size of an egg in small pieces, and distribute over the top. Bake from 1 to 1½ hours.

"DELICIOUS HOME MADE SAUSAGE. To each pound of fresh, lean pork add 1 level teaspoon of Bell's Poultry Seasoning and 1½ even teaspoons salt. Sprinkle over the meat, cut fine, thoroughly mix to a stiff dough, then make into cakes and fry.

One of Boston's noted hotel keepers has said, "I would as soon think of discharging my chef, as to do without Bell's Seasoning."

REMEMBER, 10c. can will flavor the dressing for 100 lbs. meat or poultry; the 25c. can, 300 lbs. Bell's Booklet of valuable Cooking Recipes of your Grocer or by mail. For delicious Sausage flavor as directed, either with Bell's Spiced Poultry Seasoning, Bell's New England Sausage Seasoning, or Bell's White Sausage Seasoning.

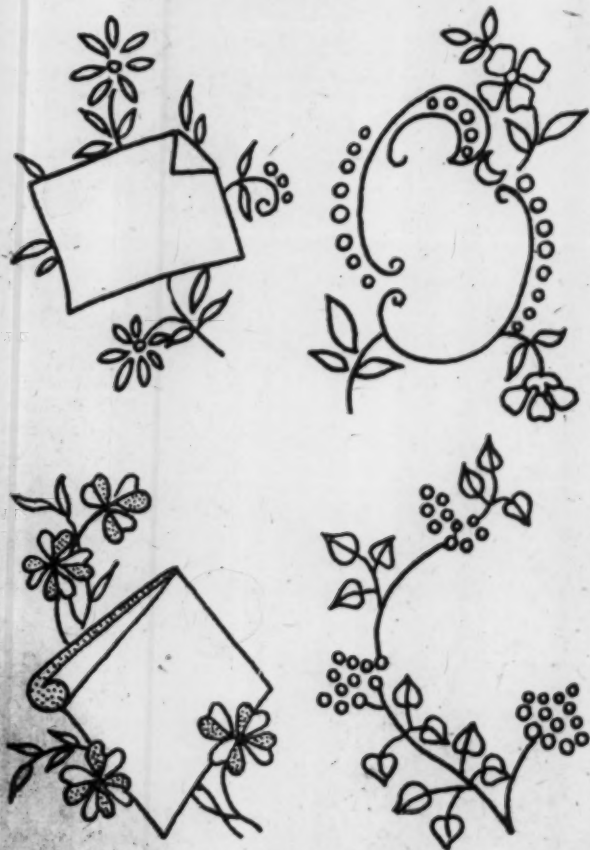
MADE ONLY BY THE WILLIAM O. BELL CO., BOSTON, MASS.



THE HOUSEHOLD

MOTIFS WITH INITIAL PLACES

Pretty for handkerchiefs or underwear



THESE little motifs filled in with monogram or initials will make lingerie underwear or handkerchiefs much more dainty. The flowers and leaves should be worked solid with the exception of the clovers, which are outlined and filled in with the seed stitch. The dots are worked as eyelets and the figures and stems in the outline stitch. Mercerized cotton No. 30 should be used.

LAUNDRY HINT

Tack this up in your laundry for handy reference, says the Modern Priscilla. To set colors—green, blue, lavender, aniline red, purple and pink should be soaked in alum water, two ounces to a tub. Black, gray, and dark blue should be soaked in strong salt water.

TERRAPIN IS FED UPON CELERY

Diversity in ways of cooking

THE terrapin's coming to the table is longed for at the clubs and hotels affected by epicures. At these places the food is to be had at its best. Many new ways of preparing terrapin are constantly being experimented with since Filippi declared that the only way to cook this fish was in the southern manner.

Most of the diamond backs that come to New York, says the Sun, are from the Chesapeake bay region that sends so many delicacies of worth, but they are found along the entire Atlantic coast. They live on the marsh foods and before being sent to market they are fed on crabs, oysters, fish and celery to improve the flavor of their flesh. Philadelphia and Baltimore are the great markets for this food. The amateur cook does not do much with it at home as it is troublesome to prepare.

The terrapin must be brought from the market alive and plunged head first into boiling water. To do this is not easy as the terrapin must be held very firmly by the back shell to avoid a bite. Before this it is washed or rather soaked for half an hour in a pan of clean cold water.

It is boiled for five minutes or more until the skin of the claws rubs off with a damp towel. After this the outer skin is peeled off and the terrapin put again on the fire in boiling water to cover it; salted, about a teaspoon to a quart of water. Then it is boiled slowly till the shells begin to separate from the sides where they join the body between the fore and the hind legs.

When the terrapin is young and tender 15 or 20 minutes suffices and the shells can be easily removed. The terrapin is taken from the saucepan and allowed to

cool. Sometimes a knife is necessary to loosen the shells, but usually they pull apart easily. Then the legs are pulled off, the claws broken away and the head thrown away.

For this dish in Baltimore style the terrapin is best prepared as described the day previous to cooking. Rub together the yolks of four hard boiled eggs and a quarter of a pound of butter to a paste. Add to this gradually while stirring, a half pint of cream. Add the terrapin meat and eggs cut in small bits and simmer for a few minutes; season to taste. A little cayenne and lemon juice are an addition.

However, there is a diversity of tastes as to the cooking of this dish. Some add India soy as a coloring. One of the older women cooking experts asks for a seasoning of salt, pepper, a chopped onion, sweet herbs and a tablespoon of spiced sauce or catsup, walnut or mushroom. Doubtless there are many who would consider the addition of an onion to a terrapin stew as much of a desecration as the late Thomas Murrey did the putting of an onion in the stuffing for canvasback ducks. But among all the latter day cooks the onion is regarded as an addition to almost all sauces and dressings. Of course there is the "chopped shallot" of Gilbert's ballad, the chive and the Spanish onion, all of which are quite different from the stronger onion.

Terrapin steak is liked by many who claim that the stewing process loses much of the taste. For this method, the terrapin meat is sliced, sprinkled with salt and pepper and rubbed with a few pats of butter. The steaks may be fried in a pan or broiled under a grill. Or they may be dipped in melted butter and breaded before frying.

ONE'S REAL PURPOSE IN BUYING

Object purchased should minister to your well being

THE first mistake is most often made in the selection of a living place, the second is in furnishing; too much furnishing, too many things, things of the wrong kind. The indiscriminate giving of wedding presents should be abolished from the land. It burdens a bride and groom with obligations and things which they do not need nor want, have no place nor time to care for, and which simply clutter their home. If young people had to buy, almost literally piece by piece, the few things they need, and the few more they really want and ought to have, life would be sweeter and better and less hard. And all it takes is courage and a determination to begin life right, says a writer on "What Determines the Cost of Living," in the Modern Priscilla.

Whenever and whatever we buy, the object of gaining possession of that particular thing should be kept in mind. If it is not, and you buy it because it pleases your passing fancy, you are indulging in being a savage at that particular time. If you buy a thing for the sake of dusting it, well and good, but its real purpose, whether it be a picture, a glass dish, or some article of food, is

to minister to your well being and make you more efficient, either physically or mentally. This is the only reason for owning, or working for things, and you may be more efficient just because your surroundings are right in beauty and comfort as well as cleanliness.

Always remember that the price of a thing is different from its cost. You must count its cost in care, in the room and time it takes, as measured against the good it yields, and not in the mere dollars and cents spent in acquiring it. It is failure to count the cost which has resulted in our being accused of extravagance, for it is daily being shown that the waste in our households of all sorts of things is so very great. Domestic waste occurs in two ways, one being destruction without a profitable result, the other being misuse, and this is the most common form of extravagance. This occurs most frequently in food, but can be found in all parts of housekeeping.

POPULAR COMBINE

Plaited skirts and Russian jackets is an artistic combination that is popular, says an exchange.

GETTING RID OF FRUIT INSECTS

Wise fall treatment of the orchard

MANY fruit trees and bushes fall because of the attacks of insect enemies. The great majority of these failures could be prevented by the fruit grower in very simple ways, but most amateurs either do not know what to do early enough or they do not recognize their foes until considerable damage has been done. Thousands of amateur growers apply so-called remedies which really have no effect upon the enemies of their gardens. This article has to do with getting rid of the parent insects or the eggs of these enemies during the autumn or the winter.

One of the most common insects seen in the spring on apple, cherry, pear and many other related trees is the tent caterpillar, named because the little worms protect themselves by a web or net which they usually form in the crotches of twigs and branches. It is a comparatively easy matter to burn these nests in the spring, but there is a better way of combating the creatures, namely, by destroying the eggs in the fall and the winter. These eggs are laid in masses around small twigs. The masses are usually half an inch to an inch long, and as they are double the thickness of the twig, they can be easily seen. Their color is a brownish amber with golden reflections in sunlight. Each mass should be removed by cutting off the twig on which it is placed. It should then be burned.

The tussock moth is often a nuisance on shade and fruit trees. In the fall the adult insects make their cocoons upon the bark and lay their eggs in masses, also in the same place. These cocoons and masses can be easily seen and removed. In one instance where four maple trees were attacked, an average of 40 egg masses to the tree was found by some boys who did the collecting. These boys also found that the number of eggs in the cases examined varied from about 250 to more than 500. On this basis it was estimated that over 80,000 eggs were deposited on those four trees. In places where the gypsy and the brown-tailed moths have proved troublesome, the egg masses and cocoons of these creatures should be removed in the same way as just described for the tussock moth.

Perhaps the worst enemy of the peach is the borer. The adult insect is a beautiful moth with clear wings about an inch from tip to tip. These creatures fly during late spring or early summer and the whitish worms which hatch from the eggs burrow into the bark of the tree usually near or just below the surface of the ground. Their presence can be easily seen by noticing the sawdust-like chips or castings which appear at the openings of their burrows during the autumn. A little later these burrows may be covered more or less with peach gum mixed with chips.

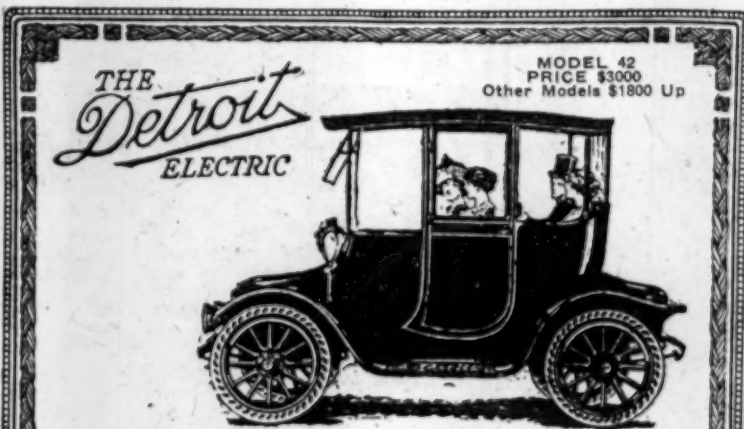
It is highly important to dig these creatures out during October or November. Commercial peach growers go over their orchards every fall, and many of them make a second inspection during May, so as to make sure they have missed none of these insects. The worms burrow just beneath the bark and if numerous, will destroy the tree by eating out the living tissues through which the sap circulates, thus breaking the connection between root and leaf. Many remedies have been tried, but practically all have failed; so have the so-called preventives. The only feasible method practiced commercially is that of digging the insects out with a knife or a piece of stout wire with a small hook on the end. The knife is preferred.

Considerable quantities of apples are often left to decay in orchards. These should all be gathered and either made use of or destroyed by being buried very deeply or by being burned. A great many of them contain worms of the codling moth, the insect which makes wormy apples. The sooner these apples are removed after falling the better, because the worms crawl out and hide in the pupa form until spring. If the orchard can be fenced off so that sheep or pigs, or even poultry may be allowed to roam at will, the number of insects that will live over winter will be very greatly reduced, because the pigs and sheep will eat the fruit and the poultry will catch a great many of the worms as they are hunting winter quarters.

Besides these specific insects mentioned, there are a very large number that lay eggs or hide in crevices of the bark. For this reason it is a good plan to scrape the earth bark off the trees during the fall or the winter and burn it. In order to do this work best, sheets should be spread beneath the trees so as to catch all the debris that falls. An excellent tool for doing this work is a file flat on one side but curved on the other, the edge of the file being used as a scraper. Another good tool is an old hoe without a handle. There are triangular scrapers made for this purpose and sold by seedsmen and hardware dealers. Any tool that will remove the dead surface bark without cutting through the living bark seriously will do the work well. It is a good plan to whitewash the trunks and the main limbs after the scraping has been done.

PLAIN WAFFLES

Very good plain waffles may be made with sour milk. For these make a batter of two eggs beaten separately, a quart of flour and a pint of sour cream in which a teaspoonful of soda has been dissolved. If too thick thin with sweet milk.—New Haven Journal-Courier.



A LUXURIOUS SAVING

An Economy for the Gas Car Owner.

The high speed gas car has a distinct place.

Long runs, not short runs, is its field.

The high powered gas car looks out of place in the city streets or suburban driving.

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ANDERSON ELECTRIC CAR COMPANY,

587 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

ALBERT WEATHERBY, Manager.

ONE HUNDRED TALKS ABOUT OUR STORE ETHICS—No. 5

Can't do a big business full of snap and go and creep, creep all the time. Creepers don't go wrong often, but they never get there.

Even the wisest weavers of cloth and the most experienced manufacturers of things make mistakes. Not mistakes in the worth of their products—but in the power of the market to absorb them.

They go too fast. Their eyes are too big. They see no horizon to demand. Pile up more goods than you want and become involved. Then they cry for relief. The cash of the retailer averts

a crash. Out of it all comes the "special values" of a store like ours.

Use your wits. Discriminate between the merchants who deal in trash to justify a "sale" every day and the merchants whose "sales" are necessarily occasional because they are regulated by occurrences that are exceptional.

Manufacturers, importers and retailers go wrong sometimes—but not all the time—and abnormally low prices for standard qualities are, as a rule, the effects of that cause.

(Continued Monday)

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY

TRIED RECIPES

ALMOND AND APPLE PUDDING

COVER the bottom of pudding pan with stewed, sweetened apples. Blanch and pound four ounces of almonds. To these add half cup of sugar, yolks of four eggs, two tablespoons of flour, the grated rind and juice of a lemon. Pour over the apples, place in the oven and bake 15 minutes. Make a meringue of the whites and spread over the pudding. Serve warm or cold as preferred.

RICE PUDDING

Wash a teacup of rice and boil it in two teacups of water; add while rice is hot three tablespoons butter, five tablespoons sugar, five well beaten eggs, tablespoons powdered nutmeg, a little salt, quarter pound each of stoned raisins, currants and citron (cut into strips), quart of milk. Mix well; pour into pudding pan and bake for an hour.

STEAMED FRUIT PUDDING

Have the water boiling before beginning pudding, then butter the mold; mix half cup of butter with three cups of bread crumbs; add cup of whole wheat flour, in which half teaspoon of baking powder has been mixed, then quarter teaspoon each of salt, cinnamon and nutmeg. Have ready cup of raisins and two apples chopped together; add mixture and stir well; add a scant teaspoon of soda to three-quarters cup of No. 1 molasses, stirring till it foams; then add to mixture, adding two cups of sweet milk. Stir well and pour into mold, cover and put into a kettle of boiling water. Boil three hours and serve with hard sauce.

HARD SAUCE

Beat quarter cup butter to a cream, adding gradually cup powdered sugar, beating very light; add (one at a time) the whites of two eggs and beat till frothy; add teaspoon of vanilla and beat again. Heap on small dish; add some grated nutmegs and set in cold place to harden.

CABINET PUDDING

Butter a plain pudding mold and line with raisins and slices of citron. Next put in an enameled stewpan half pint of sweet milk with the finely minced rind of a lemon and quarter pound of sugar. When the milk comes to the boiling point set it at the side of the stove and dissolve into it half ounce of leaf gelatine. Break yolks of three eggs into a dish and pour hot milk over them; then return to stewpan and stir over the fire till it thickens, when it should be set aside to cool (not cold). Next add a little vanilla and half pint of whipped cream. Mix well and pour into mold to the thickness of an inch. On this place a layer of sponge cake or lady fingers, then a layer of any preserved fruit, then another layer of custard and so on until the mold is filled. When set turn out on glass dish.

LEMON-SNOW PUDDING

Pint of boiling water, two heaping tablespoons cornstarch dissolved in water, cup sugar, grated rind and juice of large lemon, whites of three eggs. To the boiling water add the cornstarch and let boil well; then add sugar and juice of the lemon. Beat the whites of eggs stiff; stir into boiling mixture and after beating well let it steam for five minutes, being careful not to scorch. Sprinkle grated rind over top after taking up. For the same take cup each of milk and sugar and when scalding hot pour over beaten yolks of three eggs. Return to saucepan and cut a few moments, taking care not to curdle custard. Flavor; when cold pour around the lemon-snow and pile a cup of sweetened whipped cream flavored with almond over the whole.—San Francisco Call.

GLOBES COLORED

One can make electric-light globes look like frosted glass with alcohol and shellac, says the Minneapolis Tribune. Take a little white shellac, thin with alcohol, dip the globe into it and hang to dry. It is a good imitation of frosted glass. If a color is desired, get egg-dyes and dissolve the mixture in wood alcohol and mix into it a little shellac. Dip the globes into the mixture and you get a pretty shade. If at any time you wish to have the clear globe again the color can be removed by soaking the globe in wood alcohol. This is a clever idea for coloring globes when a color scheme is desired during a party or entertainment.

PICKARD CHINA
THE NEW DEVELOPMENT
IN ART CERAMICS

TREASURES OF THE ANCIENTS

Some of the art critics in the developed schools of modern art, have formulated the idea that only modern motives should be used in modern times; that in each country the art of the country should express its present life. This idea, of course, should prevail to a very great extent, but the artists in the Pickard Studios are permitted to take their inspirations from any sources to which their preferences lead them.

The grand old forms and ideas which were developed in Egypt, Greece, Rome and Italy, have become the heritage of the world and if any artist should become inspired by their beauty, he has perfect liberty to use them, and so from these ancient motifs have come some of the most interesting decorations produced in the Studios.

We have for one, the Persian design, studied from ancient Persian art. In this design, the famous Cyprus tree, which grew in great abundance in Persia and came to symbolize to its people the upward aspirations of the soul, is united with the tulip and the rose, the latter two symbolizing love and beauty, and the three together forming a most interesting study both for its meaning and for its beauty.

Among others may be mentioned historic studies done from Egyptian, Arabian, Scotch and English motifs, all rich and interesting after their own style, and last of all, in the present year a new historic Chinese design developed from the study of a famous ancient piece in the Louvre collection.

Pickard China may be seen in the exhibits of
Jordan Marsh Company

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PITTSBURGH MILLIONS PUT INTO STREETS

Great Feat of Cutting Down Fifth Avenue "Hump," Involving \$20,000,000 Expenditure, Goes on Rapidly, Also Other Improvement Projects at Same Time

HUMP CUT WAS THOUGHT IMPOSSIBLE

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Cutting down the Fifth avenue "hump" in Pittsburgh is considered one of the greatest civic engineering feats ever undertaken. This work has been talked of for nearly 100 years, but was not believed possible until the present city administration took office. Several former administrations had tried to get some action, but the matter was never taken up seriously. It was always believed that the cost would be too great, but as the cost of such an improvement was getting greater each year, because of the increases in property values, it was deemed by the mayor and his officers a good time to get down to business.

The operation means the expenditure of more than \$20,000,000, this including the razing of the old buildings and the erection of new ones in the affected district, which includes about 2 1/2 miles of streets. Many of the civic bodies of the city, principally the Pittsburgh industrial development commission, have been with the mayor in this work and have aided the administration in every possible way to bring success to the great undertaking in hand.

This Is Third Cut

The Pittsburgh "hump" has been an obstacle to the extension of downtown business for many years. In 1847 a seven foot cut was made, and about 40 years ago a larger cut, but this still left a hill which was enough to hold all the larger retail business west of the obstruction. The district is now dominated by several giant steam shovels and thousands of workmen. It is bounded by Fourth avenue on the south, Seventh avenue on the north, Smithfield street on the west, and Sixth and Seventh avenues on the east.

The contract price to be paid by the city for the work, which is being done by Booth & Flinn, Ltd., is \$600,000, including the reconstruction of the sewers in the district. But this amount is only a small portion of the money which is being spent. All the blocks affected contained many old buildings, most of which have been demolished. In their stead, will go up many new buildings, and some large office structures are being planned.

Steam shovels are used to take out the dirt in the district. A great part of this dirt has been taken to the North side, where many streets were raised, some of them as much as 12 feet. This does away with floods in that part of the city and has been the cause of many of the old buildings going and new ones being erected in their stead. Many of the better buildings were raised to conform to the new level. As soon as these streets were filled the dirt was taken to the Try street yards of the Pan Handle railroad and dumped through a huge platform into cars. It was then hauled away and is being used by the railroad for filling purposes. The Try street yards platform will accommodate eight wagons at one time, so that no time is lost in dumping.

In the streets of the district are the sewers and water mains, the mains of three gas companies, the wires in conduits of two telephone companies, those of the police and fire alarm systems and the wires of an electric light concern. On the surface of the streets were the single and double tracks of the Pittsburgh Railways Company. All of these companies were at work along with the excavators, replacing their mains, lines and the like, as soon as the new levels were reached. In almost all parts of the district rock was encountered, and dynamite was used in excavating.

Effect on Streets

The depth, in feet, of the cuts at the various street intersections is as follows:

Fifth avenue and Cherry way.....	7.9
Fifth avenue and Grant street.....	14.9
Fifth avenue and Wylie avenue.....	10.3
Fifth avenue and Ross street.....	8.4
Diamond street and Cherry way.....	8.4
Diamond street and Grant street.....	11.5
Diamond street and Ross street.....	9.1
Sixth avenue and Grant street.....	8.1
Webster avenue and Grant street.....	9.0
Sixth and Wylie avenues.....	6.8
Webster avenue and Tunnel street.....	12.2
Webster avenue and Chatham street.....	12.2
Oliver avenue and Cherry way.....	7.0
Strawberry way and Tunnel street.....	4.9
Oliver avenue and Grant street.....	14.0

The following table shows the former grade and the grade to be on the various main avenues and streets of the "hump" district:

Name	From	To	Former Rate	New Rate
Fifth avenue	Smithfield street	Grant street	7.5	4.872
Fifth avenue	Grant street	Wylie avenue	3.5	2.355
Fifth avenue	Wylie avenue	Ross street	1.7	2.355
Fifth avenue	Ross street	Sixth avenue	5.0	1.56
Diamond street	Smithfield street	Grant street	7.0	4.87
Diamond street	Grant street	Ross street	2.6	1.5
Diamond street	Ross street	Forbes street	4.3	0.6
Sixth avenue	Smithfield street	Grant street	7.7	4.96
Sixth avenue	Grant street	Wylie avenue	6.7	4.54
Sixth avenue	Wylie avenue	Fifth avenue	3.0	3.18
Sixth avenue	Fifth avenue	Oliver avenue	2.5	1.0
Grant street	Sixth avenue	Fifth avenue	4.7	1.42
Grant street	Fifth avenue	Fourth avenue	1.2	1.25
Grant street	Fourth avenue	Sixth avenue	4.8	9.55
Grant street	Sixth avenue	Tunnel street	4.2	2.25
Webster avenue	Grant street	Sixth avenue	5.0	2.87
Webster avenue	Sixth avenue	Tunnel street	2.5	3.35
Webster avenue	Tunnel street	Seventh avenue	4.7	3.71

When the work of cutting the "hump" was undertaken it was laid out by the engineers to be done one part the first year and the remainder during the second year. The contractors are now far ahead of their schedule, and it is believed that within a couple of weeks, cars will be running through the cut in fifth avenue.

When the larger buildings were erected on the hill, among them the Frick building, 21 stories high, the Carnegie building, 15 stories high and the court house, the regrading of the streets was anticipated, so that now all the work necessary on those buildings is the remodeling.

ing. This then makes the former basement the first floor. This work on the Frick building, now about done, cost \$100,000. This included the dropping of the elevators one more floor. The same action is being taken at the Carnegie building. Very little work is necessary at the court house, as this building was erected very low. The new grade will cause this building, a Richardson masterpiece, to stand up high and, it is considered, will enhance its fine appearance.

Public Cared For

In the matter of taking care of sewers, mains, wires and the like, the methods varied according to conditions. The gas mains were provided for temporarily by lines strung under temporary sidewalks. These sidewalks were erected with the beginning of work, just over the old walks. As the workmen progressed, they tore out the old walks, the new wooden structures standing for the use of the public. Water lines, where they could not be cut out by reason of lack of supply from other sources were generally maintained in their old positions, being supported in various ways while the workmen excavated underneath.

Before the work was begun, all cars which formerly used Fifth avenue were rerouted by way of Fourth avenue, Sixth avenue, Diamond street and other avenues of traffic to the East end.

With this work on hand the city officials continued with other projects. At the same time of the "hump" cutting, South Eighteenth street was being improved, and was transformed from a mud road into an up-to-date boulevard, the cost being \$90,000; improvements were made in West Carson street, West end, costing \$240,000; Second avenue was improved, and the Try street grade crossing was removed at a cost of \$115,000. Other improvements costing at least \$750,000 are going on.

Mayor William A. Magee, and Joseph G. Armstrong, director of the public works department, besides having this responsibility, have also had their hands full with other matters, so that, when all is considered, they have been a busy pair ever since taking office.

PITTSBURGH SCHOOL PLAN REMODELLED BY STRONG HANDS

Sylvanus L. Heeter, Engaged by the Board of Education Appointed by Courts, Reconstructs System

THOROUGH RECAST

PITTSBURGH — Pittsburgh's public school system has been taken by strong hands and put through a process of being "molded" and "converted" after a manner not unlike that which obtains in Pittsburgh's mills. Sylvanus L. Heeter came here from St. Paul and Minneapolis to reconstruct the school system of Pittsburgh, at the request of the board of public education recently appointed by the courts under the new school code. The necessity for this change in Pittsburgh's school system is adequately described in the Sage survey. One of the facts influencing the start of reconstruction was that the city was divided into many different school districts, each with its own governing officers and with its own set of laws.

Supt. S. L. Heeter this week recommended to the board of public education that they build no less than four high schools, 10 elementary schools, and one new normal school, entailing the expenditure of millions of dollars. In his report he says: "I find that there are certain older sections of the city, where the population is gradually being crowded out, the school attendance light and the buildings partially empty. This condition prevails in the downtown district and in the mill districts along the



Webster avenue, looking toward Tunnel street, where deep cut in "hump" is made



Looking from Fifth avenue and Grant street, Pittsburgh, toward Smithfield street—Frick and Carnegie buildings at left

HEAD OF PITTSBURGH PUBLIC SCHOOLS



SYLVANUS LARRIBEE HEETER

Allegheny and Monongehela rivers." He showed, on the other hand, that in the Highland district the Peabody building opened, expecting an enrolment of 300 children, but enrolled 600, the high school part included making an enrolment of 1100. Six portable school houses are temporarily taking care of the surplus. Superintendent Heeter recommends that they place one of the high schools, one of the elementary schools, and one of the normal training schools for teachers in the Schenly park district, near the Carnegie library, University of Pittsburgh and the technical schools, as a contribution to the plan of the city planning commission.

On Nov. 13, 1911, a board of 15 members appointed by the courts took charge of the Pittsburgh and former Allegheny schools, under the new school code of Pennsylvania. One of their first acts was to appoint three committees, one on finance, one on instruction and one on property and supplies. They elected a superintendent of buildings, a superintendent of supplies and a superintendent of schools, who immediately set about the organization and direction of their respective departments.

Large Repair Program

The superintendent of school buildings found a number of schools absolutely inadequate and he carried out, in one summer, the largest repair program ever undertaken by a school board.

In ordinary circumstances much of this work would have been held over for another year. Many of the buildings should be torn down and replaced by new ones, but to do that, would have meant keeping out of school for an extended period, thousands of Pittsburgh's school children. With Superintendent Heeter as a motive force, the superintendent of school buildings rushed this

available for the first time a definite record of the outstanding bonds, amounting to over \$5,000,000. The board awarded to an appraisal company, upon a competitive bid, a contract for making a complete appraisal of the property of the district.

Supt. S. L. Heeter was selected by the board after a long and careful search for the right man to undertake so large and important a task. When observed by the board he was reconstructing the schools of St. Paul and Minneapolis, where five high schools were going up at the same time. When he arrived in Pittsburgh they found him a big man in stature as well as aims and activity.

Anyone, knowing previous conditions in Pittsburgh, knew he had need of aggressive qualities, and they were early put to the test, for an antagonistic faction made an attack.

Superintendent Heeter went steadily on with his work of reorganizing the schools of Pittsburgh so that Pittsburgh's idle boys on the street might get an honest help to better things through an intelligent, practical education.

He began with the teachers and issued an order that no one should be appointed to teach in the elementary schools and kindergartens of the city who did not have two years preparatory training after leaving the high school, and no one should teach in high school who was not a college graduate. He established a training school for teachers in Pittsburgh; a teachers retirement fund, returning \$300 a year to every teacher who had taught 25 years—\$500 a year without any further contributions to the teacher who had taught 25 years.

He instituted a series of grade meetings where courses of study and methods of teaching were discussed by directors, supervisors of special subjects and the superintendent of schools.

He opened 85 kindergartens, which were formerly under separate management, and are now a part of the public school system.

In three months' time the schools were redistricted, 75,000 children reclassified, entire school properties redistributed on a basis of 40 children to a teacher, so there is not a schoolroom now with an enrolment of over 50. The courses of study were completely rewritten on one-half year units, and children regraded and reclassified accordingly.

Outdoor recesses were established, and supervised games and plays organized, with 2000 teachers on the school grounds. The school was ordered closed for five minutes on each quarter of the day and the children of the city were given playing exercises in schoolrooms during five-minute periods.

School Innovations

He opened open-air schools for some children, and in the regular schools one teacher was set aside for every 12 rooms to do ungraded work helping other children who are backward in their studies.

One of his most original moves was the opening of a two year high school course to fit Pittsburgh's peculiar needs—giving boys who could not afford to stay for the whole high school course a short course of which half the time was given over to learning a trade which would fit them for early wage earning.

He also established two elementary schools, centrally located, to accommodate 600 boys and girls over 14 years of age from the fourth, fifth and sixth grades, where they might spend half of each day in the school shops and gymnasiums. He opened 16 new centers in the grade schools for manual training, mechanical drawing, cooking and sewing.

Many of Superintendent Heeter's early addresses here were upon the establishment of the Cosmopolitan high school, and he succeeded in establishing a group of six, and probably others will be added. Simplifying courses of study, he practically abolishes the last half of the arithmetic in the eighth grade—tray and apothecary's weight, metric system, longitude and time, mensuration of cones, spheres, pyramids—and placed emphasis on accuracy of basic arithmetic.

Mr. Heeter is assisted by an associate superintendent, two additional district superintendents and directors of industrial training, domestic science, art, physical education, music and writing. He has expanded the evening schools to include industrial training and swimming.

As is fitting in the greatest of industrial centers, industrial training has been the most salient addition to the schools of Pittsburgh. Each child is to be given an education through work and play, as well as through books, which will train him to use his natural talents to best advantage. The two elementary industrial schools will give children obliged to

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And I personally sample each day's bake—to make sure that my father's standard of pure food excellence is strictly maintained.

Now for your own sake and your children's, I ask you to try Educator Wafers today. You can buy them from any dealer—in tins, ten-cent, air-tight packages, or in bulk. But be sure to look for the name Educator on every package and cracker.

Read my next little talk which will appear soon in the Boston Globe, Post, Herald and Christian Science Monitor.

Wm. L. Johnson

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If you're in need of Educator Wafers, or any of the other kinds of Educator Crackers, just phone Fort Hill 3710, or write our Boston Office, 37 Batterymarch Street. Your orders will be given prompt and careful attention.

work a place to spend half of their time learning to do and make things.

Announcements have already been made, that, with the assistance and co-operation of the educational fund commission, vocational bureaus will be established in the two industrial schools, which have been specially established to help boys over 14, who are below the seventh grade in school, and who are not otherwise likely to take further academic work. The vocational bureau will try to discover and train their talent in some other direction, best for wage earning.

Pittsburgh has now an efficient central organization, has broken up and reconstructed the school system throughout the city, and work is begun on

equipment of buildings and apparatus which will be adequate.

It has been accomplished in a little over six months' time. The people of Pittsburgh raised over \$3,000,000 in less than 30 days and had that every cent of the school taxes will be honestly spent for the benefit of the community, and be properly accounted for.

The annual summer pilgrimage of over 100 teachers to different colleges, under the educational fund commission, is a valuable asset in the progress of the schools. The social center of a school is recommended by Superintendent Heeter.

If the schools and their training force follow out the spirit of their new leader, Pittsburgh may have a model school system to set before the world.

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52 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

SETTING OUT FRUIT TREES IS NOW FAVORITE DIVERSION IN SUBURBS

Nurserymen Find That as Soon as a Home Is Secured Thought of Owner Turns to Trees

APPLE IS FAVORITE

Not for profit alone, but because it adds to the attractiveness of the home environment, suburban dwellers in ever increasing number now plant fruit trees. What should be done to get the best results is here told by experts in the art of raising fine fruit.

THE nurseryman took a good look at his questioner as if to convince himself that here was one more suburban customer with a penchant for fruit growing. Then he said: "Yes, there has been a greatly increased demand for fruit trees, and the demand comes from almost everybody who has a foot of spare ground around the house for tree planting."

"What kind of trees? Why, mostly apple. It seems to me that just as soon as the modern householder is in a position to have a home away from the cramped quarters of the city his fancy turns to trees. Not every one, of course, can have an orchard. But a tree or two should not be hard to accommodate if there is any kind of garden room worth speaking of."

At all the leading houses dealing in nursery stock the answer was identical as regards the public's interest in tree culture. One interesting point brought out was that boys and girls are paying more and more attention to gardening in general. There is also a desire in evidence to get the best stock growing, and nurserymen are becoming convinced that today it pays to carry only the high grades.

How to Set Trees

Spring and fall are the seasons for setting out young fruit trees. A Boston grower who has had a world-wide experience, and who has examined the subjects from many angles, furnished some illuminating information that prospective fruit raisers might profit to take to themselves. "Speaking of fruit trees," he said, "and that means largely apple trees in New England, it must be remembered that it is not enough to get the young stock and plant it and then leave them alone. I don't mean, especially, that there is a lot of work to do before the tree bears fruit. Of course, care must be had in one way or another, or the result will not justify the outlay and trouble. What I mean in particular is the preparatory labor. A good many people think that all that is necessary is simply to dig a hole in the ground big enough to stick the roots, and let it go at that. Nothing can be farther from what actually is needed."

"Give the young tree plenty of room below. Pack around the root those things that make for fertility. There is nothing like a good beginning, no matter what you do, and in this business, that is, in order to get the good from the tree, it is absolutely necessary to give the young plant a good start."

"Very often you hear something like this: 'Oh yes, I bought some young trees from so and so and he told me that in such and such a time I would have apples or pears or peaches, or whatever it may be, from my own trees. Now look! Nothing in sight whatever and I don't know when there will be.'"

"I don't say that it is always the case, but in a great many instances, I have learned from long experience, the fault lies with the owner of the tree who didn't think it essential to spend a little extra money so that his trees might get good nourishment from the start. Well, who gets the blame? The nurseryman."

This beginning at the "root" of the problem of tree planting is now accepted as a horticultural axiom. The prospective purchaser needs to exercise care and leave selections to the nurseryman who knows. Very often large trees are picked out without regard for the roots. Some people seem to think that the bigger the better the tree. The conscientious man in the business is always willing and ready to explode whatever fallacies the customer may have brought with him."

Some very interesting experiences come to the man who gets a place where trees are already bearing fruit. If he has apples, the amateur horticulturist naturally has no difficulty. But what is the variety? What is its antecedent? What may the owner expect from his little orchard."

At once the curious one turns to the nurseryman of his acquaintance. He takes the apple along and asks for a pedigree. The salesman in the store may not know, but out at the nursery are men who have devoted their lives to studying just such questions as pertain to tracing origins. It may not always be easy to discover whence came originally the tree or stock bearing this particular apple. But in most cases a satisfactory answer will be forthcoming. Go into any well established seed and bulb house, and you will find that seldom a day passes when some one does not bring in an apple for identification.

Trees Multiply

To return to the young tree, those not yet able to bring forth fruit, how

to know a good tree, and what to do for it are told interestingly in "The American Apple Orchard," by F. A. Waugh. To an extent hardly appreciated by those unfamiliar with the subject, the interest of the people of the United States is now not only centered on home environment, but on the garden and its equipment.

The reputation of the American apple, to hold mainly to this fruit, has been based not only on quality, but on the enormous quantities available for home consumption and export. There is springing up, grouped here and there throughout the land, a veritable forest of apple trees with the accompanying beauty aspect and economic phases.

It is considered not unlikely that the awakened interest in fruit culture on the present scale, in New England, may lead to something very pretentious in the near future. The suburbanite primarily does not look for profit from his little investment. If he gets more fruit than he can use, perhaps he may try to earn an honest penny by disposing of his over supply. More likely his less fortunate neighbor profits by the other's plenty. But the time is at hand in the New England states when many farms now hardly cultivated will be turned into extensive orchards. One of the largest nurserymen of Boston is authority for the statement that New England soil is excellently adapted for apple crops on a scale hardly less extensive than exists in the western states.

"The trouble in the past," he said, "has been that appearances count for so much. People must have pretty apples. The rosy cheek may seem inviting enough but, without mentioning any locality, I know that the quality of some of the handsome products is only skin deep. The really fine apple does not show its quality until the test is made. It happens that New England's soil is of the kind that produces apples plain enough, but decidedly tasty. The public must be educated to the point where it will forego appearance in general and look after quality in particular. That time is coming, and you will yet see a great revival in apple growing hereabouts."

The opinion was advanced also, that the prevalence of small orchards, even a tree or two on a place, would help to promote the fruit industry in sections where other agricultural products had no longer the call.

Valuable Points

In the American Apple Orchard the following passages are of much interest:

"The question is often asked as to whether fall or spring planting is to be preferred. The answer is that there is not much choice, and that sometimes one season will prove more favorable, while at other times the other season turns out better. There are certain general advantages in fall planting. There is more time for the work than during the spring rush; it is easier to buy nursery stock and get the varieties of one's selection; the trees if properly planted in good soil will make some root growth and will become to a considerable extent established before the opening of spring, so they start in the year with certain advantages over the spring-planted trees. "We must emphasize the great difference that exists between the methods proper in the commercial orchard and those to be recommended for the family fruit garden. These differences are many and important, yet they are commonly overlooked. The small farmer is apt to copy the methods of the great fruit grower, and almost always with unsatisfactory results."

"The dwarf apple tree, which has been mentioned only as a possible filler in the commercial apple orchard, may become the very foundation of the successful amateur fruit garden. The dwarf tree occupies less room, comes earlier into bearing, may be given better care and has other advantages strongly recommending it to those who must grow fruit only on a small scale. In the suburban fruit garden it plays a commanding role."

"The amateur orchardist, whose object it should be to grow the very finest fruit without special regard to cost, ought to give better care and culture to his plantations than the commercial orchardist does. At any rate he should give the best care of which he is capable."

To depart for a moment from the amateur orchardist and glance over the great commercial field, for the purpose of gaining an insight into the magnitude of apple raising and the varieties of the fruit, it is found that these varieties run almost the entire gamut of the alphabet. F. A. Waugh, who is an authority, makes record of at least 100 kinds. There are the Arkansas Black and the Baldwin; the Esopus (Spitzenberg), Fall Pippin, Gravenstein and the Hubbardston; the Maiden Blush, Northern Spy, Red Russet and Rhode Island Greening; the Stark, the Yellow Newton, the York Imperial and all the others. In New England the Baldwin, the Spy, the Ben Davis, the Rhode Island Greening and a dozen other noted varieties thrive finely.

Picking Apples

That it is quite a knack to pick apples is learned from the authority already quoted, who speaks on that subject as follows:

"Expert apple pickers are not often to be hired. The fruit grower is usually obliged to put up with ordinary day labor and to make up in the carefulness of his own supervision the lack of experience on the part of the pickers. Apples should be picked with the stems on and not torn from the trees. Where

the stem is pulled out of the apple the skin is usually broken and an opportunity for decay is given.

"Some pickers prefer to pick into a sack tied over the shoulder. The best contrivance, however, is undoubtedly the swing-bail half bushel basket. Each basket should be furnished with a hook made by bending a strong three eighth inch wire into the form of a very crooked S. This can be hooked over the limb of the tree so as to leave the picker free to use both hands. When the picking is being done in large trees this same hook allows the basket to be let down to the ground by a strap or rope where it is emptied by an assistant, thus making it unnecessary for the picker to climb up and down the tree for every basketful."

CROWDS AT UNVEILING OF STATUE



Scene during Johnson memorial ceremony at St. Paul—Speakers' stand at right

THOUSANDS ADMIRE BRONZE SCULPTURE OF GOV. JOHNSON

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Thousands of persons are daily stopping to admire the memorial statue erected in honor of Gov. John A. Johnson and unveiled a week ago. It is receiving favorable comment from all critics who have seen it.

Ceremonies attending the erection and unveiling of the statue of Governor Johnson at the capitol were held last Saturday. Until that time the statue was kept guarded from the public at the warehouse of Clark & McCormack, a granite firm in this city. Andrew O'Connor, the sculptor, sailed from Havre, France, to attend the ceremonies. The full sized bronze statue of Governor Johnson was the last piece of statuary proper to reach here. Five other pieces go to make up the memorial, all of which arrived before the statue. One of these was a bronze memorial tablet which recounts briefly the history of Governor Johnson. The other four plates signify the commerce of the state. One piece represents a farmer, another a miner and another a lumberjack.

Gov. Johnson Memorial Statue on State House Grounds at St. Paul, Minn.



BERLIN EXHIBITION BY LEO FROBENIUS RECALLS ATLANTIS

(Special to the Monitor) — BERLIN, Germany—A highly interesting exhibition "From Atlantis to Ethiopia" was opened in the vestibule and galleries of the lower House. It is a collection of trophies and pictures of the Leo Frobenius expeditions into Central Africa.

Herr Frobenius himself showed the invited guests round on the opening day, giving many a personal touch which added considerably to the interest. The exhibition, which remains open 10 days, is for the benefit of the national aeroplane fund. It will be remembered that Herr Frobenius, who together with some well known artists and archeologists, has made repeated journeys to the interior of Africa, claims to have discovered relics of the lost city of Atlantis. All that he says on the subject is intensely interesting and the trophies are perfectly unique.

The exhibits of bronze and terra cotta workmanship are 2500 years old or more, and are wonderfully characteristic and well preserved, some terra cotta heads especially being beautiful in design and work, and portraying great expression. The conception of the culture of the races in darkest Africa thousands of years ago undergoes considerable change when looking upon the pictures and works of genuine art brought home by Herr Frobenius.

ENDEAVORERS OF STATE ELECT

BROCKTON—At yesterday afternoon's session the Massachusetts Christian Endeavor Union elected the Rev. Harrie R. Chamberlain of Newton president to succeed Miss Emma O. Nichols of East Lexington. Other officers elected are the Rev. Denton J. Neily of Gloucester, the Rev. George F. Prentiss of Florence, Ernest S. Butler of Malden, vice-presidents; Charles A. Whitman, Whitman, secretary; C. R. Hayward, Quincy, recording secretary, and Dr. Henry L. McClusky, Worcester, treasurer.

URGES NATIONAL MARKETING BODY

DALLAS, Tex.—"A national marketing association for farmers" was advocated by B. F. Yoakum here recently in an address before the convention of southwestern governors.

"It costs the farmers of the United States," said Mr. Yoakum, "something like \$510,000,000 annually in interest on their loans, which is \$200,000,000 more than it should be."

He said that a carload of watermelons in Oklahoma sold for 5 cents each, but in Minnesota the melons retailed for 50 to 60 cents each.

The buyer, Mr. Yoakum said, told the Oklahoma farmer that he could not pay him much because of excessive railroad freights. Mr. Yoakum asserted this to be untrue, because, he said, the railroad freight on the car of melons amounted to only 7½ cents a melon.

STATESMAN DEFINES GOAL OF LIBRARY AS CHARACTER BUILDING

Freedom of Peebles Given to Earl of Rosebery and Lord Murray of Elibank at Carnegie Extension

VISITORS HONORED

(Special to the Monitor) PEEBLES, Scotland—The Earl of Rosebery and Lord Murray of Elibank have received the freedom of Peebles. The occasion was the opening of the Carnegie extension of the Chambers Institution at Peebles.

It was in 1859 that Dr. William Chambers, publisher, presented this institution to his native town. After the jubilee of the institution was celebrated Mr. Carnegie offered £10,000 for the extension and improvement of the buildings. A feature of this extension is a finely equipped free library. The proceedings took place in the Chambers town hall which forms part of the institution, Provost Ballantyne presiding over a large assembly.

The town council minute set forth that the honor was conferred on Lord Rosebery as a recognition of the great place that he had filled in Scottish life and a proof of their admiration for his eminent public services and his high distinction as a man of letters. Lord Murray received the freedom in recognition of the council's appreciation of his distinguished career as a member of the House of Commons, and of the great interest which he had always shown in the burgh's welfare.

Lord Rosebery, in acknowledging the honor, said he had spent his life in opening libraries. When asked by James Buchan if he would open the one in question, at first he gave a peremptory refusal. Mr. Buchan, however, said it was not a speech that was required but a sort of chat between neighbors, and his lordship was wooed into this view of the situation and agreed to have a chat with his neighbors of Peebles about books and libraries. Lord Rosebery confessed himself wearied to death of libraries, but he would say a few words to young people on the subject.

Having told them that he thought their library was the best in the world for the formation of character, he added, that after all the object of all libraries and of such appliances must be in the long run the formation of character in the natural beauties of their country. For the formation of character, he maintained, the glories of nature are better than any books. He thought there was more actual and potential poetry in a Scottish shepherd in the locality he was speaking in than there is, perhaps, in any other class. He believed that the elevation of mind produced by the contemplation of beautiful scenery must raise humanity nearer to God, and so be able to contribute a noble part and a high inspiration in the formation of character.

But to come to books. Lord Rosebery viewed books from a threefold point of view. In the first place they furnished the tools that you require in your various professions. Then they furnish to you literature, and they furnish to you recreation. In regard to reading, his lordship said he firmly believed that if a man in his honesty and conscience proceeded to read the hundred best books in any list right through, he would never wish to read anything again.

He believed that the best literature for everybody is the literature that they can assimilate, that they can digest. He believed it to be an enormous mistake for people to toil through masterpieces of literature without caring for them or understanding them, and feel they have done a virtuous act when they have completed them. On the other hand, to understand and appreciate masterpieces we have to educate ourselves, we have to be educated into the appreciation of what is supremely good. He thought that held good, especially, in regard to pictures.

Some of the best men and most successful men he knew had no pleasure in reading at all, but they have had to replace it with the society of the best men and women they could find, and he was not at all sure, fond of books as he was, if that was not a better and more successful education than books themselves. But at any rate the combination of the two is the ideal. Lord Rosebery concluded what he called his chatter by asking his audience to remember that books and libraries and nature, and the conversation of good and wise men, were only really valuable and good so far as they conduced to the formation of character.

GEN. WOOD URGES A RESERVE ARMY

LOS ANGELES—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, speaking Friday at a luncheon in his honor, declared that it was his idea to have an "army in reserve" that would number about 600,000 men, by means of a short term of enlistment, as regulars, then retirement on small pay as a reserve.

He said: "We must hold Hawaii. Its strategic position gives absolute control of our western coast, and we must never allow any other power to get possession of it. We should always keep about 150,000 men there."

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FOURTH-ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK
COR. OF STATE AND KILBY STS., BOSTON, MASS.

What the Boston Theaters Offer Playgoers

ONE NEW PLAY TO BE SEEN

Another quiet week in Boston theaters is coming with "Butterfly Baronet," for the first time anywhere, at the Castle Square, and a revival of "The Blue Mouse," at the St. James theater as the only changes. "Coming Home to Roost" at the Hollis, and "A Wall Street Girl" at the Tremont will be given their final performances. The Boston theater will be closed next week, presumably for lack of an attraction. Clifton Crawford in "My Best Girl" will be the next offering.

For next week at the Castle Square theater John Craig will offer his first production this season of a new play, a dramatization of Mary Cholmondeley's novel, "Sir Charles Danvers," by Robert Keith Snow. Announcement has it that the "plot" is a continuous commingling of comedy, emotion and sentiment. Scenes are laid in the English countryside. The title character is Sir Charles Danvers. He does not tell his love for the heroine, who cares for him, so she becomes engaged to another man, who professes an interest in her charitable energies. Things come to the only possible romantic conclusion in the end, however. Miss Young will play the heroine, Mr. Melrose the baronet, and John Craig the heroine's brother.

Another spectacular musical comedy act by Jesse L. Lasky is promised as feature of the bill at B. F. Keith's next week. Others are Brown and Blyer, singers; Furner sisters; Maxine and Bobby, dancers; Edwina Barry and company in a sketch; the Barrons, musicians; the Eugene trio.

The benefit performance for the Henry B. Harris home for stage children will be held at the Colonial theater Tuesday afternoon, beginning at 1:30 o'clock. A varied program is promised, to be provided by Miss Rose Stahl and company in the first act of "Maggie Pepper," George Arliss and company in a scene from "Disraeli," Miss Ina Claire in her Tennyson song from "The Quaker Girl," and in her Harry Lauder imitation, Blanche Ring and chorus, Miss Gertrude Bryan and chorus, William Courtleigh with French-Canadian stories, Percival Knight, May Vokes, the Meistersingers, and others.

Nov. 4 is the date for opening the engagement of Henry Miller at the Tremont theater in "The Rainbow," a comedy of reconciliation by A. E. Thomas.

"The Concert" will come to the Hollis Street theater a week from Monday, and at the head of David Belasco's company will be Leo Dietrichstein, who was so well liked here last season as the fascinating musician, when this comedy was first given here.

Henry Lawrence Southwick will interpret Stephen Phillips' "Herod" next Wednesday evening in Huntington Chambers hall, as the second recital in the Southwick course of classic and modern drama.

Other announcements are "The Commuters," Castle Square, Nov. 4; "Alias Jimmy Valentine," St. James, Nov. 4; "Bought and Paid For," Shubert, Nov. 11.

THEATERS' CUT IN PRICES DUE TO HIGH LIVING COST, MANAGER SAYS

IT LOOKS very much as if the increased cost of living were exercising a big influence in theatrical affairs. At all events, we have reached that conclusion," says a New York theatrical manager, in the course of an announcement of the reduction of prices, at once of his spectacular offerings from a scale running from \$2.50 to 50 cents to a scale from \$1.50 to 25 cents.

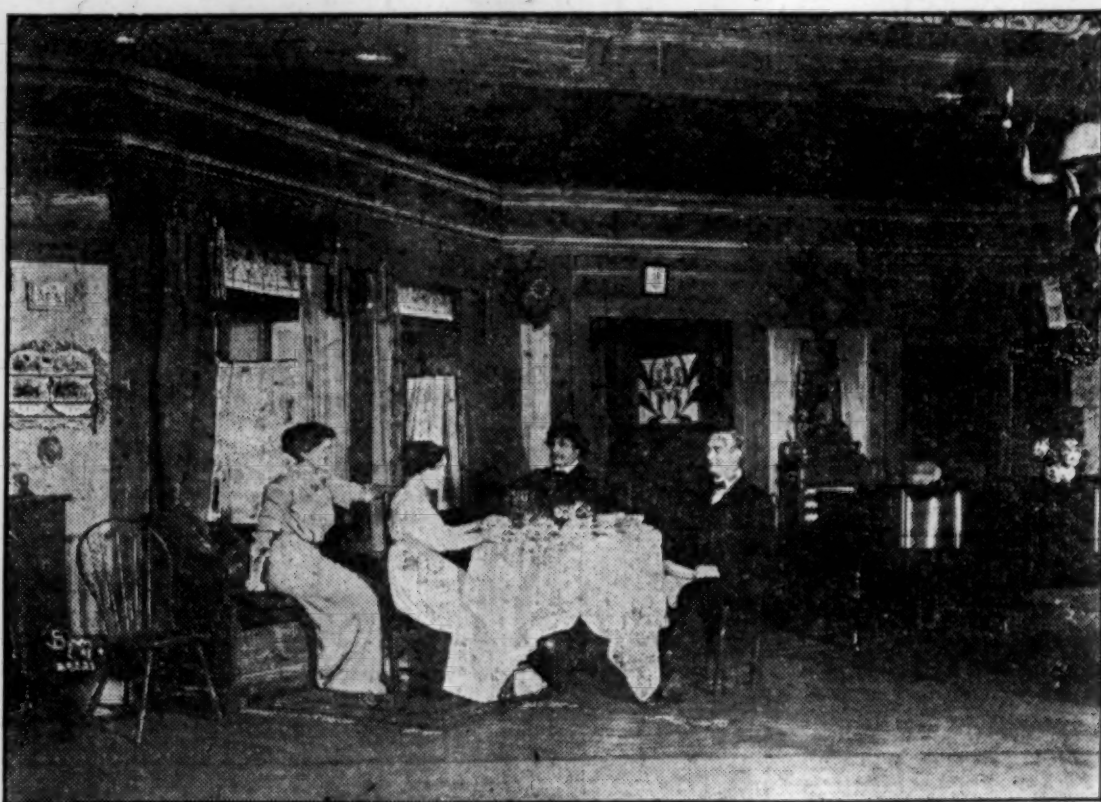
The attraction in question is one that involves a very heavy running expense, because of the company of several hundred performers and the mechanics required. It is playing in one of the largest New York theaters, and the manager found that the great playhouse was only partly filled at each performance.

Full Houses Preferred

A local manager of long experience, in commenting upon this incident, said: "The producer prefers to have his house filled, even if he takes no more money in at the reduced rate than he would if the house was partly filled at higher prices."

"There are two reasons for this. First, the players give a much better performance to a full house than to a thin audience, for the vigor of the response to their art increases in the ratio of the attendance. This applies as much to a small intimate theater as to one of vast spaces. The second, and biggest reason, is that with more persons in attendance, there are just so many more walking advertisements of his attraction. If patrons of a play are pleased they tell their friends and the friends go. Upon this form of advertisement, passed about by playgoers who feel that they have received an adequate return of entertainment for their money, every play

AMUSING BREAKFAST SCENE IN "THE CONCERT"



Leo Dietrichstein and the three other principals in comedy about a musical genius, coming to the Hollis Street theater Nov. 4

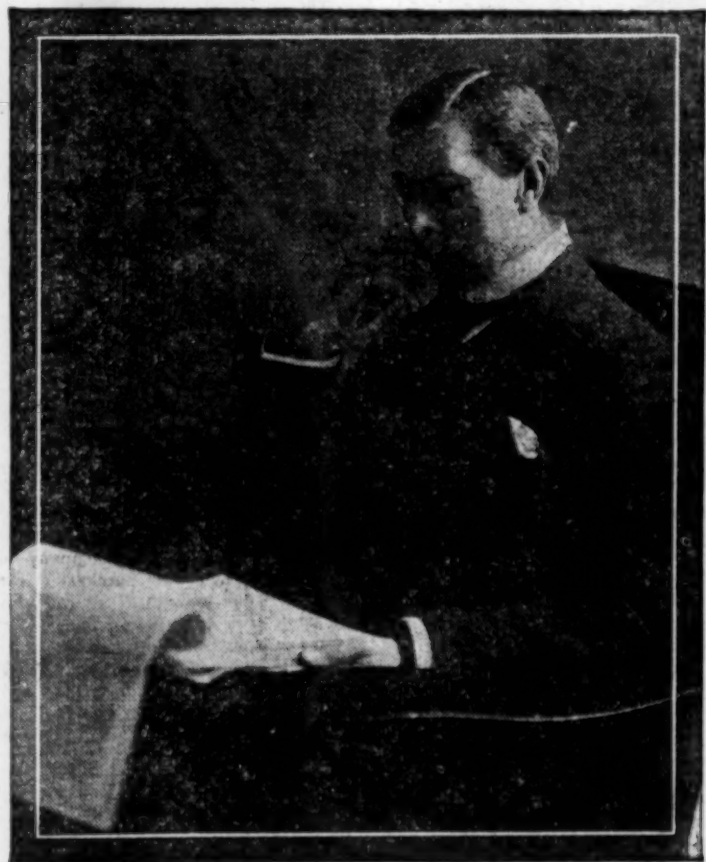
THE THEATERS NEXT WEEK

George Arliss in "Disraeli," romantic semi-historical comedy of intrigue by Louis N. Parker; well set and well acted; Plymouth theater, indefinite.
"Coming Home to Roost," comedy by Edgar Selwyn, showing the effects of a rise by which a financier restores his wife to normal interest in life by pretending to lose his fortune; fine cast includes William Courtleigh and Miss Grace Elliston; Hollis Street theater, final week.
Rose Stahl as a courageous department store employee, who helps the young owner make a success of his business in a series of comic and serious situations that reveal her as an actress of high intelligence and imagination as star of "Maggie Pepper"; Park theater, indefinite; acted by carefully chosen cast.
"The Quaker Girl," musical comedy, with Percival Knight and Ina Claire; Colonial, indefinite.
"Little Boy Blue," opera from the German; Majestic theater, indefinite.
Blanche Ring in "The Wall Street Girl," musical comedy; Tremont theater, two weeks.
"Butterfly Baronet," rural romance among English gentry; Castle Square theater, one week.
"The Blue Mouse," frothy farce from the German; St. James theater, one week.
Vaudeville entertainment at B. F. Keith's, Orpheum and National theaters.
Matinee, Thursday and Saturday at Plymouth; daily at Castle Square, Keith's, Orpheum and National; Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at St. James; Wednesday and Saturday at others.

ELMENDORF LECTURES

Dwight Elmendorf will deliver his illustrated lecture on "The Pacific Coast" at Symphony hall next Friday night and Saturday afternoon. This will be the fourth subject in Mr. Elmendorf's series of five travel talks on "Great Places in a Great Country." This lecture will embrace the Pacific coast from Monterey to the summit of Mt. Hood. Starting with glimpses of old and new San Francisco, he will conduct his hearers to San Jose and through the Santa Clara fruit valley, thence to picturesque Monterey and

DISTINGUISHED CHARACTER ACTOR



George Arliss, starring in the title role of "Disraeli" at the Plymouth, where he looks without makeup

Del Monte. Nearby is the Lick observatory and after viewing the moon through the second largest telescope in the world, the tour is continued to Yosemite valley, where will be pictured the peacefulness of the more secluded beauty spots. Then

the journey leads northward, past Mt. Shasta to Portland, up the Columbia river to Mt. Hood, and ending at Seattle and Mt. Rainier.

BOWDOIN NAMES SEVEN RUNNERS

BRUNSWICK, Me.—The cross country team to represent Bowdoin College in the Maine Intercollegiate Cross Country Race against Bates, Colby, and the University of Maine has been picked by competition although there may be a change in one or two of the positions before the race on Nov. 2. Sophomore and freshman teams have also been picked to take part in the interclass race to be held during the coming week.

The freshman team will also run the Bates freshmen. The trials for the varsity team were run over a course four and a half miles long. Seven men will start for Bowdoin and the first seven to finish in the trials and their order were as follows: Capt. H. H. Hall '13, J. O. Tarbox '14, C. B. Haskell '13, G. W. Bacon '15, E. T. Marshall '16, J. A. Norton '13, G. D. Boardman '16. Captain Hall, Tarbox, and Haskell were members of last year's cross country team. Hall's time in the trials was 28m. 5s., which was considered good in consideration of the hard course and conditions. It is probable that T. E. Emery '13 will be given a place on the team although he did not run in the trials. Emery was a member of the varsity cross country team two years ago but was debarred from competing last fall on account of faculty restrictions. G. A. McWilliams, captain of the sophomore team, who was also kept from the varsity team last fall by faculty restrictions, may also be started for Bowdoin if he finishes ahead of Marshall '16 in the interclass contest. McWilliams dropped out of the trial run after keeping well up among the leaders for four miles.

of New York, where the \$2 scale is in effect in most of the theaters. In that city, then, a \$1.50 scale for a spectacular production of note means a large attendance, for the playgoers believe they are getting a good return for their money.
"A feature that has injured the business is the presentation in first class houses of attractions which were of a quality that made them worth no more than \$1 as the top price. Here the public is deliberately defrauded, and forced to pay more than their entertainment is worth to see a cheaply produced show, one that pays little or no royalty and is acted by a low-priced cast. The inferior quality is obvious at a glance, and the playgoer resents payment for more than he gets, whether he paid \$1.50 or 30 cents for his seat.
"A solution for this problem would be the establishment of a chain of \$1 houses. Indeed many cities possess these houses where the top prices is permanently fixed at \$1. In New York, those who cannot afford to see the new plays at the downtown prices have but to wait until the end of the run, when they can see the play with identical cast and production in Harlem at halved prices.
"It would be an excellent thing if there were some such theater in Boston and every large city, where the first-class attraction could play at lowered prices after entertaining the patrons of the higher priced house. Some such method may be adopted some day, when real estate speculators cease to build more theaters than there are audiences to fill them, and the theatrical producers cease to quarrel among themselves. Harmony, such as the Chamber of Commerce achieves for its members, is the need to reduce ruinous competition and false values in the theater business.

MARCONI INQUIRY TO BEGIN

NEW YORK—A London despatch to the New York Herald says that the parliamentary committee elected to investigate the Marconi contract will hold its first public session on Tuesday.

"MAGGIE PEPPER" PRAISED

Rarely does a play come to Boston as clear cut and effective at every point as is "Maggie Pepper," as it is now being performed at the Park theater by Miss Rose Stahl and company. According to report in theatrical circles the present effectiveness of Mr. Klein's comedy drama is due largely to ceaseless endeavor of Miss Stahl herself to perfect the performance.

Ever since the production of the piece a year ago last spring in Chicago, and all through last season in New York, and on the road, she has lovingly maneuvered the entertainment from the rise of the first curtain to the happy tableau at the end, when Maggie is rewarded for all her struggle to rise in the world, to protect her niece and to help her sister-in-law regain self respect. All through the play Maggie's speeches now have an inevitable quality, as though each sentence Miss Stahl speaks were the essence of Maggie's thoughts, the result, surely, of much pondering by Miss Stahl over every word that Maggie utters in the play.

Efforts of a player to improve upon the work of an author as capable as Charles Klein are seldom happy. Indeed most authors are too jealous of their ideas to permit the slightest alteration. Clyde Fitch resented the change of a single word; William Gillette, usually a mild man, rages if a comma be overlooked in the reading of a speech, and the omission or change of a word would be heresy. Yet almost never does a play come to the stage that could not be tightened up all through by the little cuts in the speeches resulting in the translation of perfunctory book-like talk to the action-filled idiom of stage conversation. Miss Stahl is unique in that she has performed a needed task well, and with astonishing discretion. Not once has she yielded to the temptation of inserting a speech for the sake of a laugh, unless it could be made to have a bearing on character and situation. Here is self-denial indeed, a lively sense of artistic consistency.

TECHNOLOGY HAS FALL TRACK MEET THIS AFTERNOON

Massachusetts Institute of Technology track athletes hold their annual fall handicap track meet on Tech field, Brookline, this afternoon. All men who expect to enter into track work at the institute during the year are expected to perform, to give Coach Frank Kanaly some idea of the material he has to work with. Practically all of last year's track men are still in the institute, but the men who have supported the institute in the field events have nearly all graduated and Mr. Kanaly is laying especial stress on this department this year.

The best men in the sprints are L. A. Wilkins and L. A. Wilson, both of whom are regular varsity men and have run some very good races. T. H. Guething, who holds the institute record for the quarter mile and has been the fastest man in this event in the institute for over two years, will probably show up well. In the longer runs the candidates for the cross-country team will be expected to participate.

A. F. Nye, captain of the cross-country team; E. B. Germain, captain of the track team; C. T. Guething, a promising freshman from Exeter, and Gale C. Shedd, who was the first Tech man to finish in the I. C. A. A. A. cross-country race last year, are all running these distances and no doubt some of the races will be very close.

In the weight events the promising men are McLeod and Africa, who were members of the varsity team last year. The institute will keenly feel the loss of P. N. Dalrymple, who held up Tech's position in the high jump, but he has a good successor in L. S. Hall, who was his runner-up in most of the meets last year.

IMPRISONMENT OF MR. WILKS BELIEVED TO BE FIRST OF KIND

(Special to the Monitor)
WESTMINSTER—Questions were addressed to the chancellor of the exchequer on the subject of the imprisonment of Mark Wilks for the non-payment of income tax on his wife's income, by Mr. Cassel, Unionist member for St. Pancras, Mr. Lough, Liberal member for Islington, and Mr. Lansbury, Liberal member for Bow and Bromley.
Mr. Lloyd-George in reply stated that Mr. Wilks had been imprisoned under a writ of the high court in consequence of his failure to pay income tax and costs due from him under a judgment of the court. The release of Mr. Wilks was due to an order of the board of inland revenue.
Though the tax had not been paid no further action was being taken in respect of the sums comprised in the judgment. Mr. Lloyd-George said that he was not aware of any previous instance in which imprisonment had been resorted to in such a case. He would consider the question of amending the law so as to obviate the necessity for such action, but he was certainly not prepared to instruct the revenue authorities to refrain from administering the law as it now stood.

New Patterns in
Cloth Coats
FOR WOMEN

We show an extensive assortment of Motor and Mannish Top Coats from

\$15 to \$50

Exceptionally good coats from
\$20 to \$30

Special attention is called to our
Millinery Department
Where
Dress and Tailored Hats
for all occasions are carried in our stock. Also special order work is executed in a careful manner at short notice.

Knox Celebrated New York Hats for Women
Are Shown in This Dept.

GEO. L. GRIFFIN & SON
HATS 368-370 Washington St., Boston Opposite Brimfield Street FURS

TEXTILE WORKERS' CONGRESS CLOSES

After six successive days of sessions at 724 Washington street, the international congress of United Textile Workers of America closed Friday evening. John Golden of Fall-River was reelected international president, over John A. Kenyon of Adams, opposing, by a 2 to 1 vote. Other officers elected were: First vice-president, James Tansey of Fall River; second vice-president, Thomas Morgan of Paterson, N. J.; secretary-treasurer, Albert Hibbert of Fall River.

Charles A. Miles of Albany, N. Y., was reelected national organizer and John Golden and James Starr of Paterson delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention to be held in Rochester next month.

A mandate to all locals instructing them to immediately cease affiliation with any textile council that has seceding, independent or dual organizations was arranged.

INCREASES FOR RAILWAY MEN

Substantial increases in the wages of employees of the Springfield Street Railway Company and of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company are provided for in the report of the special trolley arbitration board, just made public.

AMUSEMENTS
SYMPHONY HALL

NEXT FRIDAY EVENING
SATURDAY MATINEE

ELMENDORF
Artist, Lecturer, Traveler
Presents His New Travel Talk
The Pacific Coast
FROM
MONTEREY TO MOUNT RAINIER
Color Views—Motion Pictures
Tickets now selling. Reserved
Seats \$1.00, 75c, 50c.

Coming—Symphony Hall
NEWMAN
Travel Talks—2 Courses Exactly Alike
5 FRIDAY EVENINGS
5 SATURDAY MATS.
Beg. Nov. 15-16
Wonderful Motion Pictures
Exquisite Color Views

Holland	Nov. 15-16
Rural France	Nov. 22-23
Switzerland	Nov. 29-30
Munich to Berlin	Dec. 13-14
The Top of the World	Dec. 20-21

Course Tickets on Sale Monday,
Nov. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.
MAIL ORDERS NOW

TO DAY
LAST CHANCE
Electric Show
Mechanics Building
LAST CHANCE
TODAY
10 A. M.—10:30 P. M.

STEINERT HALL
FOUR CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERTS
KNEISEL QUARTET
On TUESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 5, Dec. 3,
Jan. 7 and March 12.
Season Tickets \$5.00, \$4.00 and \$3.00. Now
on sale at Symphony Hall.

NAME OFFICERS AT CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES

HAVERHILL—At the final session of its ninth annual meeting yesterday afternoon the Massachusetts Conference of Charities elected Miss Frances G. Curtis of Manchester, Mass., as president. The other officers chosen include: The Rev. M. J. Scanlon, Boston, and the Hon. Edward T. Estey, Worcester, vice-presidents; Parker B. Field, Boston, secretary, and David F. Tilley, Boston, treasurer.

ELECTED IMMIGRATION OFFICER

OTTAWA, Ont.—Dr. Rutherford, of Strathclair, Man., has been appointed immigration officer for the Canadian government at Ellis Island, New York. His predecessor in that position is transferred to Portland, Me.

MORE
Hats
MORE
Men's Clothing
MORE
Children's Clothing
MORE
Boots and Shoes
MORE
Neckties
MORE
Furs
MORE
Fur Coats

MORE
Real Bargains with
less talk than any
store in America.
Yours truly, **RAYMOND**
Where you bot the hat

News of Interest to Automobilists

STEWART SAYS THAT DELAYS ARE USUALLY DUE TO THE IGNITION

Few Operators Understand It Sufficiently to Be Without Care While Other Troubles Are Less Frequent

OWNER KNOWS CAR

"When riding behind the powerful engine of the automobile, few people appreciate the harmony of the great number of working parts which afford them the pleasure of speed and distance," says W. H. Stewart, Jr., of New York.

"Here is involved the skill of the chauffeur in affording to the owner real service. To the casual observer it seems an easy matter to handle the powerful automobile, but upon the operator rests the added responsibility of mechanical efficiency.

"The day is past when owners of automobiles accept any excuse when their car is stalled. Owners of cars quite often know as much about the automobile as the driver and therefore are in a position to judge delays properly. These delays without doubt are often caused by unreliable ignition. The carburetor system will rarely give trouble, except in cases of dirty gasoline. To overcome a delay from this source, one needs only to drain off the carburetor or clean out the pipe line, without necessarily changing the carburetor adjustment. If it should become necessary to remove the needle valve or any other parts, a careful note as to their proper adjustment should be made.

"With the modern lubricating system trouble seldom arises. As proper engine lubrication is a most vital feature of construction, manufacturers have designed this as carefully as possible, the only caution being to keep the oil tank properly filled and observe the proper flow through the gauges.

"The ignition system, however, is a source of trouble in many ways. Few operators understand it sufficiently to be without a care. When trouble in this mechanism of the automobile occurs, same must be traced, and to do so quickly one must have an intimate knowledge of its workings. The trouble may arise from a number of sources. Assuming as an instance, the use of high-tension magneto, one should first test for weak compression, and then for foul spark plugs. When all wiring is intact, this is usually the source of the trouble. However, should the cylinder compression be found good and the plugs in repair and clean, the next thing to do is to make a thorough inspection of the magneto itself.

"Assuming all the wires are free from leakage and the primary connections are tight, the trouble will invariably be found in the timer or circuit breaker. This may be fouled with oil and dirt or the platinum points may be found corroded preventing a clean making and breaking of the primary circuit. This part cleaned and the points properly adjusted, will invariably touch the spot, so to speak."

REPUBLIC OPENS FACTORY BRANCH

An interesting announcement of the last few days is the establishment of a factory branch in Boston of the Little Motor Car Company and Chevrolet Motor Company, with salesrooms in the Motor Mart, Park square, under the name of the Republic Motor Company of Massachusetts, to handle the product of the above companies.

The Little Motor Car Company manufactures a low priced 4-cylinder runabout and a medium priced six. The Chevrolet Motor Company manufactures two medium priced sixes. These companies have as their head W. C. Durant. The manager for New England is W. C. Sills. Mr. Durant in locating the salesrooms in the Motor Mart returns to his choice of several years ago and indicates his belief that Park square is still the logical and best place for an automobile salesroom.

The Republic Motor Company of Massachusetts is remodeling and redecorating its salesrooms to make it one of the finest in Boston.

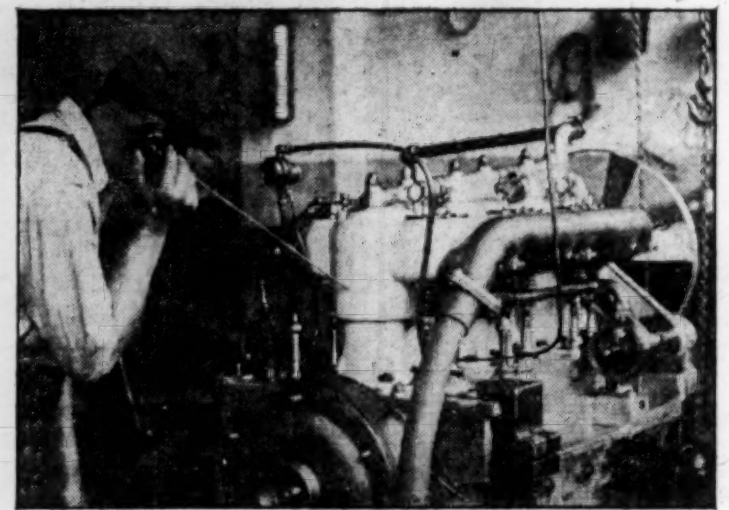
EXPRESSMEN ARE ADOPTING TRUCKS

In the successful use of auto trucks nothing counts so much as service, the kind of service which makes trucking a pleasure and saves money for the merchants who are utilizing the same in their business.

M. E. Grable, manager of the Universal Motor Truck Company, has established a service department at his headquarters at 183-193 Pleasant street which is second to none in the city and one that should be of real value to truck owners. A day and night service has been established there and every precaution taken to give the truck owner the greatest consideration.

The Universal trucks come in 1, 2 and 3-ton capacity and have a reputation that is beyond all question. New England expressmen are fast changing from horse to auto trucks and many of them are using Universal trucks.

TESTING MOTOR BY STETHOSCOPE



WORKMAN IN LOZIER PLANT AT DETROIT LISTENING FOR ENGINE KNOCKING

One of the interesting tests that is made by the Lozier Motor Car Company in the turning out of its cars is the test for any unevenness of operation there may be in a motor by a stethoscope. This instrument consists of a steel rod made of three separate pieces combined with a regulation telephone receiver. By placing the end of the rod against the

side of a motor it is possible to locate the source of the smallest disturbance. The lightest knocks in the engine are thus noted, allowing the correction of any fault before mounting the motor on a chassis. The road testers carry similar instruments as an extra precaution against the possibility of a car being turned over to the sales department with a faulty motor.

WITH THE AUTOMOBILISTS

L. W. Ellingham, Indiana secretary of state, reports that during the quarter ending Sept. 30 there were 5222 motor registrations issued, a gain of 1765 over the corresponding period of last year.

In the outlying districts of Istria, Austria, has been established a motor car post service which is proving very popular and takes the place of the horse diligence service, which was carried on over those excellent post roads years ago.

With the completion of Alabama's fiscal year, Oct. 1, it is found that \$64,480 was paid into the state treasury for motor car licenses. The expense of operating the department was \$9,673.35. About half of the remainder, \$24,434.90, was devoted to the improvement of roads.

Registrar J. A. Shearer of the Ohio automobile department, has contracted for 60,000 sets of number plates for the year 1913. The tags will have a maroon background with white letters and numerals, and are to be delivered as needed throughout the year, the first consignment about Dec. 1, 1912.

The Pope Manufacturing Company is in receipt of a letter which in quaint but convincing language tells the story of the sale of a Pope-Hartford model "28" to the President of Brazil and also the sale of a Pope-Hartford three-ton truck to the fire department of Rio de Janeiro.

By way of properly celebrating the recent opening of a Locomobile sales branch and service station in St. Louis, a privately owned 1911 Locomobile won the honors in the St. Louis Automobile Club reliability tour. E. A. Limberg's 1911 "Loco" was the winner, with an almost perfect score of 998 points out of a possible 1000.

The formal dedication of the country clubhouse of the Automobile Club of Portland, Ore., took place with a banquet held in honor of the occasion. Since the completion of the country clubhouse in August it has proven a money maker for the organization. The organization now has a membership of more than 800 and is working strenuously to reach the 1000 mark.

At a meeting at which 18 motorists were in attendance an automobile club was organized in Newport, N. H., recently. D. S. Rollins was selected as president; V. J. Brennan, S. H. Edes, F. O. Chellis, George A. Dorr, G. H. Woodbury, vice-presidents; T. L. Barker, secretary, and Fred Gamash, treasurer. G. A. Fairbanks, who is one of the members of the executive committee, was instrumental in forming the club.

The Ohio state highway commission has made a report showing the progress made in the improvement of the highways of the state up to date. During the year road construction has been accomplished to the extent of \$1,122,000.97. The total length is 638,046.4 lineal feet. There were five kinds of construction used, viz., brick, concrete, bituminous macadam, water bound macadam and gravel. The state paid half of the cost of construction on these roads.

The Moon Motor Car Company of St. Louis has added lots more comfort to its already comfortable torpedo body. The body has been made much wider and the seats set much lower. The center of gravity in the car is much lower. All the 1913 Moon cars are improved mechanically, and the new self-starting and lighting system is included in the equipment of every Moon car. In all models the control is in the center, and the drive on the left.

At the coming election the voters of the state of New York will have submitted to them the question as to whether the state shall issue another \$50,000,000 worth of bonds for highway building

purposes. The original bond issue, of this same amount, was voted in 1898, and the funds which the sale of these bonds yielded have been drawn upon ever since. This original issue is now exhausted, and in order that the work of road building may continue it is absolutely necessary that a new appropriation be made.

With the appearance of H. C. Bradford as chairman of the press committee the working organization of the Indianapolis speedway for the next big contest, May 30-31, has been made complete. Speedway Manager C. W. Sedwick now has what is said to be a hard-working crew consisting of Homer McKee, one of the best advising experts in the country, who will have supervision over the general publicity plans; Theodore Myers, in charge of the financial and clerical work, and Capt. W. P. Carpenter, Indiana national guard, in charge of public safety.

The second of the series of talks on the automobile being held under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. automobile school was given Wednesday evening, with Irving H. Boles as the speaker. Mr. Boles illustrated his talk with pictures, and at its conclusion asked many questions regarding his subject. He said that the four-cylinder car was being supplanted by the six-cylinder as a pleasure vehicle. He also stated that lack of attention to the lubrication of a car was the cause of nine tenths of the troubles met with in motoring. Next week's talk will be given by H. B. Limrie on the "Use and Abuse of Pneumatic Tires."

Interest in the proposed highway to extend from New York to San Francisco, plans for which were outlined a little more than two weeks ago by Carl G. Fisher of Indianapolis, is now at its height. Pledges for the fund of \$10,000,000 which will be necessary to defray the expenses of making the road are pouring in from all sides and present indications are that the entire sum will be pledged by Jan. 1. Steps will be taken shortly for the appointment and organization of a national committee which will take complete charge of the work, and just as soon as the plans of this body are completed and the entire amount needed is pledged, contracts will be closed with the various counties through which the road will pass for the actual work of building the road. It is fully expected that by May 1, 1915, the ocean to ocean highway will be a reality.

MOTOR CYCLE NOTES

Brazil, Ind., is to have a motorcycle club. It is expected that there will be about 35 charter members.

The new established touring bureau of the Federation of American Motorcyclists is now in operation, having turned its attention first to the state of California, where it is gathering systematic and detailed information concerning roads, garages enroute, hotel accommodations, etc.

The Federation of American Motorcyclists is gaining members by the hundreds every month, and is now hoping to have a membership of 30,000 next year. The growth of the federation has been phenomenal, showing conclusively the great advance in public favor made recently by the motorcycle. Today the F. A. M. has approximately 18,500 members.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED

Oct. 26	From 4:16 p. m. to 5:32 a. m.
Oct. 27	From 4:15 p. m. to 5:33 a. m.
Oct. 28	From 4:15 p. m. to 5:34 a. m.
Oct. 29	From 4:12 p. m. to 5:36 a. m.
Oct. 30	From 4:11 p. m. to 5:37 a. m.
Oct. 31	From 4:10 p. m. to 5:38 a. m.
Nov. 1	From 4:08 p. m. to 5:39 a. m.
Nov. 2	From 4:07 p. m. to 5:40 a. m.

AMERICAN INVASION OF ENGLAND WITH THE AUTO IS PRONOUNCED

Studebaker's Foreign Manager Brings to Detroit Interesting Story Regarding State of Industry Abroad

What a wonderful degree of beauty, economy and all-round utility American manufacturers have been able to combine in the popular-priced motor car is a matter on which automobilists abroad have been recently getting a most startling proof. This has come in the form of an unconscious endorsement of the American product by a gathering of British manufacturers who formally viewed with alarm the fact that America, by sheer merit of its goods, has captured the British market.

The British manufacturers agreed, without argument, that it was impossible for them to build, by their present methods, cars as good as the American type, at anything like American prices. To gather all the British interests under one roof and there to build cars on the American plan—in large quantities, permitting the economical use of expensive automatic machinery—made up the one line of defense proposed, but this plan is considered highly unlikely to succeed, due to the factional spirit which prevails within the British industry.

To what an extent the American manufacturers dominate the British market is illustrated by W. H. Lulley, foreign sales manager of the Studebaker Corporation who has just returned from the scene.

The Studebaker Corporation of England, Ltd., has just finished its first year of existence. During this period, Mr. Lulley says, this branch has distributed virtually as many Studebaker cars as were sold in England by any British manufacturer. No British manufacturer has as his selling representative half the number of dealers who now handle Studebaker cars through the United Kingdom.

The fact that automobiles are taxed in Great Britain on a basis of cylinder bore has brought special popularity to the Studebaker "20," a car famous for the great power developed by its small motor. The car's wonderful economy in gasoline has also been a pronounced factor. Gasoline—"petrol" they call it across the water—sells there at a rate which causes even the plutocrat to count his miles per gallon.

E. H. Watson, managing director of the London Studebaker branch, is spending a few days at the company's Detroit plant. Mr. Watson, though a native Briton, cherishes a sense of humor which enables him to appreciate the position of his countrymen who, he believes, have put the finishing touches to their own confusion by publicly endorsing the American product.

Mr. Watson believes it impossible for British manufacturers to compete with America, in present conditions. The immense volume of business done by the American factories at home permits them, he says, to produce for export, cars which, in material and accurate workmanship cannot be equaled by British methods of building each car to the customer's individual order.

CALLS BAD ROADS HEAVIEST TAX
"Bad roads are the heaviest tax laid upon the farmer, the merchant and the manufacturer," says an Illinois man. He goes on to say that in his state enough money has been spent to pave the roads from one end of the state to the other if it had not been for the fact that the method used was ineffective and costly. It consisted merely in plowing up the sides of the highway and dumping the loose dirt down in the middle. He points out that the millions being spent in road improvement by the eastern states make the best sort of an investment.

BUICK AUTOMOBILE SHOW PROVES MARKED SUCCESS

The Buick Boston Company is receiving many hearty congratulations over the successful holding of their second annual automobile show in their salesrooms on Massachusetts avenue during the current week. In every way the show was a marked success and assures its being followed up with another next year.

The salesrooms were decorated in a most attractive fashion. The window spaces were garbed in a brilliant display of flowers and autumn leaves assembled in a most pleasing fashion, the decorative scheme being in gold and green. The back of the rooms was adorned with lattice-filled smilax and leaves.

All of the 1913 models of the well known Buick car were on display and the sales force was kept very busy explaining the many popular Buick features to the large number of prospective customers who attended the show daily.

Hillman Supply Company
10 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON
CORNER NEWBURY ST. TEL. R. 16
RADIATOR, LAMP AND WIND SHIELD REPAIRING
PLATING OXIDIZING ENAMELING

THE SATISFACTION OF

STEVENS-DURYEA

OWNERS PROVEN

379 second-hand cars were advertised in one of Boston's leading newspapers on October 6

Of the 379 there were but 6 Stevens-Duryeas and none of these later than 1909 models

In 1909 there were more STEVENS-DURYEAS registered and in daily use in Massachusetts than any other car of equal price or over.

1913 Models on Exhibition the End of this Week
A Few Rebuilt Guaranteed Cars for Immediate Delivery—Touring and Limousine

THE

J. W. BOWMAN COMPANY, 91 Mass. Ave., Boston

FORD EFFICIENCY MEN ELIMINATE THE STOREROOM

Huge Factory Will Now Save Great Amount of Time by Direct Stock Deliveries to Departments

DETROIT—Revolutionary steps along the line of efficiency management of its factory are being taken by the Ford Motor Company of this city. This company has always striven to eliminate every waste motion of its employees and every superfluous space in its buildings, but its latest move is something so radical that it is being watched with interest by many large manufacturing concerns. The Ford Motor Company is dispensing to a large extent with its gigantic store rooms.

In a factory that is equipped for turning out hundreds of cars per day, and that this year built more than 75,000 cars, it is inevitable that large spaces in the huge factory should be given over for storage purposes. No company has yet been able to get its purchasing down to such a fine point that materials poured in just as they were wanted, exactly the same number of each kind of material, so that no store rooms were needed.

It is customary to have the store room, or stock room in charge of a force of men under a stock clerk. In this room are gathered all the materials coming into the factory, where they await distribution to the various departments.

This year the capacity of the Ford factory is being greatly increased. Already the factory covers more than 283 acres of floor space. To haul supplies from the store room to any department consumes no small amount of time and energy.

It is this central store room idea that the Ford factory is discarding. Instead of having all the incoming materials lodged in one department and then distributed throughout the factory from there as occasion demands, hereafter the materials are to be delivered directly to the department by which they will be utilized. This will save great quantities of time which the employees now consume in going to and from the stock room for materials. Hundreds of tons of materials are daily handled in this factory.

TO REMOVE TAR STAINS

It is easy to remove tar stains, provided they are not dried up, by the application of butter. This applies to the body of the car. For cleansing the clothing a piece of cotton waste dipped in benzol is as good as anything.

LENOX COMPANY OPENS NEW PLANT ON FRIDAY NEXT

Moves Manufacturing End to Hyde Park in Order to Get Necessary Room for Increased Demand

The Lenox Motor Car Company, makers of the Lenox four-cylinder and six-cylinder automobiles, expect to get into their new plant at Hyde Park next Friday. The plant was purchased about a month ago and will give the company 30,000 square feet of floor space in addition to office rooms, etc. Despite the fact that the company has been going but three years, the demand for Lenox cars has been so large that the first plant at Jamaica Plain was soon outgrown, necessitating the purchase of this new plant.

Realizing that this new Hyde Park plant will not be large enough to meet the future demands of the company, plans are already out for the construction of a four-story building with 120,000 square feet of floor space. When this is completed the company will have 150,000 square feet of floor space in all. The company is now producing two types of chassis and they are both proving to be very popular with the trade. There is a four-cylinder chassis and a six-cylinder one. These chassis have different body types, 2, 4, 5 and 6-passenger in the open bodies and a full line of closed bodies.

The motors in the 4-cylinder chassis are 4 1/2 in. bore by 5 1/2 in. stroke and are cast on bloc with water jackets circulating around each valve. Dual ignition is used. The wheel base is 118 inches and the 36x4 tires are used. The motor for the 6-cylinder chassis is 4 1/2 in. and is cast in three sections. The wheel base is 130 inches and the 36x4 1/2 tires are used. This car is supplied with the Mea magneto.

The bodies are of eastern construction, being made of aluminum and weathered oak of heavy construction. The upholstery is of Turkish design, 12 inches deep. The leather is No. 1 hand-buffed pebble-grained. The bodies are made large and roomy and are noted for their comfort and wearing qualities.

The company is a Boston one and the cars are entirely of Boston manufacture. D. S. Howard, Jr., of Brockton is president, H. E. Williams vice-president, G. W. Geiler secretary, F. M. McCloskey treasurer and general manager, and William Blanchard sales manager.

Mr. Hadley, the wholesale man of the company, is going on a three months trip in one of the newest model 6's that will take him through New York state to Chicago and possibly farther west.

GIVES \$300,000 FOR OCEAN-TO-OCEAN HIGHWAY FUND

Goodyear Company Official Admits Reason for Pledge Not Entirely Altruistic—Expects to Get Dividends

INDIANAPOLIS—By a gift of \$300,000, impetus has been given the proposed ocean-to-ocean national highway by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio. Over \$1,000,000 has already been pledged, and some of the largest makers of automobiles and accessories have yet to be heard from.

The plan, as originally outlined by C. G. Fisher of this city and his associates, provides for the purchase of materials for the building of a stone highway from New York to San Francisco to be completed in time for general use to the Panama exposition in 1915. It will take \$10,000,000 to provide \$5000 worth of material for each mile—but one tenth of the amount has already been secured and the surface has not been scratched.

"We'll do it," says Mr. Fisher. "The only thing that I am anxious about is getting the job done in time for the big fair."

F. A. Sieberling, president of the Goodyear, voices the general attitude of manufacturers toward the project. "The need of a national highway from coast to coast," said Mr. Sieberling, "has been so obvious that its possibility, in fact its almost definite assurance, seems to be the most natural thing in the world. The plan proposed by C. G. Fisher of Indianapolis is the first practical plan, to my knowledge, that has been advanced."

"In pledging its pro-rata of approximately \$300,000 the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company feels that they have done nothing remarkably unselfish. We look upon the pledge as a movement on which we will expect to realize dividends. The fact that the industry is supporting this move argues, to my mind, that the manufacturers look upon the project in the same light."

"In my opinion the move will succeed—it deserves to succeed, and the men behind it are calculated to see that anything they back will get its deserts. In other words, they are business men—and it takes business men, not politicians, to do all of the really big things of today."

SOAK WASHERS IN OLIVE OIL
Extra asbestos washers should always be treated before being placed among the spare parts on the car. A six hours' soaking in olive oil, followed by a draining and brief drying, and a final rubbing in of fine black lead, will result in a good, tight washer.

Universal Motor Trucks

BUILT FOR BUSINESS
1-2-3 TON CAPACITY

SERVICE

DAY and NIGHT

We Will Garage, Inspect and Oil Your Truck Nightly and Give You an Uninterrupted Service

Universal Motor Trucks Are on the Job Every Day

Buy a Universal Truck—The payments will hardly exceed what you would have to pay if you rented a Truck by the Day.
Write for Proposition. It's Very Simple and Business-like

Universal Motor Truck Company

New England Branch and Service Building

183-193 Pleasant St., Boston, Mass.

Phone Oxford 580. We Have Some Good Territory Left for Agents Through A. E.

YOUNG WOMEN WHO TAKE PART IN "COLLEGE HERO"



MISS GERTRUDE HUSSEY



MISS CHERRY HEAD

VARSETY GIRLS AND MEN TRAIN FOR COMING PLAY

Led by Miss Fay Tucker the varsity crew girls and men last evening held a successful rehearsal for "The College Hero," which is to be presented at the St. James during the week of Nov. 11 for the benefit of the Animal Rescue League.

After the opening chorus, "Hail to the College Girl," with its dances and groupings, the varsity crew, in the regulation costume and carrying 10-foot oars enter as several hundred juniors, freshmen and sophomores cheer. Then follow the varsity crew girls, attired in bathing suits, and sing. Among those enrolled in the varsity crew dance are Miss Anna Norcross, Miss Madeleine Brackett, Miss Cherry Head and Miss Gertrude Hussey. Miss Fay Tucker, the leader, has worked to have her group one of the best trained.

So full have been the various rehearsals for the past week that the committee allowed a vacation today.

The principals are now complete for the large cast. Miss Leslie Lindsey, as Helen, the fair co-ed, has charming manner and T. Frederick Harry as Richard, the college hero, displays fine stage presence. Miss Amy De Gozzaldi gives interest to the awkward country girl, Elsie, and her eccentric dancing it is expected will be appreciated. Herman Dillingham as Senator Fiske, a breezy man from the West, needs no introduction to Boston society people, for his past dramatic work is widely known.

GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL CLUB STARTS YEAR AS SETTLEMENT CHARGE

Tuesday, Nov. 5, is the date set for the opening of the thirty-fourth year of the St. Andrews Girls Industrial Club. The club will meet as usual in the clubhouse of the Frances E. Willard settlement, 38 Chambers street, and will be conducted along much the same lines as formerly, although the management this year is to be for the first time wholly in the hands of the settlement.

For the last five years the club has been managed by the settlement and a committee from Trinity church. This committee, consisting of Miss Helen Paine, Miss E. S. Cary, Miss Mary Sears, Miss Alice Stackpole and Miss Anne J. Pecker, will still give the club substantial financial support, but will not direct its policy.

The club is primarily for young working women who can devote one or two evenings a week to regular attendance. The classes to be offered this year are stenography, bookkeeping, English, elocution, gymnastics, millinery, embroidery and dressmaking. An admission fee of \$1 admits to all the club privileges. The classes will meet this season on Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 7 to 9 and the season will end the 1st of May.

The following teachers have been engaged for the various subjects: Miss Dolina MacKaracker, stenography; Douglass Monroe, bookkeeping; Miss Florence Reed, embroidery; Miss Eleanor Gaskin and Mrs. Somes, millinery; Miss Laura M. Shepherd, elocution. Miss Marion Penfield will have charge of the music.

Indications are that, as in previous years, young women from as far away as Charlestown and Cambridge will take advantage of the opportunities for practical training offered by the club. Those who join the millinery, dressmaking and embroidery classes will supply their own materials, but will be allowed to make articles for their own use and for their families and friends.

At the end of the year an exhibition of work done will be held in the clubhouse. Young women over 16 wishing to join the club may secure further particulars by addressing Miss Nellie F. Hill, 44 Chambers street, Boston.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

NEWTON

Rehearsals are being held regularly by the Amateur Dramatic Club of the Newton Y. M. C. A., which will present a three-act comedy, "A Regiment of Two," in the association auditorium early in December.

More than 100 guests were present at a reception tendered the Rev. and Mrs. J. Edgar Park, who recently returned from their summer vacation.

At the first meeting of the Bible Club of the Newton Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon a college club was organized.

MIDDLEBORO

Longfellow's "Hiawatha" is to be presented at the town hall Monday and Tuesday evenings for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A.

A prominent Middleboro woman has informed Secretary A. H. Wardle of the Y. M. C. A. that she will furnish the ladies' parlor in the new Y. M. C. A. building. In accordance with her wish, her name has been withheld.

MELROSE

At the meeting of Melrose lodge of Odd Fellows last evening a crayon portrait of Benjamin Jones was presented by his daughter, Mrs. Carrie Sawyer of Peabody. Mr. Jones was a charter member of the lodge.

The initial meeting of the Sons and Daughters of Maine Club will be held Tuesday evening in Odd Fellows hall.

BROOKLINE

Mrs. Marian Longfellow O'Donoghue, regent of Old North chapter, D. A. R., presided at the opening meeting this afternoon.

All Saints' Parish Club of the All Saints' Episcopal Church, Beacon street and Dean road, will hold its annual meeting in the parish house Thursday evening.

WYOMOUTH

Sunday will be observed as "Luther day" at the Union Congregational church. Wessagusset court, Foresters of America, will hold an open meeting Thursday evening.

WHITMAN

The Whitman water commissioners have extended the water main from the Brockton line to the Whitman line park, a distance of about 1500 feet. A meter has been placed at the Brockton end.

HANSON

Otis L. Bonney has been appointed adjutant of the Plymouth county post, G. A. R., vice M. V. Bonney, resigned.

NORWELL

A junior society of the Young Peoples Union is to be organized at the Universalist church in Assinippi.

MEDFORD

The school committee, at a special meeting last evening, voted not to grant the use of school halls for political rallies, as petitioned for.

CONCORD

The girls of the Agathe Club of the Union church, Concord Junction, will meet this evening to form a class in athletics.

BRIDGEWATER

The Bridgewater High School Athletic Association has elected John Waite manager of the basketball team.

LEXINGTON

The annual meeting of the Lexington Fellowship of Charities has been postponed from Nov. 5 to Nov. 12.

QUINCY

Manet encampment, I. O. O. F., conferred the golden rule degree on four candidates at its meeting Friday evening.

UXBRIDGE

Blackstone Valley Agricultural Society realized a profit at the recent fair of \$1975.98, it is announced.

FURTHER DOW INVESTIGATION

Investigation into the transactions of Stephen R. Dow of the brokerage firm of Stephen R. Dow & Co., who is charged with the larceny of \$146,764, will be resumed when the November grand jury comes in. Dow was arraigned in the superior court yesterday and, after pleading not guilty, was released on bail of \$25,000.

ARLINGTON

The senior class of the Arlington high school has elected these officers: President, George H. Lowe; vice-president, Philip Bower; secretary, Herbert Buttrick, and treasurer, Donald Scully.

The Arlington Teachers' Club has chosen these officers: President, Superintendent John F. Scully; vice-president, Principal Fred C. Mitchell; secretary, Miss Martha E. Randall, and treasurer, Miss Mary F. Scanlan.

PEMBROKE

A new tablet, the gift of Dr. M. E. Rencurrell, has been placed in position on the exterior of the First Parish church.

Historical papers used the week of the two hundredth celebration of the town, in August, are being collected for filing at the public library.

WAKEFIELD

The Lois Taylor class of the Methodist church elected these officers last night: Miss Emily Littlehale, president; Miss Eda Kimball, vice-president; Miss Florence King, secretary; Miss Emma Edgett, treasurer.

The Bear Hill Golf Club brings its social season to a close tonight.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

Mrs. Mary A. Beal, past president of the Hartsuff Relief Corps of Rockland, inspected the East Bridgewater Relief Corps last evening.

The East Bridgewater Board of Trade has petitioned for the continuance of the 4 p. m. train from Boston on holidays.

WINCHESTER

A debating society, formed by the girls of the high school, has elected these officers: President, Miss Mary Cott; vice-president, Miss Marjorie Burwell; secretary and treasurer, Miss Hester Noyes. The first debate will be held next Tuesday evening.

CHELSEA

The new African Methodist church will be dedicated Sunday afternoon.

Beginning Sunday the Jewish Sunday school at the synagogue on Walnut street will be in charge of A. Saul Cohen, a student in the Boston University law school.

MAYNARD

The Rev. Frederick A. Reeve of Roxbury will occupy the pulpit at St. George's church Sunday morning.

Miss Zaidie Brown and Miss Lillian Kerr, members of the Massachusetts state library commission, are reorganizing the Maynard library.

EVERETT

The Everett Retail Grocers Association has elected: President, John J. Talbot; vice-presidents, R. C. French and Harold Nelson; secretary and treasurer, Clifford M. Anderson; corresponding secretary, Clifford Larrabee.

EAST LEXINGTON

A "harvest concert" will be given in the Follen Unitarian church Sunday evening at 7 o'clock by the Sunday School.

The opening meeting of the East Lexington Men's Club will be in Follen church Monday evening.

RANDOLPH

Special Deputy Mrs. Susie F. Watson and suite of Brockton made an official visit to Golden Star Rebekah lodge, I. O. O. F., Friday evening.

MALDEN

The Olive Avenue Improvement Association voted last evening to enlarge its clubhouse and to start the erection of a new clubhouse about the first of next May.

ABINGTON

The Manamookegin Boat Club held a mock trial in Franklin hall Friday evening.

The North Baptist church is to install a new organ.

WILL TELL OF ORIENTAL ART

"Oriental Art" is to be described by Laurence Binyon, assistant keeper of the department of prints and drawings at the British Museum, in Huntington hall, Rogers building, Boylston street, this afternoon, under the auspices of the Lowell Institute. This is the second of a series of six lectures to be given on the subject by Mr. Binyon.

GROUND IS BROKEN FOR SALEM'S NEW PRACTISE SCHOOL

SALEM, Mass.—Ground was broken Friday for the new practise school building on Loring avenue, which is to be paid for jointly by the city of Salem and the state. Whiton & Haynes have the contract for \$93,700, with expectation that the building will be completed and ready for occupancy Sept. 1, 1913. With the equipment and furnishing it is expected to cost about \$150,000.

The practise school has for many years occupied the basement of the state normal school building on Lafayette street and Loring avenue. The increased attendance at the normal school, together with the extension of its field in teaching commercial instructors, made it necessary for the normal school to occupy its entire building itself.

The building is to be of three stories, 162 by 70 feet ground dimensions, and constructed of light buff brick, conforming in architectural style to the normal school building, about 100 feet distant. The plan provides for two main entrances, with cross corridors connecting in the center. In the third story are to be two class suites of three rooms each, the balance of the third floor being given over to an assembly hall capable of seating 700.

The partitions between the rooms of each suite are to be in most cases of glass. In the basement there are to be rooms for manual training, printing, bookbinding, a kitchen, sewing room, dining room and a chamber, the last four being for domestic science instruction.

CLERK OF ANNEX BEGINS DUTIES

John D. Marr of 21 Capen street, Dorchester, today took up his duties as clerk of works on the new city hall annex. He was appointed yesterday to the position, which carries a salary of \$2500 a year.

Manus J. Fish, superintendent of the public buildings department, showed Mr. Marr over the annex this morning to acquaint the new clerk with his work.

COMMEND CHURCH UNITY PLAN

Boston ministers, including the Rev. Allan A. Stockdale, pastor of the Union Congregational church, the Rev. Charles F. Rice of Roxbury, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, and the Rev. Herbert Manchester of East Boston are commending the plan of the Rev. Samuel C. Bushnell of the Pleasant Street Congregational Church of Arlington for the uniting of the Protestant churches to work together in religious and social work.

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CONGRESS OF FARM WOMEN IN SESSION HAS GREAT MISSION

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—One of the most interesting of the conventions which began here this week in connection with the dry farming congress and exposition which formally opened Monday afternoon, is the international congress of farm women. The exposition was opened Saturday. Nine other conventions also will be in almost simultaneous session at which, crops, livestock, dairying, management, systematic research, agricultural colleges, forestry, soil tillage, agricultural education and engineering will be discussed in many phases.

The congress of farm women met in the Knox church. Mrs. Byrtha L. Staver presided. The speakers were Prof. George Putnam, Toronto; Mrs. Alice Cooper, Treeshank, Man.; Mrs. Laura R. Stevens, Ottawa; Mrs. John Harbert, Manzanola, Col.; Mrs. A. M. Kepper, Winfield, Ia.; Mrs. S. K. Davies, Vancouver, B. C.; the Rev. Dr. Warren H. Wilson, New York City; Mrs. C. F. Amidon, Fargo, N. D.; W. L. Clark, Leamington, Ont.; Prof. Alfred Atkinson, Bozeman, Mont.; Miss Grace Shepherd, Moscow, Idaho; Miss Victoria Frigerio, of Uruguay; Dr. Liberty H. Bailey of Cornell University, Miss Alice Ravenhill, formerly of England, but now a resident of Victoria, B. C.; Mrs. Jennie Muldrew of Macdonald College, who will this fall become the head of the ladies' seminary at Red Deer, Alta.; Mrs. Marie T. Harvey, Kirksville, Mo., and Miss A. A. Barnden of Lethbridge, domestic art experimenter.

Organized last year, the efforts of the present secretary, whose work in conjunction with that of her husband, the secretary of the dry-farming congress, brought her into contact with the rural home life, this organization has had a wonderful growth, its membership has increased daily, weekly, monthly, steadily and strongly and today it numbers among its members active working farm women from nearly every western state in the United States and western provinces in Canada. It has affiliated organizations in South Africa, Belgium, Hungary, Australia, and others are being rapidly organized.

Its object is to improve the conditions, financial, physical, social and religious of the homes in agricultural communities; its aim to understand more completely the significance of the farm to the life of the nations, and the dignity of the position of the farm woman as co-worker in the most potential and far-reaching of the national industries; to increase conservation of energy through intercourse and observation of processes; understanding of the modern appliances and education in practical management of work; to further develop the home through conference with authoritative experts on dairy methods, poultry culture, kitchen gardening, improved methods of equipping the home, children's welfare, industrial education including home economics, the increase and proper use of leisure and the stimulation of social intercourse in rural communities. This organization stands also for a more general state and national support and encouragement of institute and extension work among farm women.

The officers of this organization are: President, Mrs. Byrtha L. Staver; First Vice-President, Miss Irma E. Mathews; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Clark W. Kelley; Third Vice-President, Mrs. John A. Whitson; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. John T. Burns; Executive committee: Mrs. Charles A. Lory, Mrs. Margaret Seiff, Mrs. J. G. Mosier, Mrs. A. M. Kepper, Mrs. C. C. Stearns, Miss Mary L. Bull, Miss Marie T. Harvey, Mrs. William Flannery, Mrs. H. F. Stevens, Mrs. H. W. Jeffers, Mrs. A. E. Mondell, Mrs. J. H. Shepherd, Mrs. Alice Blackburn, Mrs. W. F. Gardner, Mrs. L. A. Merrill, Mrs. Edwin A. Smith, and Mrs. J. W. Carpenter.

In connection with the farm women's congress, a special feature is the women's work exhibited at the dry-farmed products exposition. Scores of valuable prizes have been offered in some 20 classes and the entries already assure a most interesting display. The exhibits comprise garden products grown by women homesteaders, jelly and fruit in glasses, photographs of women homesteaders work and artistic outfits for boys and girls.

The exhibits are installed in some 12 or more buildings; the main building, one of the finest exhibition halls in western Canada, being devoted to the provincial exhibits of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and exhibits from Oklahoma and other sections, with a central display made by the Canadian Pacific railway.

In a separate building the United States government installed a wonderful display of everything pertaining to an educational exposition founded on the soil. There are maps and charts, samples of dry-farmed products grown under nearly every known condition from the south border of Texas to the northern boundary of Montana. It is a wonderful display of milos, kafirs, the saccharine and non-saccharine sorghums, Spanish peanuts, field peas and other forage crops, sugar beets, corn, wheat, oats, rye and other cereals both in grain and in sheaf with some remarkable exhibits collected from 25 experiment stations west of the Mississippi river.

In adjacent buildings there are displays made by British Columbia, comprising largely fruits and vegetables, minerals and timber as showing the resources of that province, and the exhibit from the Kootenay in the south portion of British Columbia, which is shown in a separate building built en-

OFFICERS OF BRITISH SHIPS VISIT RUSSIA

(Special to the Monitor)
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—Before leaving Rear Admiral Sir George Warrender, who was in command of the British second cruiser squadron visiting this port, visited St. Petersburg, when he was entertained to luncheon at the admiralty and to dinner in the evening at the British embassy.

A number of the other officers of the squadron also visited St. Petersburg, some traveling to Moscow. The British visitors were accorded every courtesy by the ministry of railways and the director of imperial theaters.

At Reval also a luncheon was given in honor of the British visitors, at which the toast of King George and the welfare of the British navy was given. Captain the Hon. Stanhope Hawke of H. M. S. cruiser Achilles proposing in reply the health of the Czar and expressing thanks for the cordial reception which had been accorded to the fleet.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Capt. B. Palmer, cavalry, will make not to exceed one visit per month during the period from November to May, to Houston and Corsicana, Tex., and not to exceed one visit every two months to Amarillo, Tex., and Jennings and New Orleans, La., to instruct the militia cavalry organizations.

First Lieut. J. C. Griffin, medical reserve, relieved duty in the Philippines division, and take first transport from Manila to San Francisco, thence to home and report arrival by telegraph to the adjutant-general of the army.

Maj. H. O. Williams, assigned to twenty-second infantry, and proceed on transport from San Francisco Dec. 5 to join his regiment.

Capt. H. L. Threlkeld, thirtieth infantry, to Jefferson barracks, Mo., for examination.

Maj. D. J. Carr, signals corps, will make such visits as may be necessary from Seattle to Bremerton, Wash., and from Seattle to Tacoma, Wash., to inspect cable.

Navy Orders
Capt. H. S. Knapp, to the general board, navy department, Nov. 3, 1912.

Lieut. E. S. Robinson, detached from the Michigan, to the Iowa.

Lieut. (junior grade) N. L. Nichols, detached from the Terry, to the Montgomery.

Ensign R. C. Sautley, detached from the Kansas, Oct. 30, 1912, to the Terry.

Pst. Asst. Surg. R. G. Heiner, detached from the naval hospital, Annapolis, Md., to the Connecticut.

Pst. Asst. Surg. H. F. Lawrence, detached from the Connecticut; to the Wyoming.

Assistant Surgeon W. M. Kerr, detached from the navy recruiting station, Newark, N. J., to naval hospital, Annapolis, Md.

Paymaster J. R. Hornberger, detached from the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to the West Virginia, the Galveston and the Chattanooga.

Paymaster H. H. Balch, placed on the retired list of officers of the navy from Oct. 18, 1912, in accordance with the provisions of section 1453 of the revised statutes; to home.

Passed Assistant Paymaster R. B. Lupton, detached from the Chattanooga, the West Virginia and the Galveston; to naval hospital, Puget sound, Wash.

Chief Gunner Harry Adams, detached from the Montgomery; home, wait orders.

Chief Gunner H. V. Barr, detached from the naval torpedo station, Newport, R. I.; to the Montgomery.

Chief Machinist J. P. Richter, detached from the Kansas; continue, Nov. 7, 1912, naval hospital, New York, N. Y.

Chief Machinist J. M. Ober, detached from the Rhode Island to the Salem.

Chief Machinist E. G. Higgins, detached from the Salem to the Montgomery.

Chief Machinist J. T. Pennycook, detached from the Montgomery; home, wait orders.

Machinist Walter Collins, detached navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to the Rhode Island.

Pharmacist C. E. Reinhardt, to the naval medical supply depot, navy yard, New York.

Movements of Naval Vessels
The Prairie is at Samana.

The Cincinnati is at Manila.

The New Hampshire has left Norfolk for Rockland.

The Dahlgren has left Norfolk for Charleston.

The Stockton has left Norfolk for Charleston.

The Prometheus is at Corinto.

The Brutus has left Key West for Guantanamo.

The Hartford has left Annapolis for Norfolk.

The Macdonough, the Shabrick, the Prometheus is at Corinto.

The Sheraton and the DeLong are at Cape Lookout.

CANADIAN TOURIST TRAVEL GROWS
Reports from Vancouver say that there has been an increase of 25 per cent in tourist traffic this year as compared with 1911.

HOTELS AND TRIPS BETWEEN

CAPITAL'S NEW HOTEL IS LIKED

To the list of good hotels of the national capital has been added another, the Hotel Powhatan, and its very location is bound to prove an asset to the management. Located on Pennsylvania avenue, at Eighteenth and H streets, and near the White House, the opening of the hotel recently showed that Washingtonians and visitors to the capital appreciated its establishment as an additional attraction.

The owners of the Powhatan, the Lewis Hotel Company, are to maintain in the Washington establishment the same high standard in effect at their other hotels. The rooms, each with private bath, are unusual and are planned somewhat like the those of the Hotel Blackstone in Chicago. There is a home-like atmosphere about the place that will go far to draw guests who come to Washington for both recreation and entertainment.

Only one block away from the White House and in the same block with the Metropolitan Club, and with the Army and Navy Club in the immediate vicinity, it is expected that the Powhatan will become popular with both branches of the service. The traveling man also will find the hotel to his liking, and ample arrangements have been made for the display of samples.

The officers of the Lewis Hotel Company are Alexander McNeil, president; Clifford M. Lewis vice-president; H. A. Lewis, treasurer, and Paul Dunaway, secretary. The Hotel Powhatan is conducted on the European plan and is said by the owners to be absolutely fire-proof.

PARTNER BUYS ATLANTA HOTEL

George A. Lougee of Madison, Wis., well known in New England and throughout the country as former president of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association of the United States and Canada, has become the sole proprietor of the New Kimball house in Atlanta, Ga., which for the past five years has been conducted under the firm name of Lougee & Zimmer.

Mr. Lougee has purchased Mr. Zimmer's interest and assumed personal control. E. L. Brown, who has been the resident manager for the past year, and who is regarded as one of the most competent and popular hotel men in the South, will be retained in that position and it is said that there will be no radical change in any department.

The Kimball is one of the famous hotels of the South. A few years ago the house was refitted, newly furnished and placed in excellent condition. It has since been improved and its reputation has been kept up to a high standard.

BELMONT (BERMUDA) FEATURE

This is the time of year when Bermuda is making ready to receive its visitors. Among leading hotels, the Belmont, Warwick East, is making arrangements to accommodate a larger crowd than ever. E. H. Carlisle, the owner of the hotel, is optimistic as to the coming season's business. An additional attraction introduced at the Belmont is a tally-ho for coaching trips to especially interesting points of the island. Mr. Carlisle has also had constructed new tennis courts. The Belmont rests on the seacuff and is a landmark for all ships entering Hamilton harbor. Efforts are now being made to show that Bermuda is an all-the-year-around resort.

SUCCESS EXPECTED IN CLEVELAND

What E. N. Statter has accomplished in Buffalo with his noted hotel his friends believe he will bring about in Cleveland, where the new Statter hotel was recently opened. The structure is located at Euclid avenue and Twentieth street. The furnishings throughout are in excellent taste. The mazzanine floor contains the rooms devoted to sociability. A promenade 500 feet long overlooks the Pompano room, and at the far end is the banquet hall, capable of seating 600. J. P. O'Connor is the manager.

BALKAN WAR FEATURE IN TRAVEL

The Balkan war has had something to do with increased railroad travel in many parts of the United States and Canada. A party of 125 Montenegrins came from Butte, Mont., to St. Paul, via the Great Northern, and thence to Chicago, via the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. From Chicago to New York the route was over the Grand Trunk and Lehigh Valley lines. The special train consisted of three coaches and a baggage car.

SEA SALMON IN ONTARIO

During the past summer several captures have been made in the Algonquin national park of Ontario of lake-locked salmon. These specimens have been hooked in Whites lake and Cache lake, and were most elegant fish of a bright silvery color. The specimens weighed from 1½ to 2½ pounds.

OTTAWA-NEW YORK TRAIN NAMED

Ottawa is especially interested in a train which runs between the Canadian capital and New York, and is known as No. 26. Because so many newly married couples use No. 26 on honeymoon trips to New York it has been styled the "Bride's Special."

LAND AGENTS HOLD MEETING

Agents of the land selling organization of the Canadian Pacific railway have held their convention at Calgary, Alberta, and today they leave by special train for a tour of northern Alberta and Saskatchewan.

HOTEL BAGGAGE SYSTEMATIZED

Not the least interesting feature in the management of the Chateau Laurier at Ottawa is the method of handling baggage of guests between their rooms and the trains. When the guest's bill is made out the cashier marks on a train card the train number, time of departure, date, room number, name of guest, the number in his party and a V to indicate bill is made out.

The porter consults this card, learns if the bill is paid, and, if so, places his mark across the V. He has cardboard baggage checks printed in different colors to indicate different railroads. He selects the proper tag, marks on it the room number, number of pieces and train number, and attaches it to the baggage as instructed. When this is done this hand-baggage automatically takes care of itself and reaches the train safely without exertion on the part of the guest, who takes his train as he would a taxi or private carriage.

The different color labels also permit of sorting the baggage for the respective trains, so that there is scarcely a possibility of mistake, while if a piece of baggage gets on a wrong train the mistake can be quickly discovered and rectified.

BIGGER BUSCH HOTEL WANTED

The success that has attended the Sunset inn at Santa Monica, Cal., since its start, and its popularity for banquets on a large scale has led to the belief that in the near future a much greater structure will supplant the present one. Mr. Busch, owner of the Sunset inn, and other hotels, is now being importuned by visitors to that effect. Among the special dinners there of late was one tendered Lieutenant Scharrer of the Imperial German army and Mrs. Scharrer. The hotel clerk of Los Angeles have held their banquet at the Sunset inn. The banquet there of the hardware jobbers of Los Angeles also was a fine affair.

CABINS FOR ALGONQUIN PARK

Tourists who have been accustomed to visit the Algonquin national park will be afforded a pleasant surprise should they return next spring and summer for the Grand Trunk railway has begun the erection of a series of log cabins on the government reservation. H. R. Charlton, who has returned from an inspection of the Ronigan camp, the first of these log cabin camps, is enthusiastic over the prospects that await the visitors to the region in question.

TOURS OF THE TROPICS

In connection with Atlantic coast line service the Peninsula and Occidental Steamship Co. will operate eight personally conducted tours with the steamship Evangeline from Key West to Colon, the Panama canal zone, Kingston and Havana. The first sailing will be Jan. 7. The tour will take 11 days.

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(12,000 tons.)
S. S. CINCINNATI, Dec. 10, 11 A. M.
(17,000 tons.)
S. S. HAMBURG, Jan. 11, 11 A. M.
(11,000 tons.)
S. S. CINCINNATI, ORIENT CRUISE, Jan. 28, 10 A. M.
S. S. HAMBURG, Feb. 22, 10 A. M.
Will not call at Madeira or Algiers.
Will not call at Algiers.

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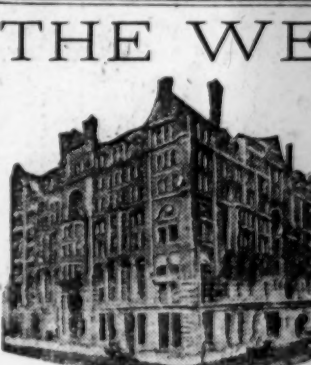
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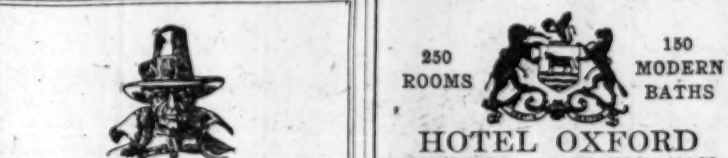
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NEWS IN BRIEF

COST OF SCHOOLS \$1,990,685.52
TOLEDO, O.—A total expenditure of \$1,990,685.52 was made last year by the board of education for the maintenance of the 46 public schools of the city.PLANS FOR CIVIC CONVENTION
DALLAS, Tex.—Business firms of Dallas, particularly those interested directly in paving, sewerage, water and light plants, are preparing to entertain the 1912 annual convention of the American Society of Municipal Improvement to be held in Dallas Nov. 12 to 16.ELKS HOME TO BE DEDICATED
GRASS VALLEY, Cal.—Grass Valley lodge, No. 538, B. P. O. E., is now occupying its pretentious \$60,000 home, which was recently completed and accepted by the Elks Hall Association. The new home will be formally dedicated on Jan. 27.ONTARIO TOWN TO SUPPLY COAL
GALT, Ont.—The manufacturers and householders are being much inconvenienced by a shortage of coal. To prevent a recurrence of a similar situation to that experienced some years ago they have appointed a special committee to investigate the matter and if deemed necessary the municipality will take steps to secure coal to be sold to the citizens.PROPOSES PUGET SOUND FAIR
TACOMA, Wash.—Henry Bucoy, well known for his activities in connection with exhibitions here at previous times,

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CHICAGO MUSIC LETTER

The third program of the Theodore Thomas Orchestra, Frederick Stock, conductor, which will be given Friday and Saturday, Nov. 1 and 2, contains two novelties, a posthumous work, "Dramatic Overture," by Dvorak, and "Fantaisie Finnoise" by the brilliant Russian composer, Glazounov. Brahms' symphony, No. 1 in C minor, which was performed by three of the visiting orchestras last spring, will be interpreted by Mr. Stock on this occasion. The remaining numbers of the program are Mr. Stock's symphonic sketch and Liszt's Mephisto waltz.

The newly appointed concertmaster to succeed Hans Letz, who resigned to become second violinist in the Kneisel string quartet, is Harry Weisbach, a former member of the Thomas orchestra. The assistant concertmaster is A. Zukowsky. With very few exceptions the personnel of the orchestra remains as last year.

The Apollo Musical Club, Hanson Wild, conductor, will preface its regular season of choral concerts by a special performance of Mendelssohn's oratorio, "Elijah," in the Auditorium theater on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 3. The chorus of 300 voices will be assisted by a special choir of 16 professional singers for the double quartet in the first part and by a boy soprano. The soloists announced are: Mrs. Luella Chilson Ohman, soprano; Mrs. Nevada Van der Veer, contralto; Reed Miller, tenor; and Clarence Whitehill, baritone. This will be Mr.

Whitehill's first public appearance in America this season. The entire Theodore Thomas orchestra will furnish the orchestral accompaniment and Arthur Dunham will be at the organ.

An interesting musical item comes from Berlin to the effect that Theodore Spiering, at one time prominent in musical circles here, later concertmaster of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, has been appointed conductor of the Bluthner Orchestra in Berlin and has begun his season of symphony concerts in the German capital.

The repertoire of the Chicago Grand Opera Company for the coming season will be enriched by a number of operas that will be novelties in Chicago, and at least two that will be heard for the first time in America. Those that are definitely announced for performance are: "Noel," by Baron Frederic d'Erlanger; "Le Ranz des Vaches" (Kuhreigen), by Wilhelm Kienzel and Massenet's "Herodiade," all to be sung in French; "Manon Lescaut," by Puccini; "Conchita," by Riccardo Zandonai; "Cassandra," by Gnechi; "The Lovers' Quarrel," by Pirelli, one of the conductors of the company, and "Marietta," by Ludwig Rochlitzer, all in Italian; and one, Goldmark's "The Cricket on the Hearth," in English. There will be revivals of operas heard the first season.

Mischa Elman, the Russian violinist, will appear three times in recital during the present season. His opening recital will take place at the Studebaker theater on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 3.

REFORESTATION OF LANDS IS DESIRED

SEATTLE, Wash.—To reforest 1,000,000 acres of logged-off land in western Washington, unsuitable for agriculture, Dr. H. K. Benson, professor of industrial chemistry at the University of Washington, and a leader in the state-wide movement for the improvement and development of logged-off land, proposed recently that the state constitution be amended at the next session of the Legislature so that the state can purchase outright such deforested sections and plant new trees immediately.

Logged-off land adaptable for farming should be cleared at the expense of the state and made available for settlers, according to Dr. Benson's plan. Such an outlay is prohibitive for individuals, who could pay back to the state in annual instalments the expense of clearing their land.

STATE PAYS FOR PARK LAND

TRENTON, N. J.—The state of New Jersey has paid into the court of chancery \$23,800, which sum represents the amount offered by the state for certain lands wanted in connection with the restoration of the old barracks here as a part of the State Capitol park. The condemnation sums were fixed by a commission recently appointed. The court of chancery will disburse the money and the land then will become vested in the state.

NUT CROP WORTH \$50,000

MAYSVILLE, Ky.—Robertson county crop of hickory nuts is estimated to be near 30,000 bushels of total value of \$80,000. Walnuts and hazelnuts also abound.

FAVORS IMPROVING RIVER

MINNEAPOLIS—Judge George R. Smith, Republican candidate for Congress in the fifth district, has incorporated into his campaign platform a plank favoring the utilization of the Panama canal equipment for the purpose of making the Mississippi river navigable from Minneapolis to the gulf.

GERMAN SHIPS FOR PORTLAND

PORTLAND, Ore.—Henry Albers of Albers Bros., millers, who control the Albers docks, says that while he was aboard recently and during his travels visited Bremen, Germany, he was informed that the Norddeutscher Lloyd, one of the best known fleets under that flag, was preparing to establish a line of steamers via the Panama canal, and while the ground work has been laid at San Francisco for docks, he was assured that Portland would be made a port of call.

CANAL WORKERS SAVING MONEY

WASHINGTON—The postal savings depository as an incentive for savings is pointed to in a report from the Panama Canal Zone. Whereas on June 30, 1911, canal and railway employees had placed \$330,000 in money orders payable to themselves at the office of issue on June 30, 1912, five months after the postal savings system had been established on the zone, the employees had a total of \$550,000 on deposit. Of this amount \$375,000 was in the postal savings bank. 2402 depositors.

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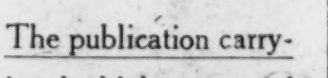
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ALFRED S. AMER & CO., Ltd., Props.

Old Point Comfort
Hotel Chamberlin
BOATING, BATHING, FISHING, SAILING, ORCHESTRA, TENNIS, GOLF.
Unique Sea Food Cuisine.
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FLORIDA

"The Altamonte," Altamonte Springs, Orange Co., will open very early to accommodate those wishing to escape all the disagreeable weather at the North; magnificent location; very complete and attractive select family hotel; very extensive grounds—orange grove free to guests—every out and indoor amusement and comfort. Write for illustrated booklet. Address
GEO. E. RATES & SON
"The Grand" Mont Vernon, N. H.

The publication carrying the highest class of commercial advertising is an excellent paper for bringing business to hotels



Oriental Rugs

Specializing in fine Oriental Rugs priced on a strictly dry goods basis, has been a leading characteristic of Chandler & Co.'s business now for the past seven years. Buying in the right markets not only enables them to select the best rugs obtainable, but it also makes possible the selling at the lowest prices. Look over the following list and see if any will suit the size of your rooms:

PERSIAN CARPETS

Kermanshah Rug
14.0x9.0. Price 295.00.
Mahal Rug
12.1x9.0. Price 145.00.
Gorevan Rug
11.8x9.10. Price 125.00.
Kermanshah Rug
13.6x8.9. Price 295.00.
Mahal Rug
13.9x8.7. Price 155.00.
Gorevan Rug
12.5x9.6. Price 125.00.
Kermanshah Rug
11.6x8.10. Price 275.00.
Bijar Rug
15.0x9.8. Price 600.00.
Kermanshah Rug
11.2x12.0. Price 490.00.
Gorevan Rug
12.8x9.3. Price 195.00.
Sultanabad Rug
12.3x9.2. Price 165.00.
Mahal Rug
11.7x8.10. Price 135.00.
Serape Rug
11.7x9.11. Price 145.00.
Gorevan Rug
12.0x9.6. Price 165.00.
Savalan Rug
13.2x9.4. Price 145.00.
Bijar Rug
22.10x15.0. Price 1000.00.
Extra Persian Rug
18.3x12.4. Price 285.00.
Mahal Rug
21.3x14.0. Price 425.00.
Gorevan Rug
13.1x10.2. Price 125.00.
Savalan Rug
17.5x12.0. Price 325.00.
Mahal Rug
18.2x12.4. Price 275.00.
Gorevan Rug
12.0x10.3. Price 125.00.
Extra Persian Rug
17.3x11.9. Price 295.00.
Mahal Rug
13.3x11.0. Price 250.00.
Gorevan Rug
12.2x10.3. Price 125.00.
Mahal Rug
11.1x8.7. Price 125.00.
Kermanshah Rug
13.7x9.5. Price 750.00.

TURKEY CARPETS

Serape Rug
11.8x8.4. Price 165.00.
Ghiordes Rug
12.0x8.9. Price 138.50.
Anatolian Rug
9.2x6.3. Price 100.00.
Serape Rug
11.6x8.8. Price 172.50.
Yaprak Rug
12.0x9.0. Price 135.00.
Serape Rug
11.9x8.2. Price 185.00.
Kerman Rug
9.7x6.10. Price 82.50.
Ghiordes Rug
11.7x8.5. Price 150.00.
Kerman Rug
12.3x9.10. Price 145.00.
Serape Rug
12.5x9.2. Price 185.00.
Kerman Rug
13.6x10.1. Price 225.00.
KHIYA, BOKHARA, AFGHAN RUGS
Khiva Rug
14.5x10.2. Price 300.00.
Afghan Rug
10.5x8.0. Price 150.00.
Khiva Bokhara Rug
11.5x8.1. Price 145.00.
Khiva Rug
11.4x7.9. Price 95.00.
Bokhara Rug
9.7x6.10. Price 95.00.
Afghan Rug
12.0x8.2. Price 165.00.
Afghan Bokhara Rug
10.8x8.0. Price 135.00.
Afghan Rug
10.9x7.8. Price 145.00.
Khiva Rug
10.7x7.10. Price 150.00.
Khiva Bokhara Rug
9.9x7.0. Price 125.00.
Bokhara Rug
10.4x7.8. Price 125.00.
Khiva Rug
10.5x7.10. Price 145.00.
Afghan Rug
9.9x7.2. Price 125.00.

Old Persian

9.8x6.6. Price 95.00.

Kazak

7.0x4.3. Price 55.00.

Bijar Rug

8.10x4.7. Price 75.00.

Guenje Rug

9.6x4.0. Price 55.00.

Tremont St.
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.
Near West

Oriental Rugs

A mercantile house doing a large business in dry goods, in suits and dresses, in millinery, etc., of necessity must supply its customers with the newest merchandise, always at the lowest current market prices, and this is just as necessary in Oriental Rugs as in any other merchandise. They must be the best that the original markets afford, and to keep faith with customers they must be priced the same as any other merchandise.

PERSIAN HALL RUGS

Many Antiques

Persian Rug

9.10x5.3. Price 115.00.

Persian Rug

10.0x5.2. Price 65.00.

Persian Rug

10.8x5.4. Price 95.00.

Persian Rug

10.2x4.9. Price 75.00.

Persian Rug

14.3x5.10. Price 225.00.

Persian Rug

12.2x5.4. Price 125.00.

Persian Rug

11.8x5.9. Price 95.00.

Persian Rug

12.8x6.1. Price 150.00.

Persian Rug

12.2x6.5. Price 225.00.

Persian Rug

9.8x5.3. Price 150.00.

Persian Rug

10.4x4.11. Price 120.00.

Persian Rug

10.0x5.9. Price 135.00.

Persian Rug

11.5x5.9. Price 100.00.

Persian Rug

10.10x5.2. Price 95.00.

Persian Rug

17.0x8.0. Price 500.00.

Persian Rug

15.5x8.9. Price 375.00.

INDIA CARPETS

India Rug

10.6x8.0. Price 190.00.

India Rug

18.8x12.1. Price 550.00.

India Rug

15.10x11.0. Price 335.00.

India Rug

12.0x9.0. Price 125.00.

India Rug

18.2x10.2. Price 155.00.

India Rug

13.9x10.1. Price 175.00.

India Rug

12.10x10.0. Price 225.00.

India Rug

24.0x12.3. Price 365.00.

India Rug

19.4x14.7. Price 325.00.

India Rug

10.6x8.0. Price 115.00.

India Rug

10.7x8.0. Price 100.00.

India Rug

12.0x9.0. Price 150.00.

India Rug

13.5x10.1. Price 165.00.

India Rug

14.3x10.0. Price 175.00.

SMALL RUGS

Kurdistan and Mosuls

About 3.0x5.0.

Prices 15.00 and 18.00.

Kurdistan and Mosuls

About 4.0x7.0.

Prices 25.00 and 35.00.

Beluchistan

About 2.6x5.0.

Prices 9.50 to 15.00.

Mats

Prices 3.75 and 4.50.

8 Shirvans

5.6x13.8. Price 35.00.

3 Old Guenjes

8.3x4.3. Price 45.00.

32 Mosuls & Guenjes

6.0x3.7. Price 18.50.

15 Kurdistan Rugs

6.0x3.0. Price 25.00.

7 Bijar Rugs

6.6x4.0. Price 65.00.

Antique Guenjes

9.6x4.0. Price 55.00.

Antique Bijar

7.0x5.0. Price 75.00.

Old Persian

9.8x4.6. Price 95.00.

Antique Kazaks

7.0x4.3. Price 55.00.

Persian Bijar

8.10x4.7. Price 75.00.

Rare Bijar

4.10x4.10. Price 125.00.

Antique Sehna

6.4x4.3. Price 75.00.

Rare Kabistan

7.8x3.9. Price 125.00.

Chichi Daghestan

6.2x4.0. Price 125.00.

Pair Antique Strips

13x3.0. Price 225.00.

15 Kurdistan Rugs

7.0x3.8. Price 45.00.

11 Old Daghestans

6.0x3.8. Price 55.00.

Kurdistan Hall Rug

12.5x3.9. Price 75.00.

Keeping the Greatest Millinery Season at the Front

Plumed Hats at 25.00

To keep foremost in Hats or anything else, it is wise to be well prepared in advance. This Chandler & Co. have done—and so they are able to serve rightly the great number of people whom they expect will respond to this announcement.

Never before have they been prepared better to show such a great variety of Plumed Hats at 25.00. But variety alone is not of greatest importance, they believe they have set a new standard for hats at this price. A new standard not only in quality and variety, but also in exclusiveness and individuality.

Their highly skilled milliners have caught the inspirations of the Paris ateliers, assuring correct style, and materials have been bought with expert knowledge, thus assuring quality and value.

Tailored and Semi-Tailored Hats at 7.50, 10.00 and 15.00
Included are cavaliers, large brimmed sailors, toques, turbans, English walking hats, hats for motoring with trimmings of fur. The regular values range from 12.50, 15.00 to 25.00.

French Tunics of Beaded Chiffon

All made by hand in the Russian blouse, peplum and cutaway effects
Values 20.00, 25.00, 30.00 to 42.50

All Priced 9.75 and 12.50

There are elaborately beaded tunics with opalescent beads on chiffon—there are black jetted blouses and coats on black chiffon—there are gold and opalescent beaded chiffon tunics—beautifully beaded black and white net cutaway tunics—steel and clair de lune cut head trimmed tunic blouses and coats of chiffon, chiffon lined—black chiffon tunics elaborately embroidered in crystal beads, and many of them are lined with white chiffon.

There are 94 of these beautiful tunics in all, and every one is ready to wear over a fitted lining. Put on over an evening dress would practically make another evening gown, or they can be made up with plain materials.

Note—An importer who sells to dressmakers had these 94 tunics remaining from orders taken for over a thousand at practically two or three times the price these are offered for, and he wished to close them out before returning to Paris, hence the great reduction.

Charmeuse Evening Wraps

All Marabout

Trimmed

\$45

See Illustration

They are in an effective cutaway model, full length. The material is a beautiful quality of charmeuse. Colors taupe, light blue, gold, black and white. The linings are of fine quality silks in self or contrasting shades. Every garment is interlined with soft wool.

The lavish use of marabout makes this wrap one of the most attractive of the season. The deep collar and revers are of marabout; marabout extends down the entire length of the cutaway front and around the bottom, and the sleeves are edged with marabout.

These wraps were made to Chandler & Co.'s order and similar models of like quality materials are selling in New York at 65.00 and 75.00.

Housekeeping Department

New Wool and Down Puffs
Silkline and silk covered 3.00, 3.75 to 18.00

New Wool Blankets

Australian and California wool
Single Bed 3.50, 4.50, to 7.50
Double Bed 4.50, 5.00, 5.95 to 18.00
Extra Size 5.00, 6.50, 9.75 to 18.00

New Damask Table Cloths from Belfast

Size 2 x 2, 2 x 2½, 2½ x 2½, and 2 x 3

3.25, 3.50, 4.50, 6.35 and 6.50

New Damask Napkins from Belfast

Size 22x22, 24x24, 26x26

3.85, 4.50, 5.50 and 7.50

Cotton Sheets in the Finest Qualities

65x108, 72x108, 81x108, 90x108

Prices 1.10, 1.15, 1.25, 1.35

Silk Petticoats

Silk Jersey Top and Silk

Messaline

Special 3.95

Colors: Navy, royal, copenhagen, emerald, cerise, American Beauty, wistaria, fancy changeables, black and white.

Guaranteed Hose

Regular Price, 3 Pairs for 1.25

Special Price for Monday

3 Pairs for 90c

No. 307 hose are of fine quality soft cotton yarn, high spliced heels, double soles and toes.

A Case from Japan

Short Kimonos

Made of fine China Silk, hand embroidered.

Price 2.95

There are one hundred of them, all hand embroidered in copenhagen, lavender, light blue, pink and navy.

Another Case of

Long Kimonos at 7.50

The price seems almost incredible—all are elaborately hand embroidered, only 28 in the lot. Colors, copenhagen, lavender, light blue, pink, navy, black and old rose.

Just Received 1360 Pairs

Imported Gloves

One clasp. Full pique 12-button fine French sewn, medium weight. 1.00

glace, white only. 1.95

Scrim Curtains

Scrim Curtains of fine combed yarn scrim,

double 2-inch hemstitched bands.

Specially priced 2.00

Scrim Curtains of fine combed yard scrim,

insertion of filet lace, double bands and

chuny lace edge. Specially priced 3.00

Hundreds of other beautiful patterns with

all the newest laces. Prices up to 85.00.

SPECIAL

100 Pairs of Scrim Curtains, with 5-inch

Renaissance lace insertion, beautiful

medallion corners, and double band hems,

3 yards long. Value 9.50. Price 5.00

English Coats for Women

Made of English materials. Made in London, and made by one of the great firms that supplies the West End stores of London with coats.

They have all the cut, the style and the distinction that have made English coats an irresistible temptation to visitors in London. There is a certain fit over the shoulders and a style to the drape of the English coat that identifies it in whatever part of the world it is seen. Also, fine Cloth Coats from Berlin.

15.00, 18.50, 25.00, 45.00 to 75.00

Silk Chiffon

42-Inch. Values 75c and 85c

38c and 48c

This is the greatest chiffon season manufacturers have ever known. For dresses, for waists, for linings and for veils, chiffon is used in unprecedented quantities—one great manufacturer could not keep all of his lines going—duplications were too difficult to keep up with, so he closed out one of the higher priced lines at about HALF PRICE.

All colors, including a great abundance of white and black.

C/B A la Spirite Corsets

Many women imagine that to attain slenderness and gracefulness of figure, it is necessary to wear corsets that compress and bind.

The C-B A la Spirite Corsets, by their scientific cut and construction, gently restrain the figure, gradually moulding it to slenderness and grace, without causing discomfort.

There is a model for every figure and the following are among the best:

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1912

Government-Assisted Y.M.C.A. Clubs Real Help in Canal Zone

Seven clubhouses conducted by the Young Men's Christian Association, on the isthmus of Panama along the entire canal route from Panama city to Colon, which have proved potent agencies for the welfare and entertainment of government employees and are highly appreciated by them



1. Clubhouse, Cristobal. 2. Bowling alleys, Gatun. 3. Reading room, Puerto Bello. 4. Reading room, Gatun. 5. Lobby and office, Gatun. 6. Pool room, Puerto Bello. 7. Clubhouse, Gorgona.

Houses Resulting From Recommendation by Secretary of War, That Social Work Among Employees Be Delegated to Association, Have Proved Success

ATTRACTIVE ACTIVITIES FURNISHED

CULEBRA, C. Z.—With a monthly attendance of 75,000, the seven clubhouses conducted under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. in the Panama Canal Zone have proved the great factors in furnishing the canal employees with entertainment of the right sort. Tourists to the isthmus return to their homes, surprised that the canal employees find their work so agreeable, and a large share for the credit for this contentment is accorded to those who have made the Y. M. C. A. the instrument for drawing the men together.

William H. Taft, when secretary of war, conceived the idea of the Young Men's Christian Association providing some means of meeting the demands of the canal employees. He immediately communicated with the international committee, which acted on his proposition and sent A. Bruce Minear to the Zone in June, 1906, clothed with authority to reach an agreement with the commission, if possible, in devising the proper way to provide an amusement center in the more important towns that would be cosmopolitan enough to meet the needs of all classes, Americans, English and Europeans.

After a thorough investigation of conditions Mr. Minear recommended the

construction of buildings to be known as Y. M. C. A. clubhouses. In less than a year after Mr. Minear's arrival four such buildings were completed and opened to the public at the following named places: Culebra, Empire, Gorgona and Cristobal. These buildings were built and equipped by the isthmian canal commission and placed in the charge of the Y. M. C. A., which was to manage and operate them. A membership fee of \$12 per year was charged each member to help defray the expenses of these buildings and at the same time to place them on a business basis. This fee has since been reduced to \$10 per year.

Mr. Minear secured the services of men as secretaries who had had wide experience in dealing with all classes of men and who were equal to all emergencies. Among them were Ralph R. Wolf, who had a wide experience with shop men, being stationed at Gorgona, where the machine shops were located. Mr. Wolf immediately acquired a thorough knowledge of the needs and ambitions of these men, with the result that all the idle time of these shopmen was spent in the clubhouse.

Another man identified with the work was M. J. Stickle, who was stationed at



Y. M. C. A. clubhouse, Puerto Bello, seen at left, daily proves its value to the canal employees

Cristobal. In the early days of these buildings Mr. Stickle has been known to take a carriage and go to Colon, find "some of the boys" and say, "Come over

to the clubhouse;" and with few exceptions they would go with him. The membership immediately went beyond the 2000 mark in the four club-

houses. Pool and billiard tables were installed, bowling alleys constructed in the buildings, small game rooms provided and a first-class reading room car-

Workmen Spend Their Leisure Time in These Wholesome Resorts—Before the Buildings Were Opened There Was Dissatisfaction; Now There Is Content

VARIETY OF LITERATURE IS AVAILABLE

rying the latest fiction and best books of the day, the dailies of the largest cities throughout the United States, as well as the latest magazines, was established.

Gymnasium classes also were organized, chess and checker clubs formed, and billiard, bowling and pool tournaments begun, with the result that there are two or three tournaments in progress almost all the time. A first-class barber shop was also provided where service can be had at about States union prices. Basketball teams were formed, indoor baseball teams organized, and each week during the season there is a match game played out at some one of the clubhouses.

In each of these buildings is a large hall where all public entertainments are given, and often States entertainers are secured for the Zone, as well as lecturers. Among the lecturers have been William Jennings Bryan and several United States senators and congressmen.

These four buildings proved so successful that buildings have since been provided at Gatun, Corozal, Camp Elliott and Puerto Bello. There is not a place in the United States where there is so great a percentage of the people members of the Y. M. C. A. as in the Zone.

From these clubhouses practically grew the Strangers Club at Colon, the Tivoli and the University clubs of Panama city. The clubhouses have been a great factor in the building of the canal, for before they were opened there was dissatisfaction, while now there is contentment.

CONTRACT FOR THREE MILLIONS

SPOKANE, Wash.—All of the three large railroad contractors in Spokane, many of the prominent St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago contractors and several from coast cities have been notified by Chief Engineer W. L. Darling of the Northern Pacific railroad that bids will soon be called for the \$3,000,000 Northern Pacific grade separation job in Spokane.

NEW MILL FOR COMOX, B. C.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Canadian Western Lumber Company is erecting a sawmill at Comox for handling small fir and hemlock logs which cannot be easily towed to Fraser Mills, near New Westminster owing to their liability to become waterlogged. The new plant will cost \$100,000 and will have a capacity of nearly 100,000 feet daily.

ACTIVITY IN YARDS SHOWS AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING COMING INTO ITS OWN

Panama Canal Prospects Revive Industry With Such Effect That One Contract Alone Calls for the Building of Eight United States Steamships

IT IS no longer possible to speak of American ship building as an industry on the decline. That charge was correct enough up to a few years ago, as a contrast was presented to what obtained in still earlier days, and as it concerned ship building by other maritime nations. But today a great change is evident. Whether in the yards of the builders on the Atlantic coast, those on the Pacific, or in the establishments bordering the Great lakes, busy scenes prevail, tending to increase the available tonnage of the American merchant marine.

American business interests have at last come to the realization that in view of the greatly increased ocean trade that will follow the opening of the Panama canal it could not be the best of policies to leave most of the new shipping in the hands of other nations. Furthermore, a revolution has virtually set in touching ship construction and methods of propulsion. With the known skill of United States engineers and mechanics it would seem more than strange if the country's constructors could not take advantage of such an innovation as the Diesel engine, for instance, is already proving itself to be and to turn out these engines, as is being done in Denmark, Germany and England, especially since the necessary fuel supply, oil, lies at hand in the western world.

What Late Facts Show

Generally considered, the United States merchant marine falls into three classes, sailing vessels, steam vessels and canal boats and barges. Some recent figures show what has been the increase of late in building. During the three months ending with Sept. 30 of this year there were built at home 485 sailing, steam and unriggered vessels of 80,281 gross tonnage. During the same period in 1911 the tonnage was 76,048, distributed over 462 vessels.

The new iron and steel tonnage in 1911 was 195,964 tons. This is a decline of 40,000 tons from the year before, but a considerable increase over 1909, when the entire steel and iron tonnage was only 123,000 tons. The year 1908 shows the greatest shipbuilding activity since 1879. The new tonnage of that year was 443,000 tons. Measuring the 1911 figures against the figures of 1908, there is evident a great decrease. But to give full weight to any statement that the American merchant marine has not been right in front there must also be taken into consideration the country's growth in population and the expansion of foreign and internal trade.

Glancing at American ship yard ac-

tivity at present, the investigator finds some interesting features presenting themselves. Legislation over the Panama canal toll for a short time appeared to cause apprehension among American shipping interests and builders. But it seems that the United States will be taken care of sufficiently to allow ship construction to proceed apace.

To facilitate construction at home, the treasury department, acting on the provision in the Panama canal bill "that all materials of foreign production which may be necessary for the construction or repair of vessels built in the United States" may be imported free, is now engaged working up regulations to that effect.

Many Order Ships

Among recent orders indicating building revival was one for eight ships placed with the Maryland Steel Company, Sparrows Point, Md., for the American Hawaiian Steamship Company of New York. The placing of such a large order is unprecedented in the annals of American shipbuilding, according to Shipping Illustrated. The new vessels are to be sister ships to the Kentuckian and Georgian, now in service. Of the ships, the Minnesotan has recently been taken over by the owners, while the Dakotan was launched last August. All will be 9500 tons deadweight each, with a draught of 28 feet, and will maintain a service speed of 12 knots per hour.

The route of the vessels in question will be from New York to San Francisco via Panama canal, and thence to the

Hawaiian islands. The company is one of the earliest to get ready and expects to have its full complement in service some months before the canal opens for traffic.

A recently completed steamer for the coastwise trade is the Robert M. Thompson, built by the Great Lakes Engineering Works, Detroit, for the American Transportation Company. Like the sister ships, A. A. Raven and Ruby, the Robert M. Thompson will engage in the Pacific trade via the Panama canal.

If certain orders placed with American shipyards some months before the passage of the Panama canal bill still hold good, and there seems to be nothing to indicate a change of front, some additions to steamship lines are as follows: Pacific Steamship Company, two passenger steamers, each over 25,000 tons; Clyde Steamship Company, two passenger steamers; Ward line, two passenger steamers; Southern Pacific Company, two passenger steamers; Mallory Steamship Company, two passenger steamers; Standard Oil Company, two freight steamers; Alaska Steamship Company, two passenger steamers; Pacific Coast Steamship Company, two passenger steamers; Porto Rico Steamship Company, one passenger steamer; Union Sulphur Company, one freight steamer.

In no one direction has shipbuilding shown greater progress than where it concerns new ships for the oil-carrying trade. A case in point is the steamship El Segundo, recently launched at the New York Shipbuilding Company's works for the Standard Oil Company. El Segundo is a bulk oil carrier of 30,000 barrels capacity. Its purpose will be to carry crude oil from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast by way of the Panama canal. The ship is fitted to burn either coal or oil. Four steamers now under construction

Indications are found in many quarters that one of the most important and, to this nation, gratifying conditions to be marked by the opening of the Panama canal will be a bona fide re-establishment of the American merchant marine. Already many new ocean going American vessels are under construction or contracted for to run on routes via the canal. An interesting phase of the situation is the promised development in many places of inland water transportation incident to the building of the giant ditch. The accompanying special article tells of the marked activity now going on in American ship construction.

at Philadelphia for the Atlantic & Pacific Steamship Company have now been given the names of Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, Santa Catalina and Santa Cecilia. They promise to be a valuable addition to the

complement of the line directed by W. R. Grace & Co.

The largest steamship built for a long time by the Harlan & Hollingsworth corporation is the John A. Hooper, launched recently at Wilmington, Del. The steamer is 300 feet long, 44 1/2 feet and designed to carry 200,000 feet of timber. The owners of the ship are Sudden & Christensen, San Francisco.

Tonnage Greater This Year

As substantiating the statement that a great improvement has taken place in shipbuilding, the William Cramp & Sons Company of Philadelphia is now employing 6000 men, which is close to the maximum number ever employed by this company. The company is said to have been obliged to turn down orders for small bottoms. There are now under construction at the company's yards various ships, including nine large vessels. Tonnage during the year will be almost double that of 1911.

In addition to orders already mentioned, the New York Shipbuilding Company has a score of ships to be finished as soon as possible. The Gulf Refining Company and the Old Dominion line are among the customers. While the present consideration concerns merchantmen, freight and passenger vessels generally, it may be added that the New York Shipbuilding Company is building for

Argentina a 28,000-ton warship, a cruiser for China, and for the United States the battleship Oklahoma and two torpedo boats.

Despite the fact that the Panama canal bill says some things as to the legal relationship between railroads and steamships that for a time gave the builders and the ship and railway companies a jolt, it is no less true that there has been a quick return of confidence to the effect that the canal, under whatever conditions, would make a demand for more ships imperative. It may be that the isthmian route will not deflect so large a share of the transcontinental traffic to the Panama zone as is anticipated, but the railroad companies seem not much concerned as to the outlook, and the shipbuilding concerns think they can look forward to many busy months.

River Shipping to Increase

An interesting order has recently been placed in an American shipyard. It is for 15 river steamboats to be used on the great Amazon river. American captains and pilots are to be in charge, and there are other indications that greater efforts are to be made among United States shipbuilders to get the South American business, which promises to be exceptionally valuable. All Latin America looks forward to the develop-

ment of railroads and internal waterways coincidentally with the opening of the canal. Not many months ago a Brazilian company was formed for sending ships from the interior of the republic to New Orleans, and thence up the Mississippi as far as navigation allowed. If the Mississippi receives the attention said to be in store for it, this one waterway alone should add considerable impetus to river steamship construction. The type of ship which must also take account of ocean routes will necessarily be different from that ordinarily used in inland navigation.

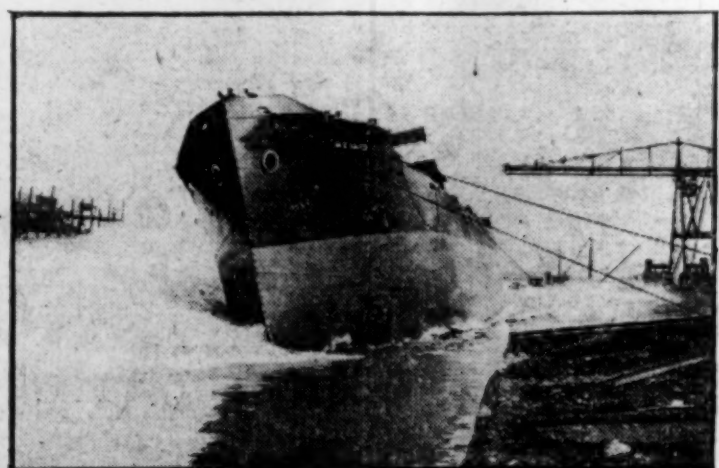
It is estimated that the total value of floating property under the American flag is about \$600,000,000. The gross tonnage in 1910 was 7,638,322, allowing to steam vessels a total of 5,074,069. The entire number of documented vessels was 25,992, of which 13,307 were steamers. It is on the score of documented merchant vessels that argument is advanced in relation to the decline of the American mercantile marine. The decline was from 5,539,800 tons in 1891 to 4,068,000 tons in 1890. Thereafter it rose to 5,164,800 tons in 1900, and to 7,508,082 in 1910. But the tonnage registered in the foreign trade was 2,406,894 in 1891, 1,332,800 in 1890, 826,700 in 1900, 554,300 in 1905 and 782,315 in 1910. In 1891 the United States carried practically all its own trade, and a large proportion of the trade of the world. During the last years, American ships have carried far less than 10 per cent of the country's foreign trade.

Prof. Johnson Estimates

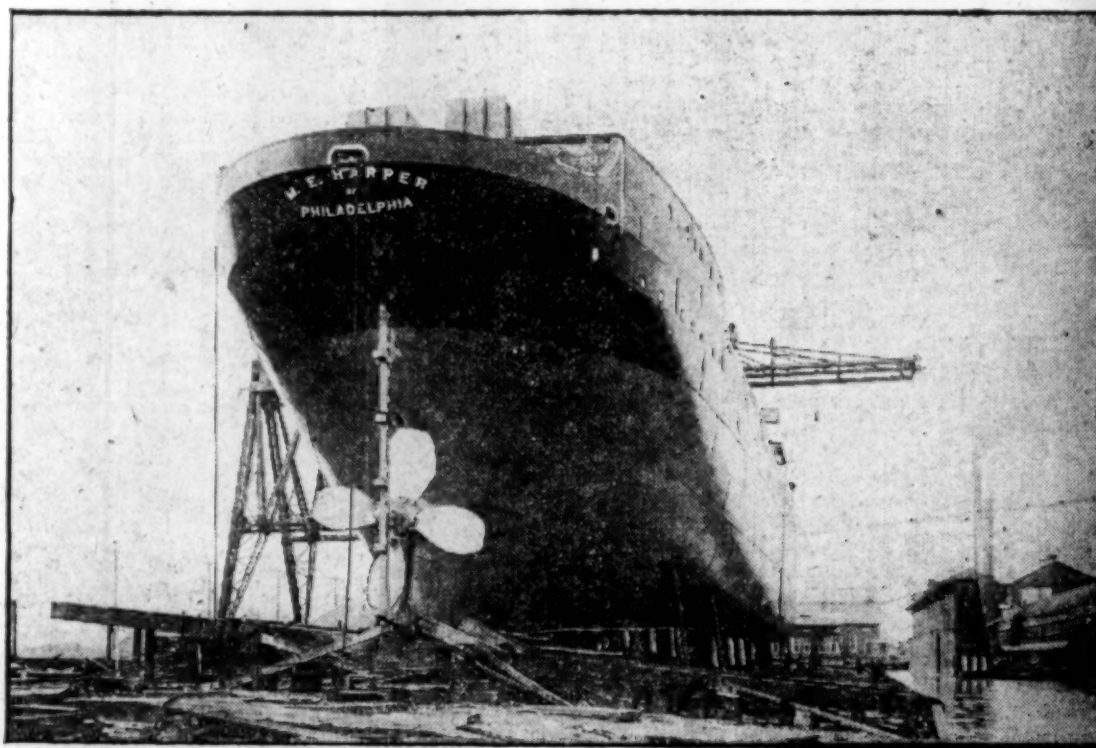
Just returned from an inspection of the Panama canal, Prof. Emory R. Johnson, specialist on commerce and transportation at the University of Pennsylvania, and in view of the fact that Professor Johnson went to the isthmus as the personal representative of President Taft, what he has to say about the prospective shipping situation may have some bearing on ship construction. In the opinion of this expert, allowing American coastwise vessels to pass through the canal free is not nearly so good a plan as to give a direct subsidy of \$2,500,000 to selected lines sailing from American ports.

Professor Johnson estimates that during the first decade after the opening of the canal a tonnage of 10,500,000 will pass through, and that in the second decade it will be 27,000,000. He bases this prospective tonnage on movements of vessels for the last 50 years, and fixes the annual toll at \$15,000,000. The increase in new ships to ply the canal, however, will necessarily influence the amount of toll to be collected.

In a less degree than where ocean-going trade is concerned, the steady development of the internal waterways of the United States must assist shipbuilding concerns.



Steamship M. E. Harper taking her initial plunge in fresh water at Detroit

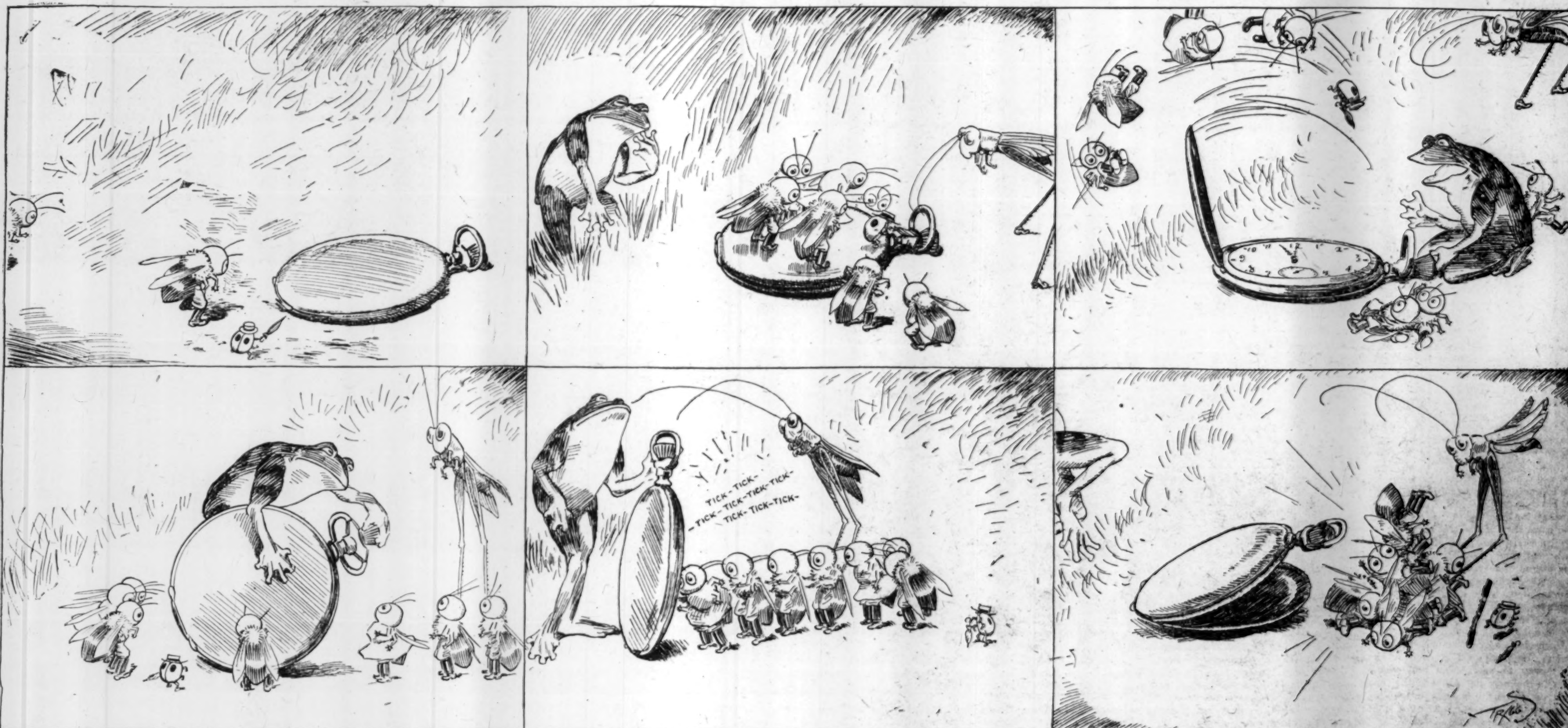


Steamship M. E. Harper, built by the Great Lakes Engineering Company, Detroit, Mich., for coastwise trade on the Atlantic

THE :: CHILDREN'S :: PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

Betty Beth has dropped her watch and no one's here to wind it. Buzz and Sam and Polka Dot soon come along and find it; Smooth and shiny nickel plate, and bright as any mirror. Sammy thinks the thing a pond, and slowly ventures nearer.

Soon upon the surface, though, a crowd of bees is skating; Froggie watches Dot and Hop both curiously debating. What the funny ring is for and what the queer projection. Froggie thinks of doughnuts and is slow to make inspection.

Next he thinks, "The thing's a watch!" approaching to discover. Suddenly the spring is touched and open flies the cover; Then a gay cascade of bees is dancing on the air. Polka Dot is polking down and see poor Froggie stare!

Nothing daunted, Mr. Frog, experiments pursuing. Finds the handle twists around, so that's what he is doing; Soon he hears a funny sound, the last thing that he thought of. Maybe now the toy will run and work just like an auto.

But no, it merely ticks and tocks—just talks and does not budge. Susie says, "A music box"—of music she's a judge; Ladies first! Sue lends her ear (her feelers) to the ticks. All the others lean on her just like a row of bricks.

Hop his feelers stretches too, to touch the shiny nickel. Froggie suddenly says "Ouch"—because the feelers tickle! 'Course he jumps and drops the watch and bees then take a tumble. All mixed up, they really look just like a football jumble.

Open flies the other lid, they see the wheels go round. Bees are all delighted though they're lying on the ground. Dot is sprinting off quite fast—he's usually slow—For he knows a watch when wound quite often starts to go.

Betty Beth will soon return and find the trinket here. Won't she be surprised that it is ticking loud and clear! But the hour will not be right so Beth will surely know. That while her watch was lost for it the time went very slow.

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SONG SPARROW IS EVER MERRY

NEARLY all birds sing—that is, now and then—and some birds sing considerably at certain times of the year; but there is one little brown bird which sings all the time, wherever found, north, south, east or west. I refer to the sociable, man-loving song sparrow. He ushers in the springtime and he closes the curtain on the departing autumn; and then when you see him in the winter months he is sure to be singing still—always pouring forth his sweetest strains.

Now, who is this merry fellow and where does he live and to what family does he belong? For surely one who is happy in all seasons is worth investigating. The song sparrow is found in all parts of North America, his dress varying somewhat in different localities, but not sufficiently to interfere with identification. The main colorings are brown-gray and olive above, with a grayish line over the eye; breast with wedge-shaped streaks of black and olive brown, with rather a conspicuous blotch in center and wings and tail are like the back. Nearly all the feathers are streaked, which is the bird's distinguishing field trait.

But it is the song that makes this bird so attractive. John Burroughs hears in the song, "Maids-maids-maids, hang on the teakettle-ettle-ettle." While this is subject to considerable variation, if one listens attentively, these words may be recognized in the song sparrow's outpouring.

Song sparrow is a member of the largest of all bird families (fringillidae). The sparrow family is very widely distributed, the members being known as seed eaters. For this reason they are provided with stout, conical bills, which nicely enable them to crush the seeds which they gather for food. They live in the bushes and the fields, and for this reason are all peculiarly browned and striped, so as to resemble as closely as possible their environment, this being one of the ways nature has of protecting her creatures.

But of all the various members of this great family the song sparrow is the sweetest, because he has the best disposition. This charming lover of the fields and lowlands seems always contented with his lot. Nothing upsets his equilibrium.

The song sparrows breed throughout the summer months, placing their nests on the ground and in low bushes, in which are deposited usually four grayish-brown eggs, variously streaked with brown and lavender.

The song sparrow has many first cousins, including the little red-capped

chipping sparrow, the field sparrow, the vesper sparrow—that beautiful singer of the eventide, when the rest of nature is going to sleep—and the lordly, aristocratic white-crowned and white-throated sparrows. Strange to say, the lovely grosbeaks also belong to the sparrow family, but these species inhabit the woods, their gay colors forbidding them to frequent the fields and roadsides to any such extent as do their duller colored relatives.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

OCTOBER'S PARTY

October gave a party. The leaves by hundreds came. The Ashes, Oaks, and Maples, And leaves of every name. The sunshine spread the carpet. And everything was grand. Miss Weather led the dancing. Professor Wind the band.

The Chestnuts came in yellow, The Oaks in crimson dressed. The lovely Misses Maple In scarlet looked their best. All balanced to their partners, And gaily fluttered by. The sight was like the rainbow, New fallen from the sky.

Then in the rustic hollows, At hide and seek they played; The party closed at sun-down, An everybody stayed. Professor Wind played louder, They flew along the ground; And then the party ended, With "hands across" all 'round.

—George Cooper, 1820-1876

GOOD HABITS

The habit of work. The habit of honesty. The habit of attention. The habit of politeness. The habit of happiness. The habit of usefulness. The habit of cleanliness. The habit of promptness. The habit of appreciation. The habit of thoroughness. The habit of thoughtfulness. The habit of accomplishment. The habit of correct speaking. The habit of neatness in work. The habit of enjoyment of work. The habit of telling the exact truth.

—School Education.

INDOOR PLAY

When children must be amused indoors make the following clean dough for them to play with: One pint of flour, one teaspoonful olive oil or melted lard, with sufficient water to make a medium wet dough. Work into this as much fine salt as it will hold. This forms a soft white dough, which can be used to model almost anything in the kindergarten work, and when set aside to dry the pieces will be firm, thus preserving the little pieces of work.

For the child's amusement is another flour and water scheme. Make a thick paste that will spread but not run. Use only flour and water. On the back of old tablets mark flowers, fences, trees, stars or any medium large object. Instruct the child to dip the paste with a small spoon and place little dabs of it on the outlined objects. Then with the use of a small stick or the fingers tell him to cover the little objects, making his work as perfect as possible. Set the cards away to dry. They will be as hard as iron. The next indoor day bring forth the little cards and let him paint the objects to suit his fancy.—Modern-Priscilla.

DEBT TO ANIMALS

Humanity has every reason to be grateful to animals. It was the beaver that showed us the possibilities of building under water; the bee brought us the conception of regularity in building; the birds are the oldest masters of basket-work; they, too, have furnished every inventor who has attempted to design a flying machine, with his basic principle; the spiders have taught us the art of weaving and suspending a net. Man learned how to construct ships from the fish; how to dig holes from the badger; and the frogs gave him his first swimming lessons.—Humane Advocate.

MORE TO LEARN

Mother says it is the rule When we're five we go to school. I don't think I need to go, 'Cause there's lots of things I know. I can say my A, B, C, Just as easy as can be. I can make some letters fine, I can count way up to nine.

I can read 'bout Jill and Jack, With my book behind my back. Yes, there's lots of things I know, Still I s'pose I'll have to go. —Minneapolis Tribune.

WHY?

WHY does a grenadier wear a bearskin hat? The grenadiers and men of other regiments of footguards wear large fur hats made of bearskin, which make them look very smart. But the idea in dressing them in hats of this kind in the first place was not to make them look smart, but to give them a fierce appearance, says the Children's Magazine. In the very old days, primitive men who dressed in lions' and bears' skins, would look fierce, and would be known as daring and fearless hunters, and a relic of this idea has come down to our own times in the headgear of the grenadiers. John Evelyn writes in his famous diary, in 1678, "Now were brought into service a sort of soldiers called grenadiers, who were dexterous in flinging hand grenades, every man having a handful. They had furred caps with coped crowns like janizaries, which made them look very fierce." The Roman soldiers used to put bearskins over their helmets to frighten the enemy.

"SHE" CORRECT

In reply to the request: "Please state which is correct, 'It is believed to be she,' or 'It is believed to be her,'" the Literary Digest says: In sentences of such construction as "It is believed to be she," the pronoun "it" would be the object of the verb "believed"—or part of the phrase "it to be her," which would be the object and hence in the objective case; and the pronoun "her" would be united by the infinitive "to be" with this objective "it," in a relation similar to the relation of a noun in the predicate with the subject. "Her" would, then, agree with "it" in case, and so would be objective. Compare Fernald's "A Working Grammar," p. 278.

HIS WAY OUT

Father—Look here, Martin, you will have to give either that cat or dog of yours away. You can't have two such animals. Martin—All right, sir. I'll give the cat to sister.—Harper's Young People.

DO YOU KNOW

That Venice and Montreal are in about the same latitude? That the Pacific end of the Panama canal is farther east than the Atlantic end? That Cuba would reach from Chicago to New York? That the length of Chile would reach from Florida to the middle of Hudson bay? That at Lima, Peru and Cordoba, Argentina, there are universities older than Harvard and Yale? That the Caspian sea is about twice as large as the combined area of all the great lakes of North America? That Peru has an Atlantic seaport 2300 miles inland (Iquitos, on the Amazon)? That there is an island in the Amazon two thirds as large as Massachusetts? The Buenos Aires is about as large as Philadelphia.—The Western Teacher.

OLDEST MUSEUM

The oldest museum in the world may be found in the city of Nara, the former capital of Japan. Since its foundation, in 750, it has gone through all the changes of the Japanese empire without one single addition to its collection, says the Argonaut. Dr. Otto Kummel is one of the few Europeans who were permitted to visit this museum. It opens its doors but once a year, on a day in spring, when a special committee inspects the collection, and a new list is made out. The museum contains about 3000 articles, which are said to be the most beautiful specimens of decorative work which have ever been produced by human hand, such as lacquer ware, decorative furniture, enamel ware, cambric-like fabric, etc. The origin of the majority of the articles is uncertain; some came from China and others from Korea, but most of them appear to be of a more exotic origin. All, however, came of a time prior to the year 758.

LONG ROOT

Little Ethel's mamma had often told her about the Chinamen who live under us, way around on the other side of the world. One day when Ethel was helping pull dandelions in the garden she got hold of an unusually long and strong root. Pull as hard as she could, it would not come up. Turning to her mother she exclaimed: "Oh, I guess a Chinaman's got hold of the other end!"—Delineator.

BOY WHO WINS HIGHEST HONORS

THE young people who are now settling down to the work of another year in school and college are not the only ones who can profit by the story of a certain boy in Kansas.

He is not regarded as more intelligent than the ordinary run of his classmates, and is not so quick mentally as some of them; yet he consistently does better work in the classroom, and every year has won the highest honors.

A friend who has watched his methods of study has written to the Youths Companion that the boy has a habit of putting an extra 10 minutes on the preparation of every lesson. When he has completed the translation of his French or Latin for the next day, he goes over it again. The brief review, after the temptation has come to consider the task ended and to throw the book aside, is what fixes the translation in his memory. It is the same with the history lesson and the problem in geometry.

The extra 10 minutes fixes the boy's

mental grip on what he has learned. It has raised his classroom work from mediocrity to distinction, in contrast with the work of other boys, many of whom are naturally quicker in their studies than he is.

The boy who is satisfied merely to "get by" will not bother to give this extra 10 minutes to his lessons; consequently, in later years, his main efforts will be expended on "getting by," and he will find the great things of life not only unattainable, but unobtainable.

A little extra time, a little extra care, a little extra effort, a little extra thought—these are the keys that unlock the doors of success and happiness.

BOOKS

There is no friend so faithful as a good book. No book is worth anything which is not worth much.—Ruskin. Choose an author as you choose a friend.—Earl of Roscommon.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

LIKING GAME

ONE of the players must go out of the room, and the others fix upon some word that has a variety of meanings for him to guess when he returns. He must go three times around the room, asking the players the first time "Why they like it?" the second time, "When they like it?" and the third time, "Where they like it?" The player whose answer betrays the word goes out next time.

Example: Supposing five players, who fix upon the word "train."

Leader—Why do you like it?

No. 1—It is convenient for travelers.

No. 2—It is becoming to a short figure.

No. 3—It is pleasant in rapid motion.

No. 4—It is dressy for evening wear.

No. 5—It is indispensable for making children good.

Leader—When do you like it?

No. 1—When I am in a hurry.

No. 2—When I have a letter to send.

No. 3—When it carries provisions to the army.

No. 4—When it is of velvet. No. 5—When it is not too long. Leader—Where do you like it? No. 1—In picturesque localities. No. 2—In a ballroom. No. 3—On a pleasant route. No. 4—Not where it is connected with a magazine. No. 5—Not in a muddy street.—Sacramento Union.

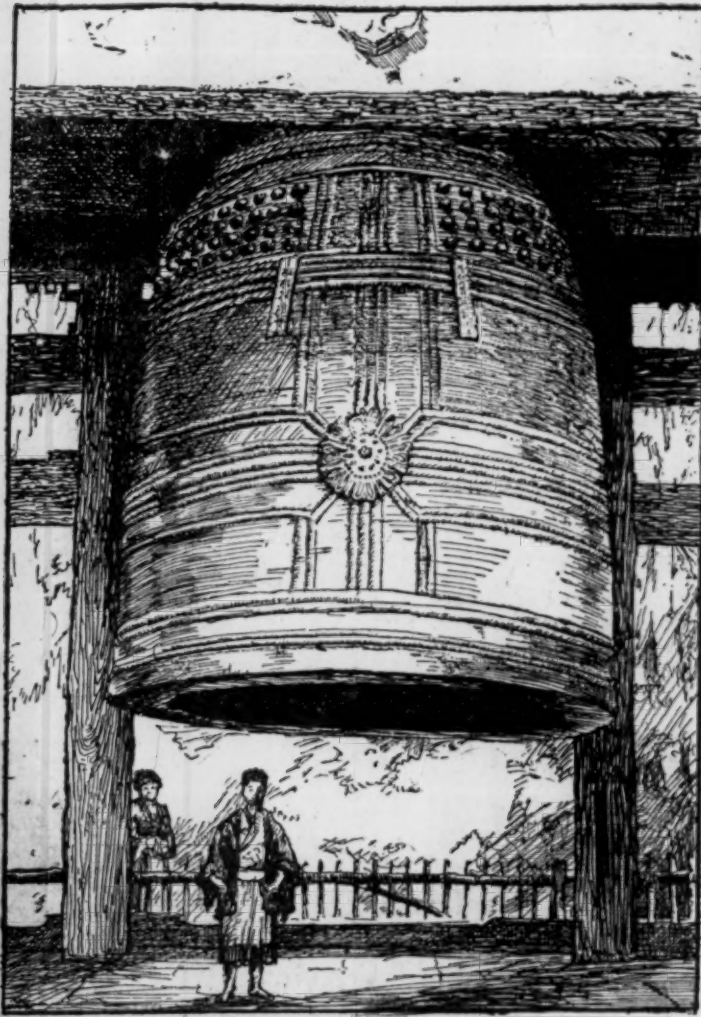
DICTIONARY

Some one takes the dictionary—an unabridged is best—and opens it at random. Beginning at the top of the left-hand page, he pronounces each word, and gives the spelling of it. The others try to tell the meaning of the words, the test being to see who can tell the most, a count, of course, being kept. When the page is finished, another takes the book, opens it at random, and the plan is repeated until all have pronounced the words and all had a chance to answer them. The sport is interesting and instructive. You will run across plenty of queer words you never heard of before. It is not a dull pastime for as few as two persons.—Harper's Young People.

The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank book and you will have a good collection.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

KYOTO'S BIG BELL AND CANAL



(Drawn specially for the Monitor)

Great bronze bell of Chionin, at Kyoto, Japan, said to weigh a hundred tons, and sounded with a wooden beam

KYOTO lies on the highway of the tourist through Japan, of which it was at one time the capital, writes a contributor to the Monitor. Its temples and its palace are too well known to need description, and the native productions, the things beautiful and artistic displayed in the bazaars have found their way to the world's remotest bounds. The splendid temple of Chionin possesses a wonderful bronze bell, said to weigh 100 tons; and when its mellow boom is heard the pedestrian stands still, and the workman pauses to listen, the vibrations being felt over a large area. It has no tongue, but the end of a wooden beam, suspended horizontally in a platform, swings forcibly against the brazen mass. There are only two larger bells in the world, that of Mindon Min in Burmah and one at Moscow.

Of the several excursions in the neighborhood the most interesting is to Lake Biwa, returning by the canal. Arriving by the train at Otsu one day, two travelers were carried in jinrickshaws over the hills to the lake, which lies 328 feet above sea level, and measures 36 miles by 12. The lake is pretty in its way, low hills surrounding it on all sides but the east, where a great plain extends itself.

The waters abound with fish and traps are seen at different points along the shore. A giant fir tree was also pointed out, bent nearly double with age and its own weight, and looking like a huge octopus. The guide then conducted his party to a tea house with a veranda overhanging the lake, and here tiffin was served. It was a pleasant place wherein to sit and view the blue stretch of waters, with the islands, which can be visited in any of the little steamers that ply the waters, and occasionally a boatload of pilgrims could be seen landing at a temple close by.

The most interesting part of the journey was, however, still to come, and the description to follow is taken from the diary of the younger of our two travelers:

"Instead of returning to Kyoto by rail we came back by the canal, the entrance to which is not far from the tea-house. The boats are long, shallow things, spread with mats on which we had to sit down, as there are no seats, and the roof of the boat comes so low that hats have to be removed, otherwise they are quite open enough for one to see out.

"The canal is the overflow from Lake Biwa, and has a swift current. To our surprise we had just stepped into the boat, and were scarcely settled, when it shot right into a tunnel in the mountain side, pitch dark, and two miles long. It was a weird and exciting experience. The only light there was came from a lantern hung in the boat roof, and specks of light seen far ahead indicating other boats approaching. Those going to Kyoto kept to the right, and were carried along swiftly and silently by the current, being steered by an oar behind; those coming up stream having to be pulled, hand over hand, on a rope fixed along the wall. . . . The chase all the way through was 'ripping,' and, being a light freight, we overtook many boats, cargo-laden, or full of Japanese, though the moment for passing had to be chosen, as there was only room for two boats abreast.

"When we emerged into the sunlight the effect for some minutes was dazzling, but on recovering we found ourselves gliding through pine woods, the

banks carpeted with violets, vetches and small scarlet japonicas, and sometimes there were low bushes of azaleas just bursting into flower. Then came the open valley, along the side of which the canal is built; and again, hey presto! we were plunged into darkness. The tunnels are three in number, and the length of the canal is 7½ miles. Arrived at Kyoto, we were still on the hillside, the fall of the water to the level of the town and river being used to work an electric engine which drives the cradles on which the boats are hauled up or glide down to the terminus."

When, in 1868, the court removed from here to Tokio great depression fell on Kyoto, but the vigorous policy of the town councillors, backed by the citizens, saved the situation. Their city to lose prestige with its historic palace wherein the Mikado has promised Japan a national constitution? Were they themselves to be cut off from the outer world and left behind in the march of civilization? Never! So the canal connecting Kyoto with the great lake was at once decided upon, and ready to be opened in 1890. Two others were afterwards added, one 5½ miles long for irrigation and to supply the factories with waterpower, and the Kamogawa canal, which has eight locks and carries heavy boats to Fushimi. That great statesman and orator, the late Count Okuma, thus accounts for the rise of Japan in the world:

"She has never hesitated to adopt anything she has found to be good; she has ever tried to swim with the tide of human progress; she has never shrunk from any sacrifice in eradicating what she has found to be bad, and the voice of the people can make itself heard in the management of public affairs."

HOW A SPIDER BUILDS A BRIDGE

BRIDGE building by spiders can be easily seen on a warm summer evening, the time at which the spiders are most active repairing their old nets and building new ones, says the Progressive Teacher. The spider lifts the hind end of its body and spins forth a thread; this is carried off by the wind until, finally striking some object, it becomes fast to it. The spider then pulls in the slack line, like a sailor, and, when the line is taut, fastens it to the object on which it is standing, and the bridge is formed.

After making the outward framework the radiating lines are formed. A line is stretched across the space so as to pass through the point which is to be the center of the orb. In doing this the spider may start on one side and be forced to walk in a very round-about way on the outer framework to the opposite side. It carefully holds the new line up behind it as it goes along, so that it shall not become entangled with the lines on which it walks. One or both hind feet serve as hands in these spinning operations, for as the spider has eight feet it can spare one or two for other purposes than locomotion. When the desired point is reached the slack is pulled in and the line fastened. The spider then goes to the point where the center of the orb is to be, and, fastening another line, it walks back to the outer framework and attaches this line an inch or two from the first. In this way

LIFE OF PLEBE AT WEST POINT

NOTWITHSTANDING the efforts to suppress hazing, the path of a "plebe" at our famous military academy is not exactly rose-strewn. W. S. Sample, in Lippincott's, gives an amusing and enlightening account of the experiences of one "plebe."

"For the first days in camp," the author tells us, "plebes are made to walk with their little fingers on the seams of the trousers, palms of the hands to the front, and depressing their toes as they walk; that is, striking the ground with the toe of the shoe first. It is a very ludicrous process, and is called 'finning out.'"

"A plebe walking quietly down the company street is observed by some visitors, when suddenly he throws out his hands and digs in his toes."

"Oh, Cadet Beantown, why is that cadet walking so queerly?" asks a pretty girl.

"That isn't a cadet; it's a plebe. He walks that way because he wants to be graceful."

"The true reason is that the poor plebe heard some upper classman say: 'Fin out there, Mister; dig in those toes; tear up the gravel. What do you mean by going bow-legged?'"

"The cadets march to meals, to church, to swimming, to dancing, to everything. The plebes are placed in the rear ranks of all formations; and in counting fours they are supposed to count for their front rank file."

"The first meal a plebe eats in the mess hall with the corps is never forgotten. Twelve cadets are seated at a table, at least three of whom are plebes. The ca-

det in charge of the table sits at the head, while a plebe, called 'the gunner,' sits at the foot. It is the duty of the gunner to call the table to attention each day, and to announce the kind of dessert. As there is no bill of fare and the dessert is different each day this is not always an easy job. If the gunner announces the dessert incorrectly, he is deprived of his portion."

"The plebe on the gunner's right is called the cocoa corporal, and on the left the water corporal. It is the duty of the cocoa corporal to pour out the cocoa and the water corporal pours the water."

"The cadets often have a fierce and wonderfully built jelly called 'Felix trembled.' This concoction wobbles all over your plate, and derives its name from a cadet named Felix, one of the oldest living graduates, who ate some of the mixture and trembled violently. Cadets who eat it have been trembling ever since. Molasses is called 'Sammy' by the upper classmen. Plebes are required to call it the 'Right Reverend Mr. Samuel, sir,' until they qualify, which is done by eating seven slices of bread and molasses, when they may call it 'Sammy.'"

"After finishing their meals plebes are required to sit bolt upright and gaze fixedly at a potato stuck on matches in the center of the table. They are not allowed to feast their eyes upon the portraits of the great generals that decorate the walls of the mess hall, but must sit and 'brace' until the command, 'Battalions, rise,' is given, when they fall in and march back to camp."

SUN FISH

A fish so striking in form that it will invariably attract attention is the giant sun fish or moonfish. Its shape is almost circular, and this, with its odd fins and lack of tail, gives it a most curious appearance. Its name of sun fish is derived from its habit of spending many hours basking in the sun on the ocean's surface. Its eyes are large, its mouth small, and, taken altogether, it is among the most grotesque of marine creatures, being apparently all lead. It is found practically all over the world, but is particularly common on the southeastern coast of the United States and in California waters. It is frequently carried north in the gulf stream and thus often taken off the New England coasts. The sun fish is perfectly harmless, and is so sluggish, stupid and so easily seen that it is readily approached and harpooned. This fish often attains a weight of from 200 to 500 pounds.—American Boy.

LITTLE PROBLEM

37. An economical grocer of a mathematical turn of mind bought a large pair of scales and six weights of varying sizes. In his business he needs to weigh goods varying in weight from one pound to 364 pounds, all in even pounds. He decides that he need not buy any more than six weights, because with these he can weigh anything in pounds from one pound to 364 pounds. What must each of the six weights weigh to enable him to do this?

Answer to Little Problem No. 36: There were 36 apples in the basket.

RIDDLES

What is that which every one wishes for and yet tries to get rid of?
A good appetite.

Why are potatoes and corn like certain sinners of old?
Because having eyes they see not, and ears they hear not.—New York World.

HOW A SPIDER BUILDS A BRIDGE

all of the radiating lines are drawn. The next step is to stay these radii by a spiral line, which is begun near the center, and attached to each radius as it crosses it. The turns of this spiral are as far apart as the spider can conveniently reach.

All of the threads spun up to this stage in the construction of the web are dry and inelastic. The spider now proceeds to stretch upon this framework a sticky and elastic line, which is the most important part of the web, the other lines being merely a framework to support it. In spinning the sticky line the spider begins at the outer edge of the orb, and, passing around it, fastens this line to each radius as it goes. Thus a second spiral is made. The turns of this spiral are placed quite close together and the first spiral, which is merely a temporary support, is destroyed as the second spiral progresses.

PAIR OF SPURS

Here is a riddle in verse which was considered very clever 50 years ago: Two brothers wisely kept apart, Together ne'er employed; Though to one purpose we are bent, Each takes a different side. We travel much, yet prisoners are And close confined to boot; Can with the swiftest horse keep pace, Yet always go on foot.

—New York Sun.

FLAG ETIQUETTE

The Capitol at Washington is the only building which the national statutes provide shall indicate by the presence of the flag that the House or Senate is in session. Mr. Roosevelt was the first President to insist that the hoisting of the stars and stripes should indicate that the President was at home, and to forbid its being hoisted over the White House while he was out of town. In all other countries the presence of the standard indicates that the ruler is in residence.

The American flag is hoisted upon all government vessels irrespective of whatever other flags may be flown, and flags are raised on all government buildings every morning at 9 o'clock.

At every military post or station the colors are hoisted at the first notes of the reveille, or at the first notes of a march, if a march be played before reveille. All day the flag flies, until the sounding of the last note of the retreat, when, as it is lowered, the band plays the "Star Spangled Banner." In time of warfare the flag is displayed on all sea coast or lake forts at the commencement of an action and during a battle in which the fort may be engaged, whether by day or night.—News Letter.

BETTER FITTED

"Aren't you the boy who was here a week ago looking for a position?"

"Yes, sir."

"I thought so. And didn't I tell you then that I wanted an older boy?"

"Yes, sir, that's why I'm here now."—New York World.

WHERE THE BOY SCOUTS DIFFER

A STRIKING contrast between the Boy Scouts of America and the British Boy Scouts is presented by Samuel A. Moffat, national field scout commissioner, who has just returned from a trip to England. The qualities of resourcefulness, self-reliance and initiative, he points out, are possessed in a high degree by the American boy, whereas in the English boy those qualities are lacking. The English boy possesses courtesy and obedience, he says, to a much greater degree, and, in addition, is much more versatile in woodcraft and handicraft than are the American boys.

Mr. Moffat spent several weeks making a thorough study of the scout movement in England. He visited the camps, attended troop meetings, spent some days at the national headquarters in London, and got a thorough insight in the workings of the British scout movement.

"The American boy," he writes, "presents a striking contrast to his English cousin. Here our boys for the most part are of the sanguine type. They are self-assertive, are possessed of initiative, are resourceful and quite self-reliant. It is evident then that the emphasis of our work need not be in developing these traits. In fact I am not so sure but that the task of our scout masters has been to check this evidence of self-assurance in order to give them the benefit of the experience and thought of others. There is great need to develop in our boys habits of courtesy, respect to their elders and a sense of their place in life."

"The English boy is more of the sober-minded type. He needs to be drawn out of his shell and developed. He is reserved, self-centered and rather self-

abusive in his attitude toward life. He is quick to respond to the bidding of a superior but it is mechanical service that he gives. Lacking in resourcefulness, he only carries out the order to the letter. If conditions are not as he expected the English boy will go back and report his inability to accomplish the task. The American boy when given an order will find ways and means of executing it even though conditions are not as he expected. There is practically no need of emphasizing the scout laws of courtesy, obedience and loyalty. As before stated, this is the English boy's instinctive attitude toward others."

"Another thing which interested me was to observe how versatile the English boy scouts were in making articles of woodcraft. Many of the troops have their own work shops either at their scout headquarters or in the attic or basement of their scout master's home where they go after school or whenever they have any spare time to carry on their work. One troop which I visited had a greater variety of articles for exhibition purposes than I have seen brought together by all the troops of any of our larger cities. At the conclusion of this exhibition these articles were sold for the benefit of the troop fund. The articles consisted of inlaid mahogany paper weights, bookcases, taborettes, hammocks, school bags made of cord, pen and ink sketches, etc. Any individual member of a troop showing talent along any special line is encouraged to develop that talent for the benefit of the troop. Of course it is apparent, incidentally, that the individual is laying a foundation for future work along this line."

LIGHT AND LAWS GOVERNING IT

LIGHT travels at a speed of 186,000 miles a second. The source of all light, except the light from fireflies and their kin, is a substance raised to a temperature sufficient to set up waves in the surrounding ether. Light waves vary in length between 1-33400 and 1-650000 of an inch, the first being extreme red and the second being extreme violet. Rays of white light have a length of 1-45000 of an inch. The sun is a great mass of white hot matter.

In an arc lamp it is the white hot particles of carbon floating between the two electrodes which produce light. In the incandescent lamp it is the hairpin filament inside the glass globe which, when heated by electricity, gives off light waves. In gas and oil lamps light is produced by the heated particles of carbon in the flame above the wick or mantle. The eye can stand without tiring in a brilliancy of about five candlepower per square inch of surface. The ordinary candle flame gives from two to three candlepower per square inch, while the sun at zenith gives 600,000 candlepower per square inch. The arc light ranks next to sunlight, with 10,000 candlepower per square inch and the best tungsten filament incandescents give about 1100 candlepower.

The prism shows us that white light is composed of a happy blend of all the colors of the spectrum. The sun gives the only pure white light, with the arc lamp a close second and the metal filament incandescents taking third place. Sky light, such as comes from the north on a clear day, is bluish white. Gas mantles give a greenish light, open flame a yellow light and kerosene an orange light.

In the dark no color exists. The color of light depends upon the length of the waves. The light source which we know

as red gives off only waves of a length to produce that particular color. A body appears red because its surface absorbs all the other waves and reflects the red waves back into the eye. A thing looks black when it is capable of absorbing all the colors at once. Light rays, being in active motion, produce heat when they meet with resistance in their path. This is why black clothing is warmer than white clothing, the resistance being on the surface of the white clothing and nearer the skin when we wear black.

The eyes have only a certain range. As we all know, there are times when all appears black to us, and yet animals can see. The trouble is the faint rays move too slowly to be registered on the human retina. The X-ray has proved beyond a doubt that there are light rays which move too fast for human eyes to register. This light penetrates books, wood, paper and even human flesh. With the fluoroscope to assist our eyes we can see the bones in our arm without bothering to remove our shirt. But a man with X-ray eyes would be badly handicapped in this world, for he could see nothing but solids, such as earths and metals, and would be unable to see a board fence at all. To us all is darkness beyond what our eyes will register.

Light rays themselves are invisible. When they move through the ether alone our eyes cannot see them; consequently all is total darkness.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

SECRETS TOLD

A miser is like a man with a short memory because he is always for getting. A schoolboy just beginning to read is like knowledge itself because he is learning.—New York Sun.

CAMERA CONTEST



Making jack-o'-lanterns in preparation for a joll time on the last night i. October

HALLOWE'EN is a time of much merriment. The accompanying illustration shows a quartet of youngsters getting ready for the occasion. At one Halloween party a jack-o'-lantern or two showed the way around the house to the back door, where a big sign, which read, "Silence, please knock," greeted us, says a participant. We were admitted in silence, shown to separate rooms to dress and told to remain there until the hostess came for us. We were a motley array of objects—clowns, duds, babies, old-fashioned girls, a jolly tar, Red Riding Hood, matron, black cat, Dutch girl, college professor and Indian.

When each one was ready, he (or she) was given a paper snapper to play with, as he wasn't allowed to talk, and a tag having a number on it was pinned to his costume. Then the hostess led him down the cellar stairs to the laundry, where he was fittingly decorated and where other figures, shaking with silent laughter as each new figure appeared, were sitting like dummies in a circle. Black cats were pasted on wooden boxes which served for seats. Conversation was forbidden. Orange pencils and blocks of paper with three ovals sketched on the first sheet and labeled, "Who's Who," were then distributed and the person tagged No. 1 was asked to step out into

the circle and walk back to his seat again. We were given two minutes to guess who he was. When all had been guessed upon, the word was given to unmask, and such a babel of voices as there was! The one who guessed the most names correctly received a simple souvenir.

This week's award in the camera contest goes to Leon F. Orcutt, New York City. Honorable mention: Emma Gates, Hebron, Ill.; H. A. Sheld, Boston; Rose W. French, Roulette, Pa.; E. Medenwald, Chicago; Irene Matzen, Seattle, Wash.; Alan B. Fowler, Guernsey, Wyo.; C. C. Ayers, Fort Smith, Ark.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

DEED GIVEN BY INDIAN CHIEFS

IN the Monitor of Oct. 12 was printed an article descriptive of what was once Carvers cave, a fair remnant of which still exists. Capt. Jonathan Carver traveled extensively in the West and had considerable intercourse with the Indians. A reader of the Monitor at Milwaukee, Wis., writes: "Our capitol library has at least three volumes of 'Carver's Travels,' and in Prairie du Chien, Wis., is a deed given by the Naudowissie chiefs in Carvers cave, a copy of which I enclose." The deed read as follows:

"To Jonathan Carver, a chief of the most mighty and potent George the Third King of the English and other nations, the fame of whose courageous warriors has reached our ears and has been more fully told us by our good brother Jonathan aforesaid whom we resign to see among us and bring us good news from his country.

"We chiefs of the Naudowissies, who have hereto set our hands and seals, do by these presents for ourselves and heirs forever in return for the many present and good services done by the said Jonathan to ourselves and allies give, grant and convey to him, the said Jonathan,

and his heirs and assigns, forever, the whole of a certain tract or territory of land bounded as follows to-wit: From the falls of St. Anthony running on the east bank of the Mississippi, nearly southeast as far as the south end of Lake Pepin, where the Chippeway river joins the Mississippi, and from thence eastward five days' travel, accounting 20 English miles per day, and thence north six days' travel at 20 English miles per day, and from thence to the Falls of St. Anthony in a straight line.

"We do for ourselves, our heirs and assigns forever give unto the said Jonathan, his heirs and assigns forever, all the said land, with all the trees, rocks and rivers therein, reserving to ourselves and heirs the sole liberty of hunting and fishing on the lands not planted or improved by said Jonathan, his heirs or assigns, to which we have affixed our respective seals at the Great Cave, May the 1st, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven.

"HAWNOPAWJATIN, TURTLE

His X mark.

"OTOHTONGOOMLISHEAW, SNAKE

His X mark."

This same deed is in the records of the plantation office, White Hall, London.

HIDDEN CITIES

The sister wore a dingy dress and hat. I bought a chart for Dorothy's brother. You ought to help a rising man.

Peter may wheel Mehan over the grounds.

That lantanna of father's bloomed a month.

Plan singing in your schools.

Can tonnage amount to much in shipping?

Here, James, tow Nellie across the lake.

Either town or folk songs will be rehearsed.

Please command Charles to nick the wood.

The Pelham burgomaster was elected unanimously.

As a volunteer, I endure many hardships.—Sacramento Union.

RIDDLES

What insect frequents district schools? The spelling bee.

What is that which divides by uniting and unites by dividing?

Scissors.

What do you expect at a hotel? Inn-attention.

Why is there no such thing as a whole day?

Because every day begins by breaking. Why is a watch like a river? Because it doesn't run long without winding.—New York World.

TOYS FOR BABY

Quite the cutest and most practical trifles that has been thought of lately for the baby is a small, best quality bath sponge, which is at the same time a tub toy. The top is the head of an indestructible celluloid doll, joined to the sponge with a few tiny blue bows and a filling of blue satin. It is so light that it floats in the water, and so is always in reach, and, of course it affords unlimited amusement to the child. Any one who has struggled to amuse a child in its tub and end the bath expeditiously will rejoice in this delightfully attractive dolly.—Richmond News Leader.

LITTLE SHEPHERD

There was a little shepherd boy, Who lived a life of idle joy; He ate the berries red and ripe, And played upon an oaten pipe; He drove the pretty milk-white sheep And watched the merry lambskins leap. He lived so very long ago, That more of him I do not know.

—Children's Magazine.

Is Dolly Broken?

SEND IT OR TAKE IT TO REHBEIN'S TOY STORP 512 WEST 145 ST., NEW YORK for scientific and professional doll repairing. Write for estimates and particulars. 12 years experience.

Opera, Recitals, Concerts and News of Singers and Players

PLAN FOR PENSION CONCERT

The first pension fund concert by the Boston Symphony orchestra, Karl Muck, conductor, will be given in Symphony hall Sunday evening, Nov. 17. The program will be Wagnerian and will be practically the same as that which Dr. Muck presented twice in the season of 1906-07. Nearly all the preludes and overtures of the Wagner operas will be played, besides the funeral music from "Goetterdaemmerung." It is expected that the Venusberg music from "Tannhaeuser" will be given instead of the much-performed overture to that opera.

Dr. Muck is said to be less averse today than during his former engagement in Boston to presenting Wagner on orchestral programs. The Symphony conductor is more yielding, now that he is to have a competitor in Wagnerian interpretation in Felix Weingartner, who will conduct "Tristan and Isolde" in the midseason at the Boston opera house, than he was when he held the situation absolutely in his own hands six years ago. His audiences are more liberal, too, in their attitude toward excerpts from the music dramas. The idea, recently popular in Boston, that no Wagner at all is better than Wagner in an incomplete form is seen to have no very staunch esthetic foundation. Moreover, Wagner does not stand so indisputably in the forefront of lyric time as he did a few years ago. Richard Strauss has written his "Elektra" and has laid claim to the title of leadership in modern German opera. There have been great changes in European art since Dr. Muck was last in America as its representative; and Dr. Muck himself has had a large share in making them. There have been great changes, too, in American appreciation of European art. The purchasing power of the provincial city which once secured the services of the distinguished conductor from Berlin has secured them again, even in the face of political opposition, and it has also secured those of a conductor from Vienna who is in every respect the Berlin man's peer. There is liberality all around, and there must continue to be until Dr. Muck is known to Bostonians in his full powers as a Wagnerian, and until his competitor, Felix Weingartner, is known to them in all his powers as a symphonist.

Herbert Witherspoon, as soloist at the Symphony concerts of Nov. 1 and 2, will sing an air from Marschner's "Hans Heiling" and Wotan's Farewell from Wagner's "Die Walkure." The principal number of the program will be the eighth symphony of Beethoven. The selections announced by Dr. Muck are as follows: Beethoven, symphony in F major, No. 8, opus 93; Marschner, aria, "An jenem Tag," from "Hans Heiling"; Bach-BueLOW, suite in B minor for flute and string orchestra; Wagner, Wotan's farewell and fire scene, "Die Walkure," act 3.

Important symphony soloists to be heard soon are Mr. Godowsky, the pianist, and Mr. Kreisler, the violinist, Max Pauer, the pianist, who comes to America under the direction of M. H. Hanson of New York, will make his appearance with the Boston Symphony orchestra in Boston in February.

The New York Philharmonic Society with its full complement of 100 players and its conductor, Joseph Stransky, will journey to Boston to give a concert in Symphony hall on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 10. This orchestra is the oldest and the most richly endowed financially of any in America. Its musical activities cover a period of nearly three quarters of a century, and it has had many distinguished conductors. Its concert master is H. P. Schmitt and among its members are many players who formerly belonged to the Boston Symphony orchestra, notably, Leo Schultz, cellist, and Xaver Reiter, first horn player.

The soloist of the Philharmonic concert will be Mischa Elman, the Russian violinist. The program is as follows: Weber, overture, "Euryanthe"; Beethoven, symphony, No. 5; Strauss, Love scene from the opera, "Feuersnot"; Brahms, violin concerto; Liszt, symphonic poem, "Tasso."

First on the program of artistic activity at the Boston Opera house occurs the performance of Miss Genee and her company of dancers Saturday evening, Nov. 16. The chief novelty presented by Miss Genee will be a pantomime ballet depicting scenes in the career of the famous eighteenth century French dancer, Mme. Camargo. The costumes and the stage settings of the production will be of the Louis XV. period.

Among the new artists to appear at the Boston Opera house this season is Miss Ernestine Gauthier, an American contralto. It is expected that she will be one of the performers in the role of Hansel in Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel."

Steinert hall announcements include the following: Miss Katherine Lincoln, soprano, will give a song recital on Thursday evening, Nov. 14. She will have the assistance of Miss Dagmar de C. Rubner, pianist.

Alfred F. Denghausen, baritone, announces a recital of German and Russian songs for the evening of Friday, Nov. 15. Miss Rosalie Thornton, a Virginian pianist, is to make her first public appearance in Boston on Monday afternoon, Nov. 18.

Miss May Florence McNeish, soprano, is announced for a song recital on the evening of Wednesday, Nov. 20.

Barron Berthold, tenor, formerly associated with the Damrosch-Ellis opera company, the Wiesbaden opera, the Carl Rosa company and Covent Garden, announces a song recital for Monday evening, Nov. 18.

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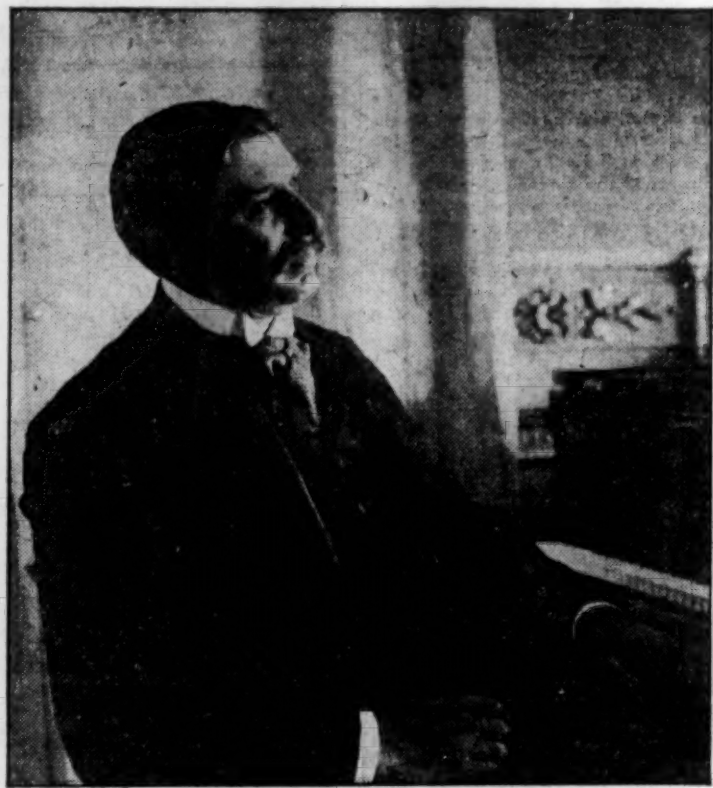
David Mannes, violinist, and Mrs. Mannes, pianist, will give but one sonata recital in Boston this season. They will appear soon after Jan. 1, 1913.

The first concert of the series which the Kneisel quartet will give in Steinert hall this winter occurs on Tuesday evening, Nov. 5. Tickets for this concert go on sale at the box office of Symphony hall, Nov. 1. The membership of the quartet includes Franz Kneisel, first violin; Hans Letz, second violin; Louis Svecenik, viola, and Willem Willeke, violoncello.

In the rather small and brilliant list of pianists announced for recitals in Boston this season is Miss Tina Lerner, who appears in Jordan hall Thursday afternoon, Nov. 14.

At the Sunday evening concert at Fard hall, Russell Kingman, cellist, will appear.

PIANIST ON SYMPHONY SOLO LIST



Max Pauer booked to appear with Boston orchestra in concerts of mid-season and to give recital

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John Hermann Loud, the organist, gives a free recital in the First Baptist church, Newton Center, Monday evening, Oct. 28, with Russell B. Kingman, violoncellist, assisting. The program is as follows: Prelude Heroique, Faurke; nocturne in A flat, Ferrata; "A Souvenir," Volstenholme; sonata for cello; Allegro, Strauss; fourth sonata in D minor, Guilmant; cello solos: "Romance," Debussy; "Slumber Song," Schubert; "Bagatelle," Iyer Holter; toccata in F, Bach.

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they hardly would have been prompted to "take singing lessons."

Voice Quality and Action

That which first of all strikes the novice in hearing a famous singer—that is, a singer for whom beauty of voice means more than intense dramatic expression—is that the voice sounds so simple, so young, so clear and pure. What is termed the birdlike quality in the human voice is merely its natural quality, the pure singing tone. When the so-called dramatic element comes in there is a mingling of the speaking voice with the singing voice. The thought of music no longer dominates. The words become of chief importance, the scene described by the words of the song or in the stage picture stands out to the singer as of more commanding power than the musical phrase; so the pure singing sound is thickened and the speech impulse changes the voice action. This is probably the mechanical explanation of the difference between pure singing tone and the mixed quality which obtains so largely nowadays in vocal art.

One recalls a famous voice master in Europe who would not give a lesson to a pupil who came to him late and out of breath with hurry, having mounted the long stone stairs to his fourth-floor apartment in a final spurt of effort. He said that the whole poise of the breath was disturbed and that it would require some minutes to make it normal again. Now if to sing with pure, poised and perfectly commanded tone means quiet, surely the emotional frenzies of the dramatic stage must interfere with beautiful singing. Feeling as expressed in beautiful song is necessarily lofty and serene, even as it aspires; it must rise far beyond that region of gasping breath and fluttering pulse which stage drama so often relies on for effect. Singing, then, which looks to emotionality and

the mixture of human impulses for the inspiration of the moment rather than relying on a pure musical ideal to lift the song to a high mood, is not the bel canto of fame. Any singer knows the definite difference between delight in music and absorption in the personal experience which a song expresses. One may sing a whole song conscious only of the beauty of musical line and phrase, feeling only the rhythmic order and the interplay of harmony, quite as if no word picture were concerned. This proves that musical inspiration is entirely apart from verbal language, for it is indeed a language of itself, even as the line and balance of architecture is a language and says something which cannot be put into words, yet which is perfectly definite as an idea to him who knows.

Self correction is indispensable to the singer's art, and there is no better means to this than to hear plenty of the best singing. Example is better than precept. One who has a natural gift of song knows whether his tone is right, both in sound and feeling. That is, he knows whether he feels any twist and tense or uncertain wavering conditions in the process of tone production. But hearing the right tone and thinking it and reproducing it tends to set right whatever may be wrong. Of course singers often start their training with certain defects; but it is safe to say that few voices come to a teacher with defects so serious as those which have been imposed by bad teaching or by bad example, or by a lack of knowing how to work on the part of pupils of good teacher. The teacher cannot of course be held wholly responsible either for the progress or failure of pupils. Those students who are readiest to deny the good work done for them by good teachers are sometimes those most ready to lay blame for their faults on wrong teaching. If the teacher is not accountable for any

Singer of Brittany Folk Songs Who Gave Conservatory Recital



MISS LOUISE LLEWELLYN

share of the success of a pupil, then he is not accountable for any share of the failure.

Teacher's Functions

A teacher's chief functions are to inspire and to correct. The pupil must really take every step of the training

himself; the teacher can only set him the right standard, tell him the best means to reach it and then correct his efforts to that end. Too much reliance on the singing teacher is a fault in most singing study. The result is a class of pupils who all sing alike, and in whom originality has disappeared. To crush out native talent and substitute imitation of a perhaps mediocre model is the tendency of vocal training today; but this is no more the teacher's fault than the student's. If the student knows enough to trust his own genius at the same time to consider intelligently what the teacher tells him he will be likely to learn to sing.

More self conceit and disregard of a teacher's leading is foolish, though of the two slavish dependence on a teacher and a sturdy sense of one's native ability to progress—the latter is safer. It may destroy mediocrity—which is a good thing for the world—but it will bring real genius to its goal, for experience comes in to teach him, willy nilly.

The close relation between vocal expression and thought should be clear to anyone who has ever listened to any human being speak. The mood of the speaker is indicated by his voice more definitely than in any other way. One may command the facial expression, force a smile or perhaps compel a tear; but the voice betrays what the thought really is. Is not here the real key to this vexed question of singing method and tone production?

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DON JUAN AS MUSIC DRAMA FIGURE

Da Ponte Libretto to Demand Utmost of Joseph Urban's Stagecraft—Mozart Orchestra and Voices to Call Out Best of Mr. Weingartner's Musicianship

MUSICAL conversation in Boston houses during the past week has revolved much about the revivals and productions announced in the Boston Opera Company's prospectus for 1912-13. And the interest of the changes in the repertoire has been found to lie chiefly in two works: Wolf-Ferrari's "The Jewels of the Madonna" and Mozart's "Don Giovanni."

As for the other unfamiliar operas in the Boston list, three of them, "Louise," "The Tales of Hoffmann" and "Martha," have been tested in the city in recent years by other companies and have found reasonable approval. Then as to the two downright novelties, one of them, "Djamileh," is a little piece that can not seriously affect the course of affairs, whatever its appeal may be; the other, "The Blue Forest," is only such a venture in original production as the new opera house, now in a settled condition with regard to its subscriptions, ought to make to brush away the charge of provincialism, should an older lyric community happen to make it.

Any question about the repertoire value of the Wolf-Ferrari opera, which is to be sung under the direction of Mr. Caplet, is set at rest by the reflection that it is the last piece by a modern composer that has found acceptance in opera houses of the first rank. It is one of the modern successes. Therefore, it is likely to prove worth the cost of presentation with a public like that of Boston, which means not to be behind the musical times. But the question about the ancient Mozart opera does not find such immediate answer. In this connection there is very little use in bringing in the argument about the respect which Bostonians entertain for the old masters, and there is no use whatever in trotting out the educational argument. The musical public of Boston does not care a straw about a composer because he is down in the musical dictionaries as an old master; nor is it inclined to regard concert hall and opera house as places to go for education.

Does a work serve a tangible, present day artistic end? That is the question which this public asks. The sound of the name Mozart has singularly small charm except in a room where a musical lecture is going on. When the public pays to hear Mozart's music, it is very little interested in Mozart's place in history. His place in modern life is what counts. Lecturers may prove to the satisfaction of all that Mozart is the greatest man who ever invented melody, constructed schemes of harmony or devised relations of themes, and yet we may be unmoved when we hear music composed by him. In our character of academic listeners we may be persuaded to think one way, but as members of the concert-attending community we are very likely to think quite the other way.

The fact is that when we are engaged in listening that is at all expensive, the eighteenth century masters of musical style have very little to say to us, except as they are interpreted by consummate artists. The only compositions of Mozart that have evoked enthusiastic public response when performed in recent seasons in Boston have been the string quartets, as interpreted by the four brilliant players from the Swiss villa of Flonzeley. Performances of the composer's orchestral music have aroused no interest whatever. The presentation of a Mozart choral piece three years ago by one of the singing societies of the city was forgotten before curfew of the next day.

So the announcement in the prospectus that the Boston opera company is going to revive the classic era of lyric art by presenting Mozart's "Don Giovanni" is only a declaration of purpose to do something of the highest order of difficulty. Success implies that the company, under the special direction of Felix Weingartner, will give an operatic performance which for delicacy of execution shall equal a concert by the Flonzeley quartet. The labor altogether surpasses that of producing "Pelleas and Melisande" a year ago. This new flight outwings that one by many horizons.

It is a vain contention for anybody to make outside the classroom of a conservatory or the meeting room of an educational club that the music of Mozart in "Don Giovanni" has any innate dramatic appeal that can in the least surprise the modern listener. And this is so for two particular reasons. In the first place the Mozartean harmony, which has such glow and originality to the imagination of the eighteenth century audience, is absolutely obvious and colorless to the imagination of the twentieth century audience. In the second place, the strokes of instrumentation which the pages of the score received as they were passing under the hand of the composer in Prague 125 years ago this very time have no unusual impressiveness today. You may go to the librarian of the Paris Conservatory

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and ask him to show you the original autograph manuscript of "Don Giovanni." Turning over the priceless leaves, you find the hurry of inspiration evident on every penstroke across the finely lined staves. But the groupings of the notes, which may have seemed too revolutionary for Mozart to look at twice as he set them down, appear stiff and confined now. The interest of style has faded out of the twirling violin and flute passages as completely as has the tannic hue out of the ink.

We must not go to the operatic lecturers and to the books on musical history to find what are the true modern artistic values of this lyric work which the Boston opera company boldly presumes to reinstate in public favor. If we do, we shall see the cart put before the horse every time. For the only thing that the lecturers and the books mention favorably is the music; and everybody whose conscience is not wholly traded out to the academicians must admit that the music is hopelessly archaic and that it is interesting only as it is interpreted by performers who have perfected their technique through a summer of Alpine seclusion, or its equivalent.

Now the really appealing thing in the whole "Don Giovanni" content is the drama, compiled by Lorenzo Da Ponte, who at one time filled a place in the life of Vienna as an Italian poet and at a later time made himself useful in New York as a college instructor in Italian literature. Impressive proof can be brought to show that Da Ponte was just a little better than nobody as a figure in the art life of his time. But it is not necessary for us to be moved to contempt for the man thereby. It is an easy thing to prove a man small who took a hand with a personage of high repute in an original achievement. And one of the stock effects in the armory of the musical historian is to contrast the surpassing genius of composers with the imbecility of librettists.

Lorenzo Da Ponte, seizing on the old Spanish theme of Don Juan and putting Mozart to work at it, gave operatic art the real push that landed it out of the experimental period into the epoch of full development. A nobody sort of man did this, and has been abused for his trouble by historians ever since. Americans have too much to thank Da Ponte for to be uncharitable in their judgment of him. It is narrated that when he lost all employment as court poet in Austria, and all opportunity as theatrical manager in London, he turned immigrant and came to the United States. He was in New York, so the annals of Manhattan fondly tell, at the important moment when Garcia's Italian opera company appeared on American shores, bringing "Don Giovanni" in its repertoire. And Da Ponte's assistance in the welcome of Garcia may be supposed to have hastened the day of the recognition of opera as an influence in American civilization.

Da Ponte and his libretto are what Joseph Urban, the scenic director of the Boston opera house, is concerned with in the production that is to come in the midyear. And a revival in a very fine meaning of the word Mr. Urban is preparing. For the original Prague idea of the Don Juan drama, and not the adapted Viennese idea, is to be carried out. Mr. Urban is not satisfied with going back to the presentation of the revised "Don Giovanni," given in Vienna in 1788; he is going back a year further

to the presentation of the work in Prague in 1787. The stage director argues that the difference between the method of presentation in Vienna, which was forced on the opera and made the standard until this day, and the method devised for the performance at Prague is fundamental. He maintains that the Prague conception is the stronger, and that it is more in keeping with the motives of the original Spanish mystery drama on which the opera is based.

The Don Juan myth emerges in renaissance Spanish literature half tragedy of miracle, half comedy of intrigue. In it flow together two currents, one from the middle ages and the mystery pageants, the other from classic times and the plays wherein a master and his servant enact a series of smart adventures. It is cloak and sword drama before that type of art breaks out of archaism into formalism. Its dramatic elements have an incongruity which no amount of working over in after times has removed. Not even Moliere overcame the difficulty presented in the clash of the realistic and the supernatural sides of the story. There was the theme of Don Juan and his rogue of a valet engaging in escapades under the balconies of Seville and about the cottage doors of the peasantry in the neighboring country. There was the other theme of the statue coming to life and bringing retribution on Don Juan for his dissoluteness and impiety. Moliere threw his whole genius into writing one scene in which he made the titular character play the vanity of one village maiden off against another, and he could have safely screened the miracle of Don Juan's punishment behind his fine comedy picture. But the statue plot and the impiety motive at the end of the drama got the upper hand of his imagination, with a resulting violent artistic contrast that banished his piece from the French stage until modern times.

The method of the Italians was to heighten the incongruity of the two dramatic elements by converting the comedy into farce and by forcing the tragedy to the point of melodrama. Da Ponte regarded not, even if he understood, either the dignity of the original Spanish play or the urbanity of the great Moliere version. But that the material as he found it in the work of a contemporary stage poet was available for lifting opera from an art of mere type portrayal to one of highly individualized character delineation, he seemed to have fully grasped. And this is the substance of Da Ponte's contribution to opera. He wrote a libretto that offered the composer opportunity for energizing character so that it would stay vital for a century and a quarter. It is the greatest injustice to award to Mozart all the honor of the brilliant characterizations of Don Giovanni and Zerlina. No musician could have evoked them except with the help of stanzas that were appropriate to the last syllable.

When Mr. Menotti, former stage director of the Boston opera house, was packing up to leave America, he was asked to tell something about the problems of preparing Mozart's opera for presentation. "We meet two chief difficulties," he said. "The first is in staging the piece. The libretto is almost wholly wanting in stage directions; the acting has to be regulated and the scenery has to be devised according to such indications as can be found in the dialogue."

WAGNER IDYL IS PLAYED

Appearing for the first time since his return to Boston as an interpreter of a modern orchestra work of the highest order of technical difficulty, Karl Muck presented on Friday afternoon at the third public rehearsal of the Boston Symphony orchestra the symphony in E major, op. 16, by Hermann Bischoff, which he first brought to America during his former engagement. To fill out the program and to give contrast to the heavily scored symphony, Dr. Muck read to his audience after the intermission the calm and ingratifying "Siegfried idyl" of Wagner and that sparkling little romance of Weber's, the "Euryanthe" overture.

The music that impressed the audience the most, to judge by the applause, was not the symphony with its magnificent structural perspectives, its skillfully applied features of design and its judiciously applied decoration, but the little work with which the conductor led off the second part of the program, the "Siegfried idyl." Characteristically, Dr. Muck did not entrust the fortunes of the concert to his principal selection. He went into the lists with side arms to draw in event of his big lance not hitting. The conductor, though not always, perhaps, choosing the numbers of his program with the most pictorial effect, is invariably successful in making

The management of the action may not be left altogether to the pleasure of the performers; the pictorial groundwork may not be left to the whim of the man who supervises the stage. The action and the setting for it must agree; there must be, therefore, a general authoritative guidance such as is not necessary in most productions. Somebody must make the stage directions for "Don Giovanni," and everybody must follow them. "The second difficulty, and this is by far the greater, is in finding singers who can interpret the music. But, of course, the stage director has nothing to do with that."

Dialogue, then, bare dialogue, with scarcely any stage directions to help either actor or regisseur, and vocal melodies of such exquisite demand that artists who can master them are with the utmost trouble assembled, there is the story of "Don Giovanni" as they tell it in the green room. So Mr. Menotti, who used to assume the cloak and sword of Da Ponte's and Mozart's cavalier when he was a baritone singer in the opera houses of Lisbon and Madrid described it; and so everybody describes it who ever had anything to do with it.

Characterization the most diverse and plot of medieval impressiveness are worked out by means of a dozen arias and as many ensemble numbers, arranged in alternation with passages of song and talked recitative. And it was all thrown together in a hurry, the books say, the librettist cribbing about everything from a book he picked up in the theater library, the composer doing his part while waiting for his turn to come in a game of pitching horseshoes, or some other such sport of the open air.

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How could those holding the musical citadel believe that the "Siegfried idyl" contained any purpose against their security? Who among the Friday listeners had this laid a hand on the ropes to draw this line Wagnerian device within the walls? The audience resisted the Bischoff symphony and the persuasion of its post-Straussian propaganda admirably. The matinee house made a capital exhibition of indifference, even compelling the conductor without its assent to thank his men for their handsome efforts in executing the work. But the same house responded heartily to the familiar stairway music, which as interpreted was neither sentimental in tone coloring nor showy in phrasing, but altogether genuine, restrained, beautiful.

An uncommonly small part of the audience felt the call of the great out-of-doors stronger than that of the selection at the end of the program. And all who stayed were rewarded, for the reading of the "Euryanthe" overture was far from being a perfunctory performance. The Symphony concerts may not be theoretically so interesting on the side of program-making as they have been, but the thoroughness of their preparation is something for the community to rejoice in. Subscribers may not now content themselves with the idea that they lose little if they sacrifice the beginning or the end of the concert. For every bit of enjoyment thus clipped is a loss.

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MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS

Herbert Johnson's Songs

"FACE TO FACE"

(Words and Music by
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This very desirable estate, overlooking the Charles River and near the Dedham line, will be let furnished from November 1st. It is fully equipped in every way, in perfect repair, and ready for immediate occupancy. A coachman, two horses and carriages, and gardener can be retained if desired. For terms apply to

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The choicest place in the Wellesley-Sherborn district to let Nov. 1st to May 1st. Fifty acres of beautiful country, modern house, all improvements, furnished, splendidly equipped barn and other buildings. If desired, can supply first-class man, horse, cow and poultry. Immediate action necessary.

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Imposing colonial house in elevated village between Boston lake and ocean resorts 25 miles from city; 11 high rooms, 4 open fireplaces, newly painted and decorated, rose covered porch, strictly colonial door, modern kitchen; lawn, large shade trees; barn, separate store building, 3 show windows, stationary refrigerator; good repair; 6 acres of land, including 2000 sq. ft. (automobile inn); price \$3800, \$1000 cash, including store full of goods, fixtures, wagon, harness, etc. (they poultry and eggs, pay in goods double profit); personally examined, better than described; Mrs. A. E. DOWLE, 41 Wollaston St., CHAPIN FARM AGENCY, 204 Washington St., Boston.

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This house is in perfect repair, is ready for immediate occupancy and will be sold at a moderate price in order to settle an estate. Apply to FRANCIS PEABODY, Devonshire Bldg., Boston.

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Large double house, in excellent location; 1 minute electric, 5 to steam; 10 rooms, 2 piazzas each half, 12 bathrooms, plenty large closets, all modern improvements, hot water heat, fireplace, etc.; one half more than pays expenses. Apply to MRS. A. E. DOWLE, 41 Wollaston St., Boston.

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For sale or rent, 10 room modern house, with bath, fireplace, etc., near Mass. ave. and the university; large lot; assd. \$10,000. For price, terms and rent, address JAMES M. HUGHES, 18 Tremont St., Boston.

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NEAR BROOKLINE, 8 miles out, small up-to-date country estate; nearly new house, large living room, dining room, kitchen, laundry, six chambers and three bathrooms, hot-water heat, two fireplaces, hardwood finish, city sewer and electric lights; garage with two rooms for man; more if desired; of rich land in high state of cultivation; apple, pear, peach and plum trees, currant, shrubbery and blackberries in abundance; all young stock and fowls imported; shrubbery and flowers; a charming suburban residence and farm only 20 minutes by auto from the heart of Boston, over the finest park roads and roads from springs; 2-story residence, hay barn 40x50, cement cow barn 42x65, stock barn 68x38, 60 tie-ups; 175-ton silo, several sheds, shop, laundry, store houses, etc.; price \$17,000, part down; with 2-ton auto truck, 30 cows, 5 horses, thoroughbred bull, corn, hay, and other improvements; Western reaper, 8 wagons, carriages, machinery, tools, etc.; buildings in good repair. Inventory, CHAPIN FARM AGENCY, 204 Washington St., Boston.

ALVORD BROS.

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FINE 20-ACRE ESTATE, close to Westboro, 2 minutes from trolley; splendid 8-room house, polished birch floors, bath, open fireplace, electric lights, set tubs, hot and cold water, fireplace, hot water heat, large piazza, good view; barn 100x50, cellar, electric lights, water to buildings by windmill; beautiful shade trees, circular drive; high location; 100 apple trees, grapes, apricots; positively worth \$5500. Price \$6500, \$1000 cash. H. FOSTER, 195 Main St., Marlboro branch, EDWARD T. MARSHALL CO., 203 Washington St., good, shrewd, unassuming, unassuming.

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TO LET—A most attractive suite of 7 rooms, reception hall and bath, on the Beacon boulevard; hardwood floors, electric lights, maid's room on same floor; piazza; heat, continuous hot water and janitor service; an unusually good apartment in every way.

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506 Old South Bldg., Boston

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TO LEASE—One stone and brick front house of 11 rooms, 2 baths. Modern in every way; splendid outlook toward Charles river. Apply to owner.

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20 acres, house 8 rooms, running water, heat, fireplace, vineyard, 1 condition inside and out; stable, henhouses, 30 apple trees, various fruits, large strawberry bed, shade trees, beautiful lawn, 5 acres tillage, balance pasture, meadow and wood; best neighborhood; 8 min. to steam and electric cars; only \$4000. H. N. HIXON, West Medway, Mass. Tel. 41-2.

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GET YOUR CANADIAN HOME FROM THE CANADIAN PACIFIC

Why farm on high priced, worn-out lands when the richest virgin soil is waiting for you in AMITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN and ALBERTA, the great Prairie Provinces of Western Canada. The first price of \$1000 for the best wheat in the world was awarded to a Western Canada farmer at the New York Land Show. Any one can own land in Western Canada. Go where you too can prosper, where you will find perfect country, where you can earn a farm and home in a few years' time. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company offers you the best of the great Prairie Provinces of Western Canada. The first price of \$1000 for the best wheat in the world was awarded to a Western Canada farmer at the New York Land Show. Any one can own land in Western Canada. Go where you too can prosper, where you will find perfect country, where you can earn a farm and home in a few years' time. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company offers you the best of the great Prairie Provinces of Western Canada. 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TELEPHONE

Your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising

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Answers may be sent to New York Office, 6029-6031 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

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APARTMENTS TO LET

The Finest in Boston for the Money

A FEW LEFT IN THE

New Building on Commonwealth Ave.

Consisting of Living Room 13x20, Chamber, Dining Room Finished in Gumwood, Reception Hall, Large Kitchenette Containing Full Sized Gas Range, Ice Chest, Etc.; Tiled Bath Room, Six Large Closets.

SEPARATE PIAZZA WITH EACH APARTMENT

APPLY TO

W. J. McDONALD, 95 Milk St.
Or A. K. HARMON, 1251 Commonwealth Ave., Allston

AMONG THE WOMAN'S CLUBS

Brightheimstone Club members listened with interest to the lecture of Dr. Robert S. Wood of the South End house, who addressed the second October meeting of this organization on Monday afternoon. His subject was "How Neighborhoods Make a Nation." Music was rendered by Miss Rachel Loid, a young soprano soloist, and Miss Wilhelmina Wagner, pianist. During the business meeting that preceded the formal program, Mrs. William H. Mitchell presided. The election of Mrs. Leveritt B. Merrill as the club delegate to the autumn meeting of the state federation at Warren was accomplished. Announcement was made by Mrs. E. Frances Brown, chairman of the art and literature committee, that a three-act comedy, "The Oxford Affair," would be presented under the auspices of her department, on the evening of Nov. 22, in the club hall. The cast is made up of home talent. The first meeting of the class in current events, under the leadership of Mrs. Mabel S. Crawford, was held on Friday afternoon and that, in parliamentary law under Mrs. Susan B. Fesenden, opened on Thursday morning.

The Misses Eddy and Rogers appeared before the Atlanta Club Tuesday and gave a dramatic sketch entitled "The Masquers." A large number of club members were present to enjoy the entertainment. Thomas Crosby, Jr., gave a reading at the meeting of the Chelsea Woman's Club yesterday afternoon in the First Congregational church.

"Every Day Living" was the subject chosen on Monday afternoon for the second meeting of the season of the Swampscott Woman's Club, which was conducted by the chairman of "Household Economics," Mrs. Lillian Shorey, and which was a success. At the business session the president, Mrs. Alice N. Townsend, presided. Papers were read by Mrs. Sarah B. L. Potter, Mrs. Blanche Bicknell, Mrs. Ellen A. Cail, Mrs. Fannie Fernald, Mrs. Sarah M. Flagg, Mrs. Mary E. Larkin, Mrs. Clara C. Jeffers and Mrs. Sarah M. Congdon. In addition, songs were given by Mrs. Bertha Valpey, accompanied by Mrs. Florence Warner. Mrs. Elizabeth F. Johnson was hostess of the afternoon and refreshments were served from a daintily decorated table, where Mrs. Bertha T. Stillings and Mrs. Ella M. Tibbets presided. Those who assisted were Mrs. Eva Mae Grimes, Mrs. Eliza C. Daniels, Mrs. Nellie L. French, Mrs. Getta A. Murr and Mrs. Hattie A. Bishop.

West Concord Woman's Club opened its new season Friday afternoon in I. O. O. F. hall, Concord Junction, with a reception to the new president. The year's program has just been announced, and it includes 16 meetings. The club is planning to have one public entertainment this year in Association hall on Nov. 8, when Miss Iva Roberts and the Misses Turner, who are southern singers, will appear in the four-act comedy entitled "Betsey of Baltimore."

"Robert Browning" will be the subject of the second meeting of the ladies of the Concord Massachusetts Woman's Club Monday afternoon in the Concord town hall. Bliss Perry, professor of English literature at Harvard University, will be the club's guest, and following his introduction by the president, Mrs. Frederic C. Dumaine, Professor Perry will give a lecture on "Robert Browning."

The philanthropic department of the Maynard Woman's Club announces that the annual club "tag day" will be observed in Maynard Monday. This year instead of tagging the individuals, the clubwomen will tag the houses, and in this way raise the necessary funds to carry on the philanthropic work of the club.

Ladies of the Friday Social Club of the Arlington Heights Park Avenue Congregational church held a supper and sociable in the church and had as their guest A. E. Briggs, who is a member of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange. After being introduced by the president, Mr. Briggs spoke on "New England's Food Supply; Its Source, Cost, and Conservation."

What will be the first informal party of the Lexington Old Belfry Club will be held this evening in the club hall on the corner of Forest and Muzzey streets. William L. Smith, chairman; William H. Ballard and Miss Josephine Galloupe, constitute the committee in charge of the party. Monday evening the opening concert was given at the club by the Maquarre sextet.

Cantabrigia Club members will observe the twentieth anniversary of the founding of their club next Friday afternoon with exercises at Brattle hall, Cambridge. The program, over which Mrs. Joan Amee, the club leader, will preside, will include addresses by Mrs. Henry C. Muligan, president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. May Alden Ward of Boston, the third president of the Cantabrigia Club. The committee in charge consists of Mrs. Amee, Mrs. Frank B. Sanborn, first vice-president; Mrs. E. A. Whitman, Mrs. C. D. Wilder, Miss Georgia M. Marsters and Mrs. F. A. Sawyer. A club collation will be served, under direction of Mrs. A. W. Kidder, chairman.

Education committeemen of the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs propose, if properly supported, to give the following course of lectures in Newtonville this winter: On Tuesday after-

noon, Oct. 29, Nov. 12, Nov. 26, and Dec. 10, lectures will be given by Mrs. Frances M. Greene, wife of Professor Greene of Harvard. Wednesday afternoons, Oct. 30, Nov. 13, Nov. 27, and Dec. 11, Miss Helen Louise Dyer will lecture on how to appreciate a play.

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To hear a lecture on "The Greek Sponge Divers of Tripoli" by Charles Wellington Furlong next Friday. The lecture will be illustrated. Yesterday they heard a reading by Miss Emily Johnson and music by the Schubert trio.

Mrs. Sarah Dickey of Dorchester was the hostess of the Woman's Home Literary Club of Dorchester last Monday. Five new members were admitted to the club. Mrs. Gertrude Cousins read a report of the presidents conference in Concord, after which the meeting was turned over to Mrs. Bessie Abbe, who had charge of the program. Cathedral architecture was the title of her paper, giving the main points of design in several cathedrals in England and France and describing clearly the purpose of their design. The talk was freely illustrated by pictures of the cathedrals themselves as well as detail pictures of domes and columns. Mrs. Fannie Roberts followed with a description of Westminster Abbey and a paper was read by Mrs. Emma Canavan. Refreshments were served by the hostess, assisted by Mrs. Heinberg. Members and guests meet at the Museum of Fine Arts Tuesday in the Greek room.

Members of the Fathers and Mothers Club held their donation party at the farm home in Reading today, when an exhibition of the work done there will be given. Early in December Mrs. Craig is to give an entertainment at Castle Square theater for the benefit of the farm.

Melrose Highlands Woman's Club met Wednesday afternoon in Corinthian hall with the president, Miss Agnes L. Dodge, in the chair. Reports of various departments and meetings were read by the recording secretary, Mrs. Minnie Messenger. The afternoon was in charge of the department of art and literature, Mrs. Laura M. Madgeburg, chairman, and selections from "Tannhauser" were given by Miss Rosabelle Temple, with John Herman Lord at the piano. At the next meeting, Nov. 13, Prof. Norman E. Richardson of Boston University will be the speaker.

Medford Historical Society held its initial meeting of the season Monday when the program was announced and a paper, "Distinguished Guests and Residents of Medford," by Miss Eliza M. Gill given. The meetings are held in the rooms of the society in the Lydia Maria Child house. The year's program follows:

(Continued on page twenty-six)

APARTMENTS TO LET

THE ERICSON
373 Commonwealth Avenue
A thoroughly comfortable, home-like, small house for those wanting a Commonwealth Avenue winter home. Attractive apartments of 2 or 3 rooms with bathroom, also a practitioner's or dentist's suite of 2 rooms with bathroom, may be had by the year or season from \$1000 to \$1400. The American plan table of the Ericson is especially good.

THE WINDERMERE
1009 Boylston St., cor. Mass. Ave.
An 8-room suite with sun all day, admirably adapted for a practitioner, also a 7-room suite with 20-ft. reception hall, 4 open fires, furnished if desired, \$1200 to \$1600. In the Windermere, 1075 Boylston St., a suite of 8 rooms with reception hall, \$850. In the Windermere Annex, 2 rooms with bathroom, \$240.

THE GLADSTONE
677 Dudley, corner Magnolia and Alexander Streets.
A large house of the first class with modest prices, enjoying the reputation of the best house in its district, with painstaking, intelligent service and an excellent cafe operated by the estate owning the house. Non-housekeeping suites, 1 room with bathroom to 5 rooms, housekeeping 5 to 8 rooms, all of them unfurnished or well furnished, \$200 to \$1100. The Gladstone is 8 minutes from the foot of Summer St. by stair and 20 from its head by electric cars. Gladstone guests have a maximum of comfort at a minimum of price. Illustrated booklets. JOHN D. HARDY, 10 High St., June, Summer.

Bradford Hall

137 PETERBOROUGH ST.

Beautiful new apartments, just completed, all outside rooms, from one to five rooms, with bath and kitchen, including maid's room, vacuum cleaning, steam heat, continuous hot water, electric elevator and janitor service. Apply on premises.

RAYMOND

Real Estate, Insurance, Central Bldg., Central Sq., Cambridge

STEAM HEATED APARTMENTS, Somerville. Two 3-room suites, janitor service, continuous hot water and gas range; rents \$28 and \$31 per month. T. H. RAYMOND, Davis sq., Somerville.

FIVE-ROOM COSY SUITE, North Cambridge, bath, range, gas, hardwood floors, rent \$18. T. H. RAYMOND, Davis sq., Somerville.

SOMERVILLE APARTMENT near viaduct and Cambridge subway lines; 5 rooms, steam heat, open fireplace in parlor, polished floors, open plumbing; rent \$23. T. H. RAYMOND, Davis sq., Somerville.

THE DURBAN
505 HUNTINGTON AVE., Boston.
Next to the Museum of Fine Arts. One and two rooms with alcoves, baths and kitchenettes, all open suites. Beautiful location, with all modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

ROXBURY
Upper apartment, 2-family house, 15 Elm Hill pk., off Warren st., opposite Elm Hill ave.; shade trees, dowers, etc., cared for by city; very pleasant; 9 rooms, large reception hall, hot water heat, radiator in every room, piazza; lawns and walks cared for by owner; American family only. Key at No. 5.

Brookline Apartment
A most attractive suite of 7 rooms, reception hall and bath; on Beacon boulevard; hardwood floors, electric lights, maid's room on same floor; piazza, heat, hot water, janitor service; an unusually good apartment in every way. C. D. APPLETON, 600 Atlantic ave., Boston.

1232 BEACON STREET
Corner Beacon and St. Paul.
TO LET—Attractive, sunny apartment of 5 rooms and bath; rent reasonable. Apply to E. T. REDMOND & CO., 565 Boylston St.

BACK BAY SUITE
OWING to unexpected vacancy this apartment, near Audubon circle, will be rented at an unusual reduction; 6 rooms and bath, with maid's room in basement. Apply to HOSFORD & WILLIAMS, 85 Devonshire st.; phone Main 2040.

TO LET—Housekeeping suites of six rooms and bath; steam heat; continuous hot water.
RENTS \$400 TO \$500 PER YEAR. Apply to Janitor, 1 GREENBOUGH ST., JAMAICA PLAIN

924 Beacon St.
Select suites, 1 and 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette; first floor practitioner's suite. A. DUDLEY DOWD, 36 State st.

38 Westland Ave.
SUITES OF 2 AND 3 ROOMS, with bath and kitchenette; all modern conveniences. Apply on premises.

TO LET
Suite of five rooms and bath, all modern improvements; corner River and Mt. Vernon sts. Apply 122 Mt. Vernon st.

APARTMENTS WANTED
WANTED at once in Back Bay district or near Beaconfield station, Brookline, until April 30, 3 rooms with bath and kitchenette, or light housekeeping privileges; references exchanged. Address J. H. W., 157 Summer ave., Reading, Mass. Tel. Reading, 453-M.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ALLSTON
4-Room Apartments
Ready for Occupancy Nov. 1st
Rent \$35.00 and \$37.50

at 120 Glenville ave., a few steps from Commonwealth ave. These apartments are full housekeeping and the last word in arrangement and conveniences. All outside rooms and very bright and sunny. Private balcony for every suite. Steam heat, hot water, special laundry facilities. Owing to lateness in completion of building, special inducements will be made. References required. Take Commonwealth ave. car to Long ave., second stop beyond Harvard ave., or apply to

Hosford & Williams
85 Devonshire Street
BOSTON
PHONE MAIN 2040

Riverbank - Court

ON-TH-CHARLES
At Cambridge end of Harvard Bridge overlooking the beautiful Charles River Basin. Location unsurpassed in America or Europe. 15 minutes by trolley from Park street, shopping and theatre districts. One two-room suite and bath in court-yard facing the river and one three-room and bath outside tower suite to lease for season 1912-13. Cold storage refrigerator in each suite.
Superior cafe and dining service at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM W. DAVIS
Manager Riverbank Court Hotel Co.
Tel. 2630 Cambridge

The Pretoria

722-726 Commonwealth Av., Boston
Near St. Mary St.

Beautiful apartments just completed, extra large rooms overlooking the Charles River, containing 1, 2 and 3 rooms, with baths and kitchenettes, electric elevators and all other modern improvements, first-class cafe in the building. Apply on the premises.
Telephone Back Bay 200.

BROOKLINE

"NORMAN COURT"

217-221 Harvard Street
In this beautiful property, several suites of 6 rooms and bath with all modern improvements. Several non-housekeeping suites, 3 rooms and bath. Rent moderate.

ALBERT GEIGER, JR.
87 Milk Street - - - Boston

GARRISON HALL

Absolutely Fireproof
SUITES OF 1, 2 and 3 rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; rates by day, week or month. Cafe American and European plan; 3 minutes walk to Back Bay and Huntington Ave. railroad station; 6 minutes to shops and theaters. Apply to Mr. Garrison Hall, Garrison st., or tel. Back Bay 5533.

The Lucerne

465 AUDUBON ROAD
Eight rooms, 2 baths, besides maid's room, with bath, elevator and janitor service; one of the best arranged and best finished apartments in this city. MARTIN L. CATE, 112 Milk st. Tel. 5287. Mpls.

Lockmore Apartments

156 Magazine st., Cambridge, overlooking Charles River driveway; all outside rooms, steam heat; rent \$32 to \$36 month. Apply to T. H. RAYMOND, Real Estate, Insurance, Central Bldg., Central sq., Cambridge, or Janitor.

BROOKLINE
Very attractive apartment of 7 rooms and bath, piazza, heat, continuous hot water; perfect condition; Runkle school district; best in town at \$50 per month.

J. EDWARD KIRKER
Village Square, Brookline
Tel. Brookline 3650, 3131

811 BEACON STREET
EIGHT-ROOM SUITE unexpectedly vacated, particularly attractive, all conveniences and improvements, steam heat and janitor service; terms very reasonable. Apply on premises or S. D. WAXMAN, 109 Kingston st.

TO LET—14 Trowbridge st., Arlington. upper apartment, 8 rooms, all modern improvements, hot water heat; All neighborhood; 25 minutes Park st. station; price to adults. Tel. Arlington 823-W.

APARTMENT, 6 rooms and bath, hot water heat, con. hot water; \$35 per month. 6 Woodstock av., Tel. Brighton 1066-1.

WANTED—One or more business women to share a furnished apartment in Brookline; rent very reasonable; convenient to cars and train. Tel. Brookline 1400-W.

FURNISHED SUITE for the winter; attractive housekeeping apartment, 3 rooms and bath. 1235 Commonwealth ave., suite 3.

APARTMENTS—SEATTLE
THE YUKERS, 1722 East Thomas st., furnished and unfurnished apartments, 1 and 3 rooms. Tel. East 2162.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Peterborough Chambers

133 PETERBOROUGH STREET
In the Fens and reached by Ipswich Street car to Audubon Road, brand new suites of 2-3-4 rooms, kitchen and maid's room; electric automatic elevator, elec. lights, continuous hot water; rents \$30 and up. Resident janitor. Plans and details of HENRY W. SAVAGE, 129 Tremont St.

The Strasburg

45 WESTLAND AVENUE
IN THE FENWAY. One suite of 7 rooms and bath, all improvements, including continuous hot water, open plumbing, etc. In fine repair. \$45 month. See Janitor at home or

HENRY W. SAVAGE, 129 Tremont St.
Tel. Oxford 4420.

The Seymour

JUST ACROSS THE HARVARD BRIDGE IN CAMBRIDGE
Two suites in this conservative apartment house of 12 suites of 3 outside rooms, outside baths and large outside kitchenettes; moderate rents. Fine view across the Charles River from almost every room.

All improvements; resident janitor. HENRY W. SAVAGE, 129 Tremont St. Tel. Oxford 4420.
Live in the Beautiful
Commonwealth Avenue
Reservation
If you are looking for apartments of refinement in a quiet, restful spot, removed from the noise and dust of the business section, yet only 15 minutes from Park st., see our new building, THE ALFORD, and THE CLAIRMONT, just completed. Both suites of 2 to 4 rooms with bath and extra large kitchenettes; elevator and janitor service; steam heat and continuous hot water; in fact all possible modern improvements to make a home comfortable. Rent

\$30 to \$45
per month. For particulars apply on premises, 1254-1258 Commonwealth ave., Tel. 22607 Brookline. Will mail list on request.

APARTMENTS

—IN—

Brookline

Our lists include the most desirable suites and apartments to let in Brookline—housekeeping, non-housekeeping or light housekeeping. Automobile service at Coolidge Corner Office.

FRANK A. RUSSELL
506 OLD SOUTH BLDG., BOSTON
1331 BEACON ST., COOLIDGE COR.
219 Washington St., Brookline Village

The Ideal Suites

Four rooms and bath and either a disappearing bed or alcove, all outside rooms.
Harvard Terrace, Allston
Steam heat, continuous hot water, janitor service. Fine electric lights, electricity and a completeness of detail that makes these apartments, for the price, THE FINEST EVER CONSTRUCTED. Rent \$10-\$12.
DWIGHT BALDWIN
399 Cambridge Street, Allston

Ivanhoe Apartments

72 GARDNER ST., ALLSTON
Suites of 4-5-6 & 7 Rooms & Bath
Modern concrete construction, with all up-to-date conveniences. Rents range from \$25.00 to \$45.00 per month. One short block from trolley and only 8 minutes walk to steam cars. Located on beautiful street surrounded by handsome private dwellings in an exclusive neighborhood. Apartments will be shown upon application to the janitor on the premises. ALBERT J. LOVETT, Agent, 83 State St.

69 Gainsborough Street

Attractive suites of five to seven rooms. Heat, continuous hot water, janitor service, etc., supplied.
\$575 to \$725 PER YEAR.
Apply on the Premises or to
EDWARD PEIRCE,
94 MILK STREET ROOM 23

The Chesterfield

APARTMENTS
1875 Commonwealth Ave.
Opposite Reservoir Park
To let, apartment of 7 rooms and reception room, with 2 bathrooms. Apply to Manager on premises. Tel. Main 2951, or Brighton 1612-W.

Brookline Hills

Upper apartment of 6 rooms, with large piazza, every convenience; janitor service; near baths and gymnasium; special inducement to small American family. Apply on premises. FRED A. POWDERELL, 58 Greenough st. Telephone 5087-M Brookline.

APARTMENTS TO LET—LOS ANGELES
Sunset Withshire 1132 Home 54000
STRATHMORE APARTMENTS
9, 10 & 12 Grand View St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Also grand view of the city and mountains. Rates \$25.00 to \$50.00.

STUDIOS

IDEAL STUDIOS
—Fine north light; elevator and all improvements; also 2 offices; rent reasonable. 3814 Boylston st. Tel. B. B. 004.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE

APARTMENTS

COOLIDGE CORNER

Those who appreciate superior finish, tasteful decoration, and convenient arrangement of living rooms and sleeping rooms, should not fail to see the remaining suites of its kind in Brookline; 7 rooms and bath, rear piazza and balcony. Situated in exclusive neighborhood, very desirable neighbors. Rent \$60. HENDERSON & ROSS.

CORNER SUITE

7 outside rooms, piazza; all improvements; near Coolidge Corner; \$65 per month. HENDERSON & ROSS.

Near Hotel Beaconsfield
Newly remodeled Spanish Mission architecture; suites of 4 to 6 rooms; \$40 to \$65; a really unusual and homelike apartment house. HENDERSON & ROSS.

Also a complete list of the most desirable suites now for rent, some of them in new houses, very being completed and many at reduced rentals.

HENDERSON & ROSS

1320 Beacon Street, Brookline
Phone Brookline 379
18 Tremont Street, Boston
Phone Fort Hill 3713

A FEW CHOICE SUITES LEFT AT THE

Louvre Apartments

This up-to-date, ideal apartment house, situated 18 and 20 Harvard st., Back Bay, near the corner of Massachusetts ave. and Boylston st.; 1, 2, 3 and 4 room apartments, with bath and kitchenettes.

SOME FURNISHED

Janitor and elevator service; built in the form of a Spanish court, equipped with disappearing beds; vacuum cleaning service and every improvement found in the modern apartment building; rent \$20 to \$35; building open daily until 3 in the evening, including Sundays.

Henderson & Ross
18 Tremont St., Boston
1320 Beacon St., Brookline

ROOMS

ALLSTON. 32 Gardner st.—Furnished rooms; running water; suitable for light housekeeping; near station; electric lights and electricity. Telephone Brighton 1480-M.

BACK BAY, 206 West Newton st., suite 3—Newly and attractively furnished square room for business man; electric lights, con. hot water, elevator, telephone; \$8.

BACK BAY, 17 Ivy st., stop at Audubon circle; large, nice rooms, in quiet home, with board or home privileges; reasonable; corner house.

BACK BAY, 24 Westland ave., suite 16—Pleasant single room in new modern apartment. Tel. B. B. 4977-M.

BACK BAY, 38 WESTLAND AVE. TWO and THREE ROOMS with bath and kitchenette. References.

BROOKLINE—To let in beautifully located private home a desirable room for lady or gentleman; home comforts; reasonable price. Tel. B. B. 4977-M.

DORCHESTER—Magnolia st. owner has several large, pleasant rooms, furnished, windows, large closet, bathroom, floor, 3 min. from Bird st. station; moderate prices. Particulars Room 52, 110 Tremont st.

FOR RENT—Two front rooms, single or together, beautifully furnished, all modern conv., private home. Tel. B. B. 2574-R. 535 Newbury st., near Canterbury hotel.

FURNISHED ROOMS—Every convenience, \$5 per week, \$20 per month. COM MONWEALTH BACHELOR APTS.; Phone 22922 Brookline.

GAINSBORO ST., 106—Comfortably furnished room for one or two; breakfast if desired; modern conveniences; private family. Suite 1.

19 GARRISON ST.
Sunny front rooms, nicely furnished, steam heat, telephone.

FURNISHED ROOMS
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\$2 to \$3 Per Week.
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OVERLOOKING FENWAY, near Hemenway Chambers—A large, desirable, newly furnished room, one flight up; private family; references. Z. 7, Monitor Office.

PLEASANT, furnished room in modern steam heated apartment, near Symphony Hall. Address Y at Monitor Office.

PLEASANT, QUIET ROOM in small private family; linen preferred; \$2.50, 5 Wayne st., Elm Hill. Tel. Rox. 2007-W.

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A PRIVATE FAMILY in Brookline, having beautiful home too large for their own use, will rent two connecting rooms with private bath, private piazza, hot water heat, continuous hot water, telephone; suitable for two gentlemen; references. Address Z 2, Monitor Office.

ROXBURY, 168 Warren st.—Bright, sunny square room, in detached house with large grounds; real home atmosphere and all modern conveniences; reasonable rates. ST. BOTOLPH ST., 106—Pleasant rooms for business men and tourists. Tel. B. B. 533-M.

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FOR RENT
Large front room for two; second flat. 616 Lowe ave. Phone Stewart 3039

Supplies for Women and the Home

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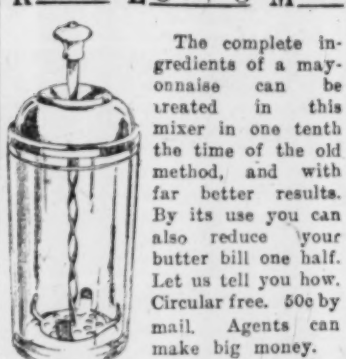
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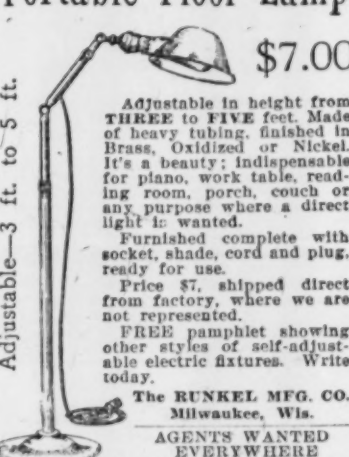
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Agents WantedNo heater can compare with it for durability or beating qualities. Size 8 1/2 x 23 1/2 in. Send for free catalogue.
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Madam:—Have you ever tried BOSTON CRYSTAL GELATINE? If not send us your name and address and that of your grocer and we will send you a Full Size Package

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BOSTON CRYSTAL GELATINE stands in a class by itself for Purity and Quality.

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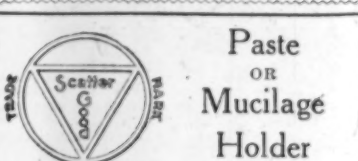
YOU ARE IN NEED

Of Egyptian Deodorizer and Aerofume. One of the little candles will change the atmosphere of your entire home, dispel any unpleasant odor and leave in its place a lasting perfume. Try it and prove what we say.

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Nickel Windows and Mirrors; registered in U. S. Patent Office; receipt to housekeepers 25c. Address G. W. UPHAM, 144 North St., Portland, Me.

AMONG THE WOMAN'S CLUBS

(Continued from page twenty-five)

Nov. 18, a history, by Mrs. Louise F. Hunt; Dec. 16, "Milestones in and Near Boston," Charles F. Read of Brookline, clerk of the Bostonian Society; Jan. 20, annual meeting, address on "The Bishop Family of Medford," Miss Helen T. Wild; Feb. 17, "Old Medford Records," Allston P. Joyce, city clerk of Medford; March 17, "John Trumbull, the Painter of the Revolution," Samuel Abbott of Newton; April 21, "The Massacre at Lancaster and the Story of Mrs. Rowlandson," Mrs. Augusta R. Brigham of Malden; May 19, "Business of Medford," Daniel N. Howard.

The New Century Club of Malden holds its next meeting Tuesday afternoon when Booker T. Washington is to be the speaker and will take for his subject "Negro Education in the South." The afternoon will be in charge of the department of education, Mrs. George H. Johnson, chairman. Mrs. Harold Bond Campbell will be the soloist, with Miss Grace Campbell accompanist.

Medford Woman's Club on Tuesday will have as lecturer Homer B. Hulbert, who will give a lecture on "The Oriental Chess Board," and a musical program will be given by Carl Havelock, violinist. At an open meeting of the club Tuesday afternoon in the Unitarian vestry Mrs. Truworthy White, chairman of the department of literature and library extension gave an address on "The Social Question in Contemporary English Fiction." Mrs. Mary T. O. Brown, president of the club, presided and the afternoon was in charge of the department of literature, Mrs. Harriett Putnam, chairman. A class for the purpose of studying the modern novel under the tuition of Mrs. Truworthy White is being formed for a series of four lessons.

Thought and Work Club of Malden gave its first entertainment Friday evening in the Swains Pond chapel, with the largest attendance of members in its history. A sketch by Miss Eleanor Enslin, Miss Mabel Peterson and Master Wyman Holden; readings by Master Holden and Miss Peterson; piano solos by Miss Margaret Kellough of Melrose and Miss Evelyn Whittemore and vocal selections by Mrs. Charlotte Egge of Somerville were given at the close of the business session. Myron Cochrane was the speaker, giving a stereoscopic lecture on the maple syrup industry. Club refreshments followed.

Newton Center Woman's Club held its first meeting of the season Thursday afternoon, one week earlier than usual this year, because of general interest in the Belgian push cart market which is to be held in Newton Center the last two days of the month. The meeting was called at opening with a greeting from the president, Mrs. Frank H. Stewart, to old and new members, followed by a short business meeting. The music of the afternoon, furnished by the Boston quintet, was enthusiastically received. A reception followed. The next meeting will be the first of the monthly surveys of current events by Edward H. Chandler of the Twentieth Century Club.

Old and New Club of Malden tendered a reception to the officers of the club, neighboring club officers and those who are on the waiting list Tuesday after-

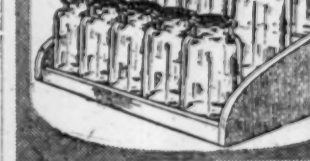
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START WORK ON TUNNEL SOON

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Work on the East Side tunnel for the Rhode Island Company will be started the latter part of next week or during the following week.

The New Haven road has let the contract and an engineer has already taken up the task of preparing for the actual digging. The tunnel will probably be completed a year from Christmas and will cost between \$650,000 and \$700,000.

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RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

In an editorial on an incident in the Irish championship this year, Gardner Smith says in Golf Illustrated: In the semi-finals of the recent amateur championship, at the third hole Mr. Torrance played the ball of a player not in his match, and the mistake was not discovered and intimated before his opponent, Mr. Lockhart, had played his next stroke. These facts constitute a breach of rule 20, the penalty for which is the loss of the hole. The breach of rule, however, was not observed or reported by any one at the time, and the hole was duly played out—we believe it was halved—and both players, proceeding to the next tee and driving off, thereby tacitly accepted that conclusion as the result of the play of the hole. But after both players had struck off from the next tee, Mr. Torrance's mistake was brought to light, and the question arose as to whether the third hole should be adjudged to Mr. Lockhart under rule 20. We understand that the referee, George Combe, decided in the negative.

We have not seen Mr. Combe's reasons for his decision, but as it has excited a storm of adverse criticism, we should like to say that, in our opinion, he was entirely right. In our experience of golf the principle of "the closed door" has always been recognized by the best authorities as one of the cardinal features of golf law. It means that all claims about the play of a hole must be made before the hole is "played and quit," or, as it is now phrased, before they have left the putting green or struck off from the next tee. If there is any dispute, the hole and the match can be played out "under protest," which leaves it open for the matter to be referred for later settlement, but no claim or protest can be made after the hole, to the play of which it refers, has been quit.

Although the principle is not clearly set forth in the present code—and, indeed, one or two of the rules, of which rule 20 is one, may be quoted as opposed to it—it has more than once governed decisions by the rules of golf committee to the exclusion of the actual letter of the law. Thus, a player gave up a hole to his opponent believing that he had lost his ball, whereas it was discovered after the players had struck off from the next tee, that it was his opponent's ball that had been lost, and that his own was on the green. Nevertheless, the rules committee decided that the player, having given up the hole to his opponent, cannot be allowed to go back on his decision, even although it was made in ignorance of the actual position of affairs, and of his legal rights. There is also the well-known case of the ball lost in the hole, which is held to be lost even although it has been holed in fewer strokes than the opponent could possibly compass. There is no doubt that this was the old custom in all such cases.

But yet the critics say that it is absurd and unfair to allow Mr. Torrance the half of a hole which he had already lost. Moreover, it is pointed out that it was impossible for Mr. Lockhart to claim the penalty during the play of the hole, since neither he nor anyone else knew that Mr. Torrance had incurred it until the next hole had been started. But the answer to this is that, technically, there is no offence until it is proved or admitted, and that you can-

not be penalized at one hole for an offence committed at another. Each hole is self-contained, and the play for each hole is closed as soon as both balls are holed out. No one denies that from a strictly equitable point of view, the decision is somewhat hard on Mr. Lockhart, and he deserves all sympathy in his loss; but equity is not everything in a sporting law, and it seems to us quite as necessary to congratulate Mr. Torrance—whose mistake was, of course, quite innocent—on his good fortune. It is no doubt intolerable to a certain type of mind—not necessarily Scottish—that a man should be as it were in possession of securities, and yet not be aware of the fact, and still more excruciating to think that as soon as he knew he had them, he was not permitted to realize them.

But what the critics forget is that it is not possible, even if it were desirable, to make equitable laws for a game like golf. The moment you begin to apply the principles of strict equity to the rules of golf you open the door to an endless gradation of offenses, for all of which you must logically supply a rule, or at least an appropriate and equitable penalty. If this principle of "the closed door" is not rigorously applied, all kinds of disputes will immediately arise, and cases vary so much that, as has been said, further rules and decisions will have to be given to meet them. Strict equity in golf law is, in short, unworkable.

But the conclusive argument against this retrospective penalizing of offenses is that both sides are entitled to know definitely what the state of the game is at the conclusion of each hole. Everyone knows that the state of the game, in a keen match, has an important bearing and effect on the play. It is obvious in this case, if the mistake had been discovered and the penalty claimed before the hole had been played out, that the game would have had a very different aspect to both players as they stood on the fourth tee to what it actually had. An incident of that nature often determines the course of a match, and we submit that to allow the result of holes to be questioned and overturned after the game has proceeded would vitiate its entire result.

NINETEEN KINDS OF WOOD IN TABLE

RIDGEFIELD, Wash.—Isaac Hughes of this city, during spare moments of the last few years, has made three beautiful inlaid tables. These tables are valued at nearly \$1000. The "star" table is made of 11,264 pieces of 19 different varieties of wood and the top measures 22 1/4 inches square. The following named different woods are worked in this table: White holly, black walnut, teak, tulip, ebony, satin, rosewood, yew, China wood, orange, zebra, camphor, mahogany, Oregon grape, pencil cedar, oak, bilian, amaranth and elder.

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WASHINGTON—Walter J. Tigan of Illinois, a third year man at the naval academy at Annapolis, who was court-martialed for having hazed a plebe, has been dismissed from the academy by Secretary Meyer.

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The Christian Science Monitor

A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

does so realizing that this home newspaper reaches that part of the buying public which his story should reach to bring forth sales—the women.

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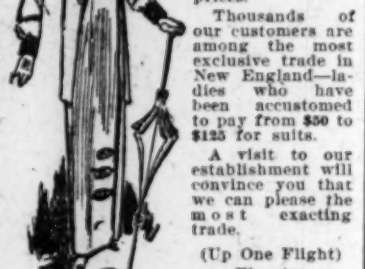
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The greatest value to the purchaser.

In all colors to match any gown.

Largest Mail Order Shoe House in New England
"WE ARE EXPERT SHOEISTS"

Lady Betty's Orange-Grape Fruit Marmalade

The Queen of its Kind
SOLD BY
S. S. PIERCE CO., Boston PARK & TILFORD, New York
O'BRIEN & CO., DetroitTwo sizes, 30 cts. per jar and 20 cts. per jar
Lady Betty Brookline, Mass.
TELEPHONE 1840

TAILORS JOHN SCHWALM

Fine Custom Tailoring
For Ladies and Gentlemen at Moderate Prices.
100 Boylston St., Room 516-17, Boston
RICHARD L. KANE
Cleansing, Repairing, Dyeing, Pressing and Altering of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments
1631 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.
Tel. 2411-2 Brookline

TAILORING AND REPAIRING

A. FEIGENBAUM, cleansing, pressing, repairing, etc. Reasonable prices. 200 Mass. av. Tel. B. B. 1908-W.
PATTERNS
INDIVIDUAL PATTERN CO., 103 Huntington ave., Boston, Mass.; pat. by mail, send measurements; special shirt waist 50c.

MILLINERY—NEW YORK

NEW YORK MILLINERY
Miss E. Brown
Knabe Bldg., Room 601, 437 Fifth Ave., New York
Latest styles. Reasonable prices. Mail orders promptly filled.

DRESSMAKERS

DRESSMAKER, thoroughly competent, desires a few more engagements by the day; cut, fit, remodel, alterations, etc.; reasonable rates. MADAME S., 17 Newman st., Cambridge.

DRESSMAKER in city or country; \$2 day; shopping for ladies; refs. MISS STEVENS' DIRECTORY, 120 Boylston st. Tel. Oxford 1960.

MAXWELL'S HAT \$5 SHOP

LADIES' HATTER
50 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON, MASS.
UP ONE FLIGHT.Universal Thread Cutter, Waxer and Holder Combined.
No more biting of thread, nor hunting for wax. 10c by Mail.
Universal Thread Cutter Co.
110 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.
Agents Wanted.

Singer's Hat Bleachery

Ladies' Velour, Felt and Beaver Hats
Cleansed, Dyed and Reblacked in Latest Styles.
149 Tremont St., Cor. West St.
Lawrence Building, Room 407, Boston

MARTIN HAT CO.

Ladies' Felt, Beaver, Velour, Cleaned, Dyed, Reblacked. Ladies' and Gents' Hats made to order.
364 Washington St., Boston
Mail orders given prompt attention. Tel. Main 2274-W.

COMBINGS

Mail your combings to The Washington Hair Emporium, 204 G St., N. E., Washington, D. C., and have them made into switches, puffs and transformations. Combing thoroughly rooted.

S. M. MORSE LADIES' TAILOR

Garments Cleaned, Pressed and Remodeled
710 Washington St., cor. Beacon, Brookline
Tel. Brookline 5100-W

LINGERIE SAMPLES

A beautiful line of custom-made Lingerie Samples to be closed out at cost.
B. W. LOGAN, 402 Boylston st., room 210.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

And Personal Greeting cards. Designs and texts drawn to order. Hand colored. Write for samples before Nov. 15. ETHEL G. HOYLE, Concord, Mass.

HETZER BROS.

FURRIERS. Furs Remodeled, Repaired, Re-dyed. 204 Washington St., Boston, Room 403. Ox. 4487-W.

L. M. HAMBLETT

HAT STUDIO
\$10, \$12, \$15 Hats a Specialty
420 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTONMRS. J. B. MORRILL CORSET MAKER FIGURE MOULDING
29 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON, MASS.

FURS REMODELED, summer prices; fur coats repaired, relined, dyed; muffs lined. \$1 new furs for sale, old ones taken in part payment. TAYLOR'S, 28 Boylston st.

FRENCH and Domestic Hats for sale. Orders a specialty. Materials accepted if desired. CHRISTIAN, 107 Tremont st.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

APPRENTICE (electric), testing apparatus, high school graduate, 17½ hours, in Lynn. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CABINET MAKERS, experienced on veneer work, sanding, cleaning, etc., also fitting small parts; must have tools. Apply, stating experience, to the PRATT HEAD PLAYER ACTION CO., Deep River, Conn.

CHANDLER MAKER (AI), \$2.50-\$3 day in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CUTTER (velvet and carpet stripes), place work in Chelsea. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ELECTRICIANS, high school graduates with mechanical and electrical training, \$12-\$15, in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ENGINEER, at Peabody, second class \$18 week, 8 hours, 7 days. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FISH SKINNERS, in East Boston, \$11. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

GALVANIZED IRON WORKERS wanted for erection work. Apply to B. F. STURTEVANT CO., Roxbury, Mass.

GLASSPAPER, experienced, training, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HOT PROCESS GALVANIZER, in Everett, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

LABORERS WANTED at main mill of F. W. BIRD & SON, East Walpole, Mass.

LASTER wanted in Cambridge; hand work on slippers, piece work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

LITHOGRAPH PRESS FEEDER, \$10, in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MACHINE MOLDERS, in Cambridge (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MACHINISTS, in Lynn. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MAN (Protestant) wanted for general work around a first-class country hotel; transportation, board, and laundry. Address THE HOTEL ROYAL, Fonda, Ia.

MAN WANTED, strictly temperate and reliable, to drive stage and work on farm; must thoroughly understand care of horses and be able to milk cows. Call CLARK, Northampton, Mass.

MEAT CUTTER wanted in East Boston, \$12, 8 hours, 7 days. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MEN wanted to work on block, cutting grain counters, must be experienced hands need apply; good wages; steady positions. ADLINGTON COUNTER ASSOCIATION, 87 State st., Boston.

PIPE COVERER, in city, \$4.50 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PRESS ROOM FOREMAN wanted—One of our clients, manufacturers of one stationery, about 100 miles from Boston, requires a person to take charge of high-grade process and half-tone work; the printing department has 18 cylinders and many job presses and about 50 employees; the requirements are for an intelligent man of good habits, thoroughly familiar with printing business; replies will be received in strict confidence and no reference made to present employers without permission. Reply by mail only, and state age, experience and salary expected. CLINTON H. SCOVILL & CO., Industrial Engineers, 40 Court st., Boston.

PRESSMAN wanted in tailor shop; good needlework, man, of E. NURENBERG, Brookline st., Boston.

REED WORKER, in Wakefield, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ROOFERS, tar and slate, \$3.40-\$4.10, in Dorchester. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SAUSAGE MAN (all link), in city, \$20-\$31. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS wanted; Brown & Sharpe automatic, LOWELL MACHINE SHOP (25, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100), Lowell, Mass.

STEREOTYPE OPERATOR, \$11-\$12, in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

TAILOR wanted; steady work and good pay; write or call H. SCHAEFER, 20 Oakland st., Springfield, Mass.

TAILORS, all kinds, city and suburbs. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

TINSMITHS, in Lynn. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

TINSMITHS and solderers, in Chelsea. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

TWO FIRST CLASS WOOD PATTERNS MAKERS at once. GREEN'S PATTERNS SHOP, 220 Park st., New Haven, Conn.

TYPE DISTRIBUTORS, with some experience in composing and setting, in Framingham. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

UPHOLSTERERS and cushion makers, in Cambridge (strike), \$25 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

VAMPIERS, 18-25 dozen in Lowell. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WANTED—An intelligent boy (18), with fair education, to learn the garage business; must be a worker and willing to do cleaning, etc.; \$7 to start; 100 in person or by letter. NEWTON GARAGE & AUTO CO., 24 Brook st., Newton, Mass.

WANTED—Young man stenographer, learn wholesale uniform business; high school graduate will do; apply by letter only, stating experience. FRED M. BATCHELDER CO., 109 Kingston st., Boston.

WANTED—An American boy 17 or 18 years of age to learn the woolen business. Apply at a. m. BLAKE & STEARNS, 85 Sumner st., Boston.

WANTED—A bright boy in the manufacturing business; good opportunity. CAMPBELL CO., 284 Commercial st., Boston.

WANTED—Order clerk in provision and meat market; must be temperate and reliable. W. O. BLONDEL, 612 Main st., Winchester, Mass. Tel. 628-W or 633-W.

WANTED—Stableman; must understand the work in New Hampshire; apply by letter only. J. S. GRAY, Box 19, Pennington, Mass.

WHEELRIGHT, experienced, in South Boston, \$2.50-\$3.00 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

WE WANT AN AUTOMOBILE REPAIR MAN; must be good mechanic and know automobiles thoroughly; unless you have had at least 1 year's shop experience, don't apply. R. H. EVANS, 1-3 and 24 Brook st., Newton, Mass.

YOUNG MAN wanted in mirror factory to help silver glass. CONANT BROS. CO., 21 Vine st., Somerville, Mass.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

ASSISTANT-COMPANION—Lodging and board except dinner, to vocal or piano student, exchanged for general assistance in family of one. MRS. S. N. DICKERMAN, 21 Allston st., Boston.

BINDERIES GIRLS—In city, \$5, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BINDERS—In Cambridge. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CASHER—In city, \$8-\$10. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CHAMBERMAID and waitress (Protestant) wanted for a first-class country hotel; transportation, board, and laundry. Address THE HOTEL ROYAL, Fonda, Ia.

CHAMBERMAID, at once, MADM. C. BLOOM, 2 Winthrop st., Hartford, Conn.

GRAND GIRL—In city, \$3.50 wk. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

GRAND GIRL—In city, \$3, with references. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

EXPERIENCED CHOCOLATE DIPPER wanted, good pay, 8 hours, 7 days. Apply by letter to C. D. LANE, 1060 Main st., Bridgeport, Conn.

FACTORY GIRLS (inexperienced)—\$10, 8 hours, 7 days. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FACTORY GIRLS—In Chelsea and city, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FACTORY WORK—in Somerville, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FACTORY WORK (setting and drawing)—\$10 wk. and up; in Worcester. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FACTORY WORK (hang mesh bags)—in Somerville. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FOLDERS—In city, \$7 wk. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Young girl or woman wanted to assist; good pay; in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

GIRL wanted for general housework in family; no washing. MRS. W. A. WHITNEY, 100 Meadow st., Springfield, Mass.

GIRLS—To cover cyclo cases; in Roxbury. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

GIRLS—To feed press; in city, \$4 wk. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK—Young girl or woman wanted to do general housework in small family; no washing. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK—Young girl wanted, no washing; must be of good character; warm family with the best of references. 10 Phillips st., Wollaston, Mass.

HOUSEWORK—General maid wanted in family of three; must be good plain cook and have good references. MRS. J. H. BONE, Somerville, N. H.

LABELERS—In Cambridge, \$6, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MAN AND WIFE wanted temperate and reliable, to do general work; remuneration, \$12, 8 hours, 7 days. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MILINERY APPRENTICES wanted. Apply to R. M. DICKSON, 248 Huntington st., Boston.

RELIABLE WOMAN OR GIRL wanted as mother's helper in small family; references, 85 Hastings st., Boston.

SCUR WOMEN, KITCHEN HELP, LAUNDRESSES, HOUSEWORKERS, HOUSEWIVES, GIRLS. Call 2-3 p. m. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SORTERS—In Somerville, \$9, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SPINNERS—In No. Grafton. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced—Young lady with some experience. Apply to B. F. STURTEVANT CO., Roxbury, Mass.

STRONG, EFFICIENT PROTESTANT WOMAN to assist in large family, suburbs; second work; mending, care children; \$6, separate heated room; please apply by letter. H. H. BALLY, 100 Lake st., Newton Center, Mass.

TAILORS (experienced)—On men's coats; \$7, 8 hours, 7 days. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WANTED, Two Protestant girls; one to do domestic work in large family, suburbs; second work and care of child. MRS. C. J. RAMSDALL, 3 Lakewood rd., Winchester, Mass. Tel. 742-W Winchester for appointment.

WANTED—Girl for light housework, mending of clothes, etc. day. MRS. F. W. WOODBURY, 821 Broadway, Boston.

WANTED—Girl for general housework, \$12, 8 hours, 7 days. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WANTED—A young woman to learn to do domestic work in large family, suburbs. MRS. A. CORBETT, 420 Boylston st., Boston.

WANTED—General maid for small family, in Cambridge. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WANTED—A woman for housework in Weston; must be neat and good plain cook; laundry and mending; good home; right party; would consider woman with child over years. L. A. LINTHIC, 80 Elmwood st., F. D. 100, or 62 Bedford st., Boston.

WANTED—Protestant girl for general housework; small family; large warm room; good home and wages. Apply to QUMBY, 60 Hillside av., Arlington Heights, Mass.

WANTED—A girl or woman for general housework; must be temperate and reliable. Haverhill. Apply MRS. G. B. CHAMBERLAIN, Westville, N. H.

WINDING COILS, in Lynn. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

YOUNG LADY wanted to assist with housework and care for girl 6 years old; good home but small wages; home Sunday. MRS. JENNIE LANE, 232 Appleway av., Brookline, Tel. 235-M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ACCOUNTANT (cost), 36 married, residence Cambridge, AI references and experience, knowledge of stenography and d. e. bookkeeping, \$18-\$25; mention 6010. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 28.

ADVERTISING MANAGER with exceptional foreign experience, capable of carrying on or developing advertising department, open for a proposition after Nov. 1. J. H. HARRISON, 77 Williams st., Boston.

AMBITIOUS BOY (17) wishes position at any kind of work in Boston. Address F. F. FALLON, 250 Massachusetts av., Boston, suite 1.

AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN, not afraid of work, would like to learn to repair autos or help on a car or any general work. WILLIAM MURRAY, 4 Ernest st., C. 10, toulaine, Mass.

AMERICAN BOY (20) would like employment for Saturday, 1912. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

AMERICAN YOUNG MAN wishes position as driver or chauffeur; good references; mention 8020. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

DRAWING (architectural and mechanical), 20, single, residence Roslindale; AI references; mention 8020. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ELDERLY MAN wants work on farm; can milk; will work for \$4 a month. JAMES J. HARRISON, 77 Williams st., Boston.

ELECTRIC PLATER (40), married, residence East Boston; experienced as plater and buffer; \$12-\$15. Mention 7000. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ENGINEER, third class, also holding first class license; \$12-\$15. Mention 8000. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ENGINEER, 24 class license, wants position; go anywhere; \$12-\$15. Mention 8000. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HIRING BOY or all-round bright boy to handle and deliver goods; \$12-\$15. Mention 8000. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

EXPERIENCED SALERMAN wants to handle and deliver goods; \$12-\$15. Mention 8000. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FARM WORK desired by strong young man (21); six months' experience; willing to go anywhere. M. WINTER, 130 Elmwood st., Boston.

FIREMAN, second class, 29, married, residence North Reading, good references, \$14; \$12-\$15. Mention 8000. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FIREMAN, 29, married, residence North Reading, good references, \$14; \$12-\$15. Mention 8000. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FIRST CLASS BOOKKEEPER and correspondent (middle-aged) seeks position where board and lodging are included. HENRY SHELLEY, Boston Tavern, Boston.

FOREMAN PRINTER, 36, married, residence Cambridge, AI references and experience, knowledge of all lines of office work, \$18 to \$25 week; mention 8010. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 28.

FOREMAN (street paving or sewer), 31, single, residence Brighton; AI references; mention 8010. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FOREMAN (street paving or sewer), 31, single, residence Brighton; AI references; mention 8010. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FURNITURE PACKER, residence Boston, \$12-\$15. Mention 8000. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

GENTLEMAN would like employment public relations; thoroughly conversant with and otherwise preparing for the printer; compiling, indexing, etc.; any kind of office work. F. C. CHERRY, 60 Derby av., New Haven, Conn.

GENERAL WORK in store or office building wanted by educated and capable young man; good references. G. BAROOSHIAN, 267 Spruce st., Chelsea, Mass.

HOTEL CHIEF and wife pastry; can cook, manage, and otherwise; position as to ability and character; want position in or out of town. Address S. DANIELS, 181 Tremont st., Boston.

HOTEL OR RESTAURANT CHIEF (reliable), wife an experienced waitress; strictly reliable; AI references as to character and ability; position in or out of town. Address S. DANIELS, 181 Tremont st., Boston.

JANITOR OR PORTER would like position in hotel or office; C. H. WALTER, 19 Windsor st., Boston.

JOB COMPOSITOR, 22, residence Arlington Heights, single, familiar with ad work, \$20, mention 8010. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

JOB PRESSMAN wants situation; capable of running 3 to 5 job presses, no experience on cylinders; references furnished if required; have all kinds of machinery; willing to run all machines. J. H. HARDING, 33 Brook st., Hartford, Conn.

LATHE TOOLMAKER (Weymouth, 57), single, residence Boston, \$12-\$15. Mention 8010. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

LINOTYPE OPERATOR, 22, residence Arlington Heights, single, \$22 per day; mention 8010. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

LUMBER TALLYMAN (21), single, residence Somerville; good references; \$12 a week; mention 8010. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MAINTENANCE MAN (21), single, residence Boston, \$12-\$15. Mention 8010. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CLERK, 28, married, residence Neponset, experienced in wood working shop, \$18; good references; mention 8022. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COLORED HELP—The Layman Brother will furnish reliable male help on short notice; services free to all. A. HARRISON, Secretary, 77 Williams st., Boston.

COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHER with 6 years' experience would like position in city. WILLIAM A. AYER, 30 Auburn av., Somerville, Mass.

COOK—First-class man wishes position in hotel, club or institution; can furnish best of references; go anywhere. RICHARD WEMMING, 408 Columbus av., Boston.

COUPLE man and woman, good, all-round, cook, wife as a housewife or waitress; mention 8010. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

DRAFTSMAN (architectural), 45, married, residence Dorchester, knowledge of sheet metal work; good references and education; \$12-\$15. Mention 8000. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

DRIVER—Position wanted by experienced man; \$12-\$15. Mention 8000. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

DRAWING (architectural and mechanical), 20, single, residence Roslindale; AI references; mention 8020. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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FIRST CLASS BOOKKEEPER and correspondent (middle-aged) seeks position where board and lodging are included. HENRY SHELLEY, Boston Tavern, Boston.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

Boston

ACCOUNT BOOKS
BARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington St., Boston—Requisites demanded by the penman of the office or in the home may be found at the BARRY BOOK CORNER, Phone Richmond 1492.

ANDERSONS

ANDERSONS' KITCHEN FURNISHINGS
B. F. MACY
410 Boylston St., Boston. Tel. B. B. 3600.

ART

CUSUMANO, Importer Florentine Specialties, 300 Boylston St., Boston; 32 Union St., New York.

ART CALENDARS DE LUXE

Also Mailing Cards, Blotters and Post Cards. Exclusive monthly service for advertisers. RUPERT A. FAIRBANKS, 571 Dorchester Ave., Boston, Mass.

ARTIST

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Real Estate Market News



T Wharf Activities



Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

This week has been rounded out with an excellent array of real estate sales, one in particular, the Edinboro building on Essex street amounting to practically \$300,000.

The brokers generally have done a fair business, with here and there requests from clients not to publish particulars.

The Edward T. Harrington Company report a good average volume of transactions, among which is the sale of the Harriet A. Stillman estate at the corner of Lawrence and Harrison streets, Winchester. It comprises a 10-room frame dwelling house and 9813 square feet of land, assessed on a total valuation of \$7500. The purchaser was E. Hawes Kelley.

Alexander Foster of Winchester has purchased of Nellie M. Hight a parcel of land on the northerly side of Swan avenue, Winchester, nearly opposite the Forbes estate, containing about 40,000 square feet.

Edward F. Swan has sold a large parcel on the northerly side of Swan avenue, Winchester, containing about 85,000 square feet. The purchaser was Paul D. Poirier of Winchester.

One of the most important sales made in Lexington recently is reported this week. It comprises the well-known Sarah W. Brown estate on Hancock street at the corner of Edgewood road. The estate consists of a magnificent old colonial mansion of 16 rooms, besides a caretaker's house, large stable and 140,288 square feet of land. The estate is one of the most attractive in Lexington and is assessed on a valuation of \$32,000. The grantors were Frederick K. Brown, et al. and Lillie C. Blake was the purchaser.

The sale is reported of an estate on the north side of Bellingham street, Everett, comprising a two-family house of 10 rooms and 4000 square feet of land. John F. Kinney was the grantor, the purchaser being Percy K. Wright.

Deeds have been recorded conveying title to an estate 32 Swan street, Everett, comprising a two-family house of 10 rooms and 4000 square feet of land. John F. Joyce was the grantor, the purchaser being Alice I. Weisroff.

The sale is reported of the estate 45 Raymond street, Everett, consisting of an 8-room frame dwelling house and 5100 square feet of land. The purchaser was William A. Barton; Freeman and Katherine Smith were the grantors. Papers have gone to record whereby the title to an estate on the north side of Floyd street, near Main street, passes from Helen Geraghty to Walter H. Foster. The estate consists of a new 6-room cottage and 4100 square feet of land. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker in all of the above transactions.

SOUTH END SALES

The three-story and basement swell front brick situated 18 Berwick park, near Carleton street, has been purchased by Jacob Tarplin from the Hannah A. Daily estate. It is assessed for \$3300 and the 1900 square feet of land carries \$3400 additional.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston has added another adjoining estate to its holdings on West Canton street, between Tremont street and Shawmut avenue. The lot contains 967 square feet and is taxed for \$1900. The 2½-story frame building is valued at \$500 more. George A. Tomlinson was the grantor.

SOUTH BOSTON AND BRIGHTON

There are two frame buildings numbered 2 and 4 I street, corner of 504 East First street, South Boston, formerly owned by Sarah M. Ham, that have just been purchased by Augusta P. Sanborn. The assessors value the property on the basis of \$4000 on improvements and \$800 on 1000 square feet of land.

A sale just reported from Brighton comprises the frame dwelling house and 4605 square feet of land situated 20 Richardson street and the adjoining lot, near Western avenue, all taxed for \$1600 and formerly owned by Hanna M. Hendrickson.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

Silas E. Parsons has sold for Herbert W. Adams the property recently purchased by him at 471 Columbia road, consisting of a large brick apartment house assessed for \$26,000, of which \$4900 is on the 6580 square feet of land. Charles E. Sundberg buys for investment.

Susan A. Lewis has placed a deed on record from Marion Nute, to premises 39 and 41 Ashland, corner of Everdeen street, Dorchester, consisting of a frame double house and 12,623 square feet of land, all valued at \$6500, of which \$1500 is carried on the lot.

Another sale in that section was made by Bessie P. Zwicker to Philip Moskowitz of the frame dwelling at 43 Intervale street, near Blue Hill avenue. There is a land area of 4140 square feet taxed on \$1400 and included in the total assessment of \$5900.

At the Massachusetts Estate luncheon to be given at the American House Tuesday, Oct. 29, convening 12:30, the principal speakers will be Mayors James E. O'Donnell of Lowell, Robert E. Burke of Newburyport, Michael A. Scanlon of Lawrence and Edward H. Moulton of Haverhill. Delegations of business men will be present from each of the foregoing cities.

The Massachusetts Realty Company,

Inc., Carney building, report the sale of the estate 17 Cavendish street, Dorchester, for Frederick A. Corbett. It consists of three-family house and 2177 square feet of land, all assessed for \$6300. The purchaser, Mary A. Cain, has bought the property for investment.

SALE AT NEWTONVILLE

Harry D. McIntosh has sold his estate at 12 Jenison street, Newtonville, to William H. Zoller of Newtonville. The property is assessed on \$3850, of which \$5000 is on the house and \$850 on the land. Harold G. King, negotiated the sale.

FARMS AND COUNTRY ESTATES

Henry W. Savage has sold for Susan E. Lamphrey an estate situated on Park avenue, Weymouth, Mass., consisting of one-half acre of land, seven-room house, large stable and poultry houses. The purchaser is James O. Houghton.

He also reports final papers have gone to record in the sale of an estate situated on South avenue, Whitman, Mass., consisting of 11 acres of land, modern house of 10 rooms, large and well appointed stable and several poultry houses. Some personal property was included in the sale. This property is located near the center of the town, and considered one of the best farms in this section. Alice H. Martin conveyed to Emma Bardwell.

The same broker has sold for Amos P. Woodward an estate situated on Gurnsey street, West Medway, Mass., consisting of a 10-room house with about 9000 feet of land. The purchaser is Laura U. Clement.

He reports final papers have gone to record in the sale of an estate situated in Weymouth, Mass., consisting of a six-room house, one acre of land and the usual outbuildings. John Canuel conveyed to Odalene Jenkins.

Henry W. Savage also sent final papers to record in the sale made by his office of an estate situated on Winthrop street, Framingham, Mass., consisting of a nine-room house with a good lot of land. Percy R. Thomas conveyed to W. J. Sanborn of Natick.

BUILDING SUMMARY

The following statistics of building operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED TO OCT. 25, 1912:

1012.....\$150,222,000	1906.....\$100,425,000
1011.....\$140,747,000	1905.....\$90,792,000
1010.....\$133,082,000	1904.....\$78,816,000
1909.....\$135,271,000	1903.....\$71,809,000
1908.....\$126,902,000	1902.....\$61,746,000
1907.....\$111,347,000	1901.....\$79,123,000

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

Hannah A. Daily, et al. to Jacob Tarplin, Berwick pk.; d.; \$3250.

Thomas Connell, et al. to Thomas Connell, Tremont st.; d.; \$5000.

Thomas Connell to John Taylor, 5 lots, Washington and Waterford sts., Shawmut av. and waterfront st.; q.; \$1.

Frederick A. Tomlinson to Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Boston, W. Canton st.; q.; \$100.

SOUTH BOSTON

Sarah M. Ham to Augusta P. Sanborn, 1 & E. First sts., 2 lots; w.; \$1.

Edwin Hand et al. to William R. Donovan, Bolton st.; w.; \$1.

Julia A. Willock to Bernard D. Rogers, W. Eighth st.; w.; \$1.

ROXBURY

Harry Cohen to Simon B. Stein, Codman pk.; q.; \$1.

Simon B. Stein to Joseph Savet, Codman pk.; q.; \$1.

Joseph Savet to Mary C. McCarthy, Codman pk.; q.; \$1.

Margaret Fay to Alexander Nicholson, Church pl., Westminster and Sussex sts.; q.; \$1.

Bentley W. Warren, et al. to Boston Elevated Ry. Co., Ziegler st. 2 pks.; d.; \$1.

DORCHESTER

Herbert W. Adams to Charles E. Sundberg, Columbia rd.; q.; \$1.

Margaret Fay et al. to Annie F. Fay, gdn., Tenen st.; q.; \$1.

Charles A. Markin to Hannah M. Leary, q.; \$1.

Bessie P. Zwicker to Philip Moskowitz, Intervale st.; q.; \$1.

Marion Nute to Susan A. Lewis, Ashland and Everdeen sts.; w.; \$1.

WEST ROXBURY

Mary R. Munroe to William M. Snow et al., Sherwood st.; q.; \$1.

Thomas Connell to Gardner H. Osgood, Manthorne rd.; q.; \$1.

Robert C. Wills to Mark N. Schwartz, Berne st.; q.; \$1.

Robert J. Thomas to Mary J. Sayce, Rawson rd.; q.; \$1.

Thomas Connell to Margaret M. Flanagan, Dent st.; q.; \$100.

BRIGHTON

Hanna M. Hendrickson to Isaac V. Koskela, Richardson st., 2 lots; q.; \$1.

Eastern Oil & Rendering Co. to American Agricultural Chemical Co. of Conn., Main st. and Furber st., Rutherford av. and Gills st.; q.; \$1.

CHELSEA

Chelsea Larned to C. Edwin Jennings, Cheever st., Grant View rd. and Prospect, Cook and Springdale avs., 11 lots; q.; \$1.

WINTHROP

Anna P. Sears et al. to town of Winthrop, Prescott st.; rel.; \$1.

Nellie M. Gibbons to Emily E. De Nell, Buchanan st.; q.; \$1.

REVERE

Point of Pines Trust to Claude L. Allen, Lancaster and Rice avs.; q.; \$1.

James J. Sheridan to James Yantosca et al., Revere st.; rel.; \$1.

Fred Rappa to James Yantosca, Revere st.; q.; \$1.

Marion McDonald to Samuel O'Neill et al., Haskell av.; q.; \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Commonwealth av., 41, rear, ward 11; C. A. King; brick storage.

Manthorne rd., 12-28, ward 23; Thos. Conlon, O. A. Thayer; wood dwelling.

CAMBRIDGE PATRONS OF BOSTON ELEVATED TO BE GIVEN HEARING

J. Edward Barry, mayor of Cambridge, was notified by the railroad commissioners today that a hearing on the street railway situation in Cambridge will be given Tuesday morning. Since the completion of the Cambridge subway numerous complaints have been made at the inconvenience caused by change of cars which must be made by passengers from outside Harvard square bound for Park street.

It is maintained also that there are no cars from Bowdoin Square to Harvard Square via Massachusetts avenue, while before the opening of the subway a service between these points was given. Other places have been affected in a similar manner, it is said. Persons coming from Waverley, Belmont, Watertown and Newton as well as other places in the district are obliged to change cars at Harvard square, where formerly the surface trolley cars ran direct along Massachusetts avenue and through to the subway reaching Park street without requiring any change.

When complaints first reached the elevated company a plan to run about one half the number of cars for the subway around by Massachusetts avenue and the passengers for the other half on the subway trains through the new underground passage but this also proved unsuitable as the service was inadequate either way.

Many New England tourists were among the passengers sailing from New York today on the United Fruit Company's steamship Carrillo, destined for Kingston, Colon, Bocas del Toro, Panama and Port Limon. H. W. Goodall, Samuel Guild, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Handy and William T. Hobart were the Bostonians on board.

CAMPAIGN FOR FUNDS TO PROMOTE HARBOR WORK TO BE STARTED

That an active campaign will be begun in Boston on Monday for raising funds to promote the work of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress was the statement made today by Mrs. Maude Wood Henry, field secretary of the congress. Hundreds of letters are being sent out today by John J. Martin, vice-president of the Massachusetts National Rivers and Harbors Congress, to Boston business men asking their support of this movement.

The importance of the national congress was stated by Mrs. Henry, who said: "It is second in importance only to the Congress of the United States. Its nation-wide campaign of education has enlightened and influenced the federal government as well as the people. It is responsible for an annual rivers and harbors bill. We have had \$132,000,000 since June, 1910, for our waterways, and the appropriations during the six years' active existence of this organization have aggregated nearly \$116,000,000 more than in the seven years preceding."

It is Mrs. Henry's conviction that New England needs improved waterways and that that is a special reason why the people of the state should give generous support to the present campaign. The business men of Boston should take an active interest on account of the great benefits to accrue from the development of the port of Boston.

When the modern knockabout schooner Bay State left the ways at Gloucester today, the second fishing schooner constructed for the New England Fish Company of Boston for use in the Pacific halibut industry, began her career. She will fit out at Gloucester, and with her sister ship, the Knickerbocker, will probably come to Boston for final instructions before beginning her long trip around Cape Horn.

So successful and so late in the season has the mackerel industry been continued that the schooner Priscilla II, has reached Gloucester to fit out for fall netting, it was learned today. She came from Edgartown, and will scour the coast for late mackerel, although the regular season closed some time ago, according to tradition. This and last season has proved radical exceptions to the rule, however, the fish continuing to frequent local waters months after the usual time of departure.

According to the latest wireless advice, the Red Star line steamer Marquette will arrive late Monday night or early Tuesday morning from Antwerp with 600 cabin passengers. The vessel was 600 miles east of Boston lights at 10 p. m., Friday, according to an announcement today from the local office.

When the Cambrian of the White Star line, Captain Gardner, was pushed out into the channel this morning from Hoosac docks, bound for London, she had beneath her hatches what is said to be the largest cargo of wheat shipped to London in 10 years. The cargo, which is valued at about \$800,000, and it is also said that the rate received for this consignment of grain is exceptionally high.

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PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

Str F. J. Lisman, Smith, Portland.

Str Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.

Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Tgs Standard, Muga, New York, twg bgs S. O. Co. Nos. 81 and 57.

Cleared

Str Halifax (Br.), Ellis, Halifax, N. S.

Hawkesbury, C. B. and Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Str Chippewa, Maguire, Charleston, S. C. and Jacksonville.

Str Juniata, James, Norfolk.

Str Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.

Sailed

Tgs Standard, twg bgs S. O. Co. No. 81; E. L. Pillsbury, twg bgs Bethayres, Philadelphia for Lynn; Asher J. Hudson, Philadelphia, twg bgs J. Carleton Hudson and Tunkhambs; Honey Brook, Port Johnson, twg bgs L. & W. C. Co. Nos. 4, 5 and 11.

Sch Rebecca Palmer, Bath, Me; sch F. C. Pendleton, Stonington, Me.

Strs Caledonian (Br.), Manchester; Cambrian (Br.), London; Halifax (Br.), for Halifax, N. S.; Hawkesbury, C. B. and Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Nacoochee, Savannah; Chippewa, Charleston, S. C. and Jacksonville; Ontario, Philadelphia; Juniata, Norfolk; James S. Whitney, New York.

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NEW YORK ARRIVALS

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Strs Concho, Galveston and Key West; Georgian, Puerto Mexico; Daghestan, Huella; Himalaya, Mediterranean ports; Chelston, Cape Gracious; Cedric, Liverpool and Queenstown; schrs Mark Pendleton, Anderson, Black river; Albert W. Robinson, Bennett, Jacksonville; Frank Leaming, supposed Norfolk; Rachel W. Stevens, Haines, Norfolk.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—Arrd strs Persian, Boston; Itasca, Providence; schr Florence H. Penley, Jamestown, New York.

Passed up strs Calliope from Calcutta and Colombo; Kelvingroft, Huella for; Pennell, from Rotterdam.

Psd out str Quantico for Boston.

GALVESTON, Oct. 25.—Arrd, strs St. Leonards, Newport; Martin Saenz, New Orleans; Inkum, St. Lucia; El Oriente, New York; Thurland Castle, Port Ingles. Sld, strs Energie, Tampico.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 25.—Arrd at Port Eads, strs Bloomfield, Tuspan; Jos. Vaccaro, Ceiba; Stavangeren, Bluefields; Brunswick, Tampa; Northtown, Port Arthur.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Oct. 25.—Psd out, str Margaretta, Philadelphia for Dunkirk.

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Stocks Quiet and Fairly Steady

SECURITY PRICES ARE AFFECTED BY VARIOUS FACTORS

Bear Operators Took Advantage of the Balkan War, Approaching Election and Tighter Money

WEEK'S NET LOSSES

Lower security prices this week were brought about by a combination of influences. The Balkan war was the chief factor. Nearness of the presidential election is beginning to cause much uneasiness. Then there has been a tightening up in the money market. The bears, taking advantage of these developments made successful drives at the market and substantial net losses for the week were the result.

Fundamentally it is generally agreed that conditions are sound and that the coming year will be a most prosperous one. How far this prosperity has been discounted by security prices is hard to tell, but there is a tendency to go slowly just at present. Traders are cautious and commission houses advise conservatism for the time being.

Price variations during the early sales this morning were without significance. Opening quotations were slightly above last night's closing. The tone was heavy at the end of the first half hour.

Prices hardened somewhat toward the close, but there was no great activity. Reading opened unchanged at 171½ and sold above 173. Steel opened up ½ at 76, revealed a small fraction, and then advanced ½.

The Great Western issues were lower. Louisville & Nashville was up ¾ at the opening at 157½ and sold well above 158. Pacific Telephone opened up ½ at 50½ and advanced to 52. Atlantic Coast Line was up 1½ at 139½.

Calumet and Hecla had a good recovery from its recent depression. After opening unchanged at 540 on the local exchange it advanced well. Other stocks were somewhat irregular.

LONDON—There was a light attendance at the stock exchange today and narrow, aimless movements were occasioned by present settlement adjustments. Gilt-edged investments became firmer on the theory that the increasing cold weather in the Balkans would interfere considerably with military operations.

Wet weather caused sluggishness and a heavy tone in home rails. American railway shares appeared neglected and lacked steadiness. After hardening, Canadian Pacific left off below the best.

Foreigners displayed firmness and Turkish bonds worked higher. Other departments showed dealings of a holiday character. Rio Tinto ½ to 73½. Continental bourses closed quiet.

HAY, GRAIN, FEED

J. Walter Sanborn & Co., Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce: The market for hay has shown some strength, particularly for the higher grades which continue in light supply, and are much sought by the better class of trade, and hence command full quotations.

The character of this year's crop is rather ordinary, as a whole, and there is but a little really nice hay. There is considerable medium and poor stock on the market, and as this kind is obliged to seek customers the prices for such rule rather easy. Long dry straw is rather firmly held.

Sales have been: Choice timothy, large bales, \$23 and \$24; No. 2 timothy, large bales, \$22 to \$23; No. 1 timothy, large bales, \$19 to \$21; No. 3 timothy, \$17 to \$19; fine hay, \$15 to \$16; long dry straw, \$10; oat straw, \$10 to \$11.

J. E. Soper Co. of the Boston Chamber of Commerce: The trade in our line is about as dull as it can be and show any activity at all.

Stocks, while not large, are ample for immediate requirements, and there is nothing in the situation that warrants the trade in stocking up or even buying for the immediate future.

The prospective large crop of corn makes the present prices for the same seem high, and anticipated early movement of the new causes a dull demand for the old.

Burdensome transit stocks, which existed about a week ago, have been pretty well cleaned up and within another week we ought to see most of the junction point stuff out of the way, and as usual we anticipate that there will be a fairly good demand for nearby goods within 10 days to two weeks.

The weather has been against heavy feeding, which has caused an easy feeling in mill feeds; in fact the only feed on the market which shows any strength at this time is cottonseed meal, the demand for which, however, has fallen off since the recent advance in price.

NEW YORK CURB
NEW YORK—Curb market is firmer: Pure Oil, 15½@15¾; Anglo American, 18@18½; M. Runtley, 99¼@99½; Houston Oil, 20¼@22; Greene Cananea, 9½@10; Giroux, 4¼@4½.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated	85	85½	84½	85½
Am Best Sugar	70¼	70¾	70¼	70¾
Am Can	42½	43	42½	42½
Am Can pf	122	123	122	122½
Am Can Fndry	59	59½	59	59½
Am Cities	34	34½	34	34½
Am Cotton Oil	58	58½	58	58½
Am Loco	42	42½	42	42½
Am Lined Oil	15½	15½	15½	15½
Am Lined Oil pf	38½	38½	38½	38½
Am Smelting	62½	63	62½	63½
Am Steel Fndry	42½	42½	42½	42½
Am Sugar	124½	124½	124½	124½
Am T & T	142½	143	142½	143
Am Writing Pa. pf	34	35	34	35
Am Electric	43½	43½	43½	43½
Atchafalaya	108	108½	108	108½
At Coast Line	139½	139½	139½	139½
Beth & Ohio	106	106½	106	106½
Beth Steel pf	76	76	76	76
B R T	89½	89½	89½	89½
Cal Petroleum	66½	66½	66½	66½
Cal Petroleum pf	91½	91½	91½	91½
Ca Pacific	263½	263½	262½	263
Cent Leather	32	32½	32	32½
Cent Leather pf	99½	99½	99½	99½
Ches & Hecla	614	615	614	615
C C C & St	14	15	14	15
Chi & St West	20	20½	20	20½
Chi & St West pf	58½	59	58½	59
Chi M & St P	109½	109½	109½	109½
Chino	47	47½	47	47½
Col Fuel	37½	37½	37½	37½
Con Gas	142½	143½	142½	143½
Corn Prod	19	19½	19	19½
Denver	21	21	21	21
Erle	34	34½	34	34½
Erle 2d pf	43	43½	43	43½
Gen Electric	180	181	180	181
Goldfield Con	2½	2½	2½	2½
Gr Nor	136½	137½	136½	137½
Gr Nor Ore	47	47½	47	47½
Harvester	121	121½	121	121½
Ill Central	128	128	128	128
Inspiration	19½	19½	19½	19½
Inter-Met	20	20½	20	20½
Inter-Met pf	63½	64½	63½	64½
Int Marine	4½	5	4½	5
Int Paper	16½	16½	16½	16½
Int Paper pf	57½	57½	57½	57½
Int Pump	27½	27½	27½	27½
Kan City So	28½	28½	28½	28½
Kan & Tex	28	28	28	28
Kan & Tex pf	62½	62½	62½	62½
Lehigh Valley	173	173½	173	173½
L & N	42¾	43¼	42¾	43¼
L & N pf	157½	158½	157½	158½
Manhattan	132½	132½	132½	132½
May Co	81½	81½	81½	81½
Miami	27½	27	27	27
Mich Petroleum	64½	64½	64½	64½
Mt P & S	140	140	140	140
Mo Pacific	43	43½	43	43½
Nevada Con	21½	21½	21½	21½
Nat Riscut	131	132	131	132
Nat Enameling	21	21	21	21
N Y N H & H	137	137	137	137
N Y Central	115	115½	115	115½
Norfolk & Western	115½	116	115½	116
Norfolk & Western pf	84	84½	84	84½
Ontario & Western	55	55	55	55
Pacific T & T	50½	50½	50½	50½
Pennsylvania	124	124	124	124
Pennsylvania pf	165	165	165	165
Pittsburgh	118½	118½	118½	118½
Pittsburgh pf	24	24	24	24
Pittsburgh 2d pf	94	94	94	94
Pressed Steel Car	38	38½	38	38½
Ray Con	104	104	104	104
Reading	171½	171½	171½	171½
Reading Steel	32½	32½	32½	32½
Republic Steel pf	52½	52½	52½	52½
Rock Island	54	54½	54	54½
Rock Island pf	51	51½	51	51½
Seaboard & Lf	19½	19½	19½	19½
Seaboard & Lf pf	48	48	48	48
Sears Roebuck	208	208	208	208
Southern Pacific	109½	109½	109½	109½
Southern Ry	28	28½	28	28½
Southern Ry pf	11	11	11	11
St Paul	124	124	124	124
St L & S F 2d pf	35½	35½	35½	35½
Tennessee Copper	41	41½	41	41½
Texas Pacific	25	25½	25	25½
The Texas Co	121½	122	121½	122
Third Ave	37	37½	37	37½
Underwood	108	108	108	108
Union Pacific	169½	169½	169½	169½
United Ry Inv Co	38½	38½	38½	38½
Un Ry Inv pf	66½	67½	66½	67½
U S Rubber	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼
U S Rubber 1st pf	107	107½	107	107½
U S Steel	76	76½	76	76½
U S Steel pf	112½	113	112½	113
Union Pacific	62½	63	62½	63
Va Carolina Chem	47½	47½	47½	47½
Va Ry & Power	49	49½	49	49½
Walsh pf	13	13	13	13
West Maryland	55½	55½	55½	55½
Westinghouse	82½	82½	82½	82½
Western Union	80	80	80	80
W & L E	94	94½	94	94½
W & L E 2d pf	30½	30½	30½	30½
W & L E 2d pf pf	14	14	14	14
Wisconsin Cent	52½	52½	52½	52½
Woolworth	113	113	113	113
Woolworth pf	115½	115½	115½	115½

*Ex-dividend.

THE LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	Advance	Decline
Amalgamated	84½	
American Smelting	82½	
Anacosta	43½	
Atchafalaya	107	
do pf	101½	
Baltimore & Ohio	105½	
Canadian Pacific	269½	
Chesapeake & Ohio	81	
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	109½	
Erle	31	
do 1st pf	51	
Illinois Central	128	
Louisville & Nashville	157	
Mo. Kansas & Texas	28½	
New York Central	114½	
Norfolk & Western	113½	
Norfolk & Western pf	84	
Norfolk & Western 2d pf	123½	
Reading	171½	
Rock Island	54	
Southern Pacific	109½	
Southern Railway	28½	
Union Pacific	169½	
U S Steel	76	
do pf	112½	
Exchange	4.85½	

*Decline.

SWIFT & CO'S EARNINGS

CHICAGO—Earnings of Swift & Co. for the year ended Sept. 30 last, are known to have been a great deal better than the preceding 12 months, and the return of profits applicable to dividends on the stock will show the largest margin of surplus over and above the dividend requirements that has been reported in any year for a long while.

HEAVY BUYING FOR FUTURE IN VARIOUS COMMERCIAL LINES

Although Election Is Near Future Business Is Unhampered by Either Politics or European War

RETAIL TRADE GOOD

Heavy buying for future needs has characterized trade conditions in almost all lines recently. This contrasts in striking manner with the hand-to-mouth policy in vogue before confidence was restored. Bradstreet's State of Trade says:

Business continues to expand and trade currents are apparently unaffected by the nearness of the presidential election. Practically all reports are of a satisfactory nature, though, of course, activity abounds to a greater extent in some sections than in others, but even the laggards—just now chiefly a few points in the South—are falling into line with the rest of the country.

Jobbers of all staple lines have enjoyed a brisk business, and calls for winter goods have come to the front in a noteworthy way. Incidentally, buying for future account, for next spring, is becoming conspicuous.

To cite the lines experiencing special activity would be to make a virtual roll-call of the country's industries. The iron and steel industry continues in strong position, further advances in prices are being made and the railways have bought more freely than at any time this year, rails and cars being the commodities sought. Retail trade tends to improve.

Collections are improving, and while matters in this respect are not yet entirely favorable, the trends indicate that bills are being met more promptly.

Bank clearings for the week ending with Oct. 24 aggregate \$3,747,417,000, an increase of 28.6 percent over the like week of 1911, 220 in 1910, 217 in 1909 and 241 in 1908.

Trade throughout most of Canada is active, business is not altogether favorable, for in that section warm weather has curtailed demand for dry goods, heavy clothing and footwear. Business failures for the week ending Oct. 24 number 23, which compares with 31 in the like week of 1911.

While the Bulgarian-Turkish war causes much uneasiness abroad, its chief effect in this country has been first, to produce large foreign selling of American securities, and second, to cause large foreign buying of American wheat. War is never, in the long run, beneficial to world commerce, but the present European crisis, at least in its immediate effects, has not served in any way to check the notable expansion in trade here.

From every large distributing center come favorable reports of the dry goods markets. The movement of merchandise is very heavy and prices are firmly maintained. In cotton goods the numerous orders from jobbers and the manufacturing trades prevent the accumulation that is commonly looked for at this period. The demand for fine and fancy cottons has improved and a good business has been done in dress gingham for spring.

Business in woollens and worsteds is claimed better than for many years. Orders for all classes of goods are accumulating, and the leading mills have all the work they can handle for fall and spring.

The shoe trade is not only active, but manufacturers are working to capacity on seasonal goods. Continued strength prevails in all varieties of leather, with some kinds of sole showing additional firmness. There is no decrease in the strength displayed by all kinds of hides, some lines tending upward.

SHOE BUYERS
(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 26)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—R. W. Johnson of Orr Shoe Co., Lenox.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—G. M. Smart of Smart Bros. U. S.

Chicago, Ill.—Philip Karl of Montgomery Ward & Co., Essex.

Chicago, S. W. Longmire of Sears, Roebuck & Co., 200 Summer st.

Cleveland, Ohio.—D. B. Cohoes, N. Y.—James H. Carroll; Essex.

Havana, Cuba.—C. Vilos; U. S. S. Coleman of Montgomery Ward & Co., Essex.

Kansas City, Mo.—K. L. Barton of Barton Bros., Tour.

Los Angeles, Cal.—C. H. Baker; Tour.

Philadelphia, Pa.—B. Melter of Melter & Taylor; Lenox.

Richmond, Va.—E. H. Hoge of Roberts & Hoge; Parker.

San Francisco, Cal.—J. Reidy of Emporium Dept. Store; B. A. A. Eyster at Seattle, Wash.—Warren Green of North Western Shoe Co., with friends.

St. Louis—Albert Doer of Feinstinger Shoe Co., Parker.

Toledo, O.—J. F. Cummins of R. H. Lane & Co.; U. S.

Utica, N. Y.—H. D. Hurd of Hurd & Fitzgerald; Tour.

Leicester, Eng.—Mr. Whitehead of J. Whitehead Co., Leicester, Ltd.; with friends.

Napa, Cal.—H. H. Sawyer of The Sawyer Lea. Co.; with friends.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	St
Ahmek	330	330	330	330
Albion	40	40	40	40
Amalgamated	85	85 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
Am Ag Chem	58 1/2	59	58 1/2	59
Am Ag Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Amalgam pf	99	99	99	99
Am Pneumatic pf	20	20	20	20
Am Sugar	124	124	124	124
American Tel	143	143	143	143
Am Zinc	31	31 1/2	31	31 1/2
Artz Con	3	3 1/2	3	3 1/2
Boston & Albany	214	214	214	214
Boston & Maine	98	98	98	98
Butte & Balaklava	4	4	4	4
Butte & Sup	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Calumet & Ariz	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Calumet & Hecla	540	549	540	549
Centennial	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Chino	46 1/2	47	46 1/2	47
Copper Range	53 1/2	54	53 1/2	54
East Butte	14	14 1/2	14	14 1/2
Edison Elec	274	274	274	274
Edison Elecs	94	94	94	94
Franklin	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2
General Elec	180 1/2	181	180 1/2	181
Granby	61	61	60 1/2	61
Greene-Cananea	10	10	9 1/2	10
Indiana	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Isle Royale	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Kerr Lake	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Kevenaw	2	2	2	2
Lake Copper	28	28	27 1/2	27 1/2
Lake Superior	28	28	27 1/2	27 1/2
La Salle	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Mason Valley	12 1/2	13	12 1/2	13
Mass Elec	19	19	19	19
Mass El pf fr w	20 1/2	20 1/2	20	20 1/2
Mass Gas	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Mayflower	12	12	11 1/2	12
Mayflower pf	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2

Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY EARNINGS ARE IMPROVING

Company's Products Are More Diversified Than Formerly and 1913 Is Expected to Be the Best Year in History From Revenues Standpoint

In common with other steel manufacturing companies, Lackawanna is making a great improvement in earnings, the total net income for the third quarter of the year being the largest since the corresponding quarter of 1910 and nearly 50 per cent larger than for the second quarter of this year. It was four times as large as for the first quarter of 1912. The surplus after charges for the quarter was as large as that for the 12 months previous to Sept. 30, 1911, and was equal to 1.11 per cent on the \$34,728,000 stock outstanding, showing that for the last quarter Lackawanna Steel earned at the rate of about 4 1/2 per cent a year.

The total net income, surplus for dividends and per cent earned on the stock by quarters since Jan. 1, 1909, have been as follows:

Quarter ended—	Total net income—	Surplus—	Earnings per share—
Jan. 1, 1909—	\$259,130	\$377,723	...
Apr. 30, 1909—	667,523	1,112,965	...
July 31, 1909—	1,441,132	2,855,229	1.09%
Oct. 31, 1909—	1,543,011	662,137	1.91
Jan. 31, 1910—	1,410,061	283,043	1.69
Apr. 30, 1910—	2,091,092	1,009,030	3.19
July 31, 1910—	1,440,150	362,556	1.70
Oct. 31, 1910—	1,081,963	210,779	1.29
Jan. 31, 1911—	789,829	35,729	1.10
Apr. 30, 1911—	810,529	71,843	2.1
July 31, 1911—	799,926	40,070	1.2
Oct. 31, 1911—	628,747	68,829	1.6
Jan. 31, 1912—	312,463	450,792	...
Apr. 30, 1912—	888,428	82,046	...
July 31, 1912—	1,234,986	386,237	1.11

During this period of three years and nine months the total net income has been a little under \$15,500,000 and the surplus after all charges about \$2,400,000 or at the rate of \$640,000 a year, which is equal to 1.84 per cent on the outstanding capital stock. Between July 1, 1909, and Oct. 1, 1910, Lackawanna Steel showed its ability under normal conditions to earn 8 1/2 per cent on its stock, but the great trouble has been that its plants were built to produce heavy materials, the consumption of which depends largely upon new enterprises or the large expenditure of money by the railroads. The periods of depression, such as that through which it has been passing for two years, it has had none of the smaller and lighter

products like wire to sell and on which the other steel companies have made profits enough to offset the loss in rail and heavy material orders.

This difficulty has been remedied by a diversification of products which should give Lackawanna a better place among the steel companies of the United States. This year the producing capacity has been increased about 35 per cent by the construction of two 80-ton furnaces and a hot metal mixer for the open-hearth department and further additions to open hearth ingot capacity are planned. The new merchant bar mill which was placed in operation last fall has added materially to the earnings of the present year.

Although the earnings of Lackawanna Steel have not been large enough to show much of anything for the stock for two years, the appropriations for depreciation and renewals have been kept up well. The interest and sinking fund charges, including appropriations for depreciation and renewals and the unfilled tonnage at the end of each quarter since Jan. 1, 1909, have been as follows:

Quarter ended—	Fixed charges—	Depreciation—	Unfilled tonnage—
Jan. 1, 1909—	\$436,631	\$200,822	\$291,500
Apr. 30, 1909—	497,691	282,537	384,984
July 31, 1909—	548,969	318,584	460,802
Oct. 31, 1909—	573,465	287,967	467,533
Jan. 31, 1910—	486,045	344,102	423,232
Apr. 30, 1910—	528,002	364,063	379,836
July 31, 1910—	539,156	308,639	261,931
Oct. 31, 1910—	507,564	237,719	226,103
Jan. 31, 1911—	491,910	262,199	244,561
Apr. 30, 1911—	497,281	247,560	218,351
July 31, 1911—	524,367	253,406	189,889
Oct. 31, 1911—	490,498	197,088	280,971
Jan. 31, 1912—	520,905	326,180	401,473
Apr. 30, 1912—	509,759	332,122	364,900
July 31, 1912—	546,459	322,301	300,972

The nine months of 1912 have resulted in a surplus after charges of \$21,030. The outlook for the last quarter is equally as good if not better than that of the third quarter, which would indicate that earnings for the year will be about 1 1/2 per cent on the stock, which compares with 1 1/2 per cent last year. The unfilled tonnage assures operations at a high rate of capacity well into 1913 were no more orders received. Prices of all finished lines are from \$5 to \$7 a ton higher than at the beginning of the year and the year 1913 should be one of the best the company has ever enjoyed.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ROCK ISLAND IS MADE PUBLIC

Decrease in Operating Revenues and Expenses—Good Increase in Property Investment During Year

EQUIPMENT BOUGHT

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company reports for fiscal year ended June 30:

Total operating revenue—	Decrease—
\$61,712,953	\$3,774,629
Total operating expenses—	46,759,494
Net operating revenue—	14,953,459
Taxes—	2,752,861
Other income—	686,791
Total income—	13,300,498
Total charges—	12,066,863
Balance for dividends—	1,233,635
Dividends—	1,233,635
Surplus—	100,636

Balance sheet as of June 30 shows \$15,073,940, an increase of \$11,831,940. Profit and loss surplus \$14,508,084, a decrease of \$2,410,210.

Combined income account of the Rock Island Company and Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad for the year ended June 30:

Total income—	Decrease—
\$3,501,677	\$105,099
Int. taxes, etc.—	3,318,292
Surplus—	183,385
Previous surplus—	96,903
Total surplus—	370,288
Profit on bonds, etc.—	3,962
Total surplus—	366,326

The report says: The property investment increased \$3,440,579 during the year, which figure includes the cost of new equipment purchased under trust agreement or otherwise acquired, and expenditures for additions and betterments.

Under date of Oct. 14, 1911, the Rock Island, Arkansas & Louisiana Railroad Co. purchased that portion of the Little Rock & Hot Springs Western railroad extending from Little Rock, Ark., to Benton, Ark., a distance of 21.97 miles, formerly operated under lease.

On Dec. 1, 1911, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co. leased for a term of 999 years, the Rock Island & Dardanelle Railway Co., a branch line of railway extending from Ola, Ark., to Dardanelle, Ark., a distance of 13.93 miles, and has included the mileage, revenues, operating expenses, taxes, etc., in its accounts. By reason of the length of the terms of the lease, the mileage is considered owned in figuring all statistics.

The 60 steel passenger train cars mentioned in last year's report have been received and placed in service. Orders were also placed during the current fiscal year for 10 locomotives, two steel passenger motor cars, 51 steel passenger train cars (including four horse cars and one business car) and 4940 steel underframe freight train cars of which 10 locomotives and 622 freight cars have been delivered; the balance, consisting of 40 locomotives, 4318 freight cars and 51 steel passenger cars and two steel passenger motor cars are to be delivered after June 30, 1912.

The construction of the St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line railroad between Carlisle, Ia., and Allerton, Ia. (mention of which was made in last year's report), is now well under way, about 85 per cent of the grading and about 80 per cent of the bridging having been completed at June 30, 1912. Twenty-two miles of rail had been laid to Oct. 1, 1912, and the laying of the balance is rapidly progressing. The details of the building of this line are in accordance with the most modern ideas of railroad construction; new 90-pound rail on cross-ties, with the latest design of rail fastenings; track ballasted with gravel; concrete posts for right of way fence; public highways diverted wherever possible, either under or over the rails, etc.

Under date of June 3, 1911, a charter was granted under the laws of the state of Arkansas to the Malvern & Camden Railway Company, with authorized capital stock of \$1,300,000, of which \$420,000 has been issued and is owned by the company.

It is proposed to construct a line of railway, approximately 60 miles long, from the city of Malvern, Hot Springs county, Ark., in a southerly direction through the counties of Hot Springs, Dallas and Ouachita to the city of Camden, Ouachita county, Ark. At the close of this fiscal year about 45 per cent of the grading and bridging was completed. Track laying will begin about Nov. 1, 1912. The line, when completed, will traverse a rich lumber section, and also furnish additional service for the cities of Malvern and Camden, with populations of about 3000 each. To enable that company to meet its construction obligations, your company has advanced \$297,008 to the Malvern & Camden Railway Company.

The records of the industrial department indicate that 128 new industries were located along the Rock Island lines during the current fiscal year. It is estimated that their construction will cost approximately \$13,000,000 and that their operation will furnish employment for more than 5000 men and create an annual movement of over 54,000 carloads of revenue freight. These industries will also require the movement of considerable less than carload freight.

During the year 73 industrial side

PRODUCE

Arrivals
Str Herman-Winter, from New York, brought 1513 bags beans, 185 bxs raisins, 10 bxs figs, 90 bxs 25 bbls macaroni.
Str James S. Whitney, from New York, brought 525 bags beans, 79 cts onions, 80 bxs grape fruit, 130 bxs raisins, 205 bxs dates, 21 cts pineapples.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts
Apples 11,174 bbls 671 bxs, cranberries 184 bbls, California oranges 780 bxs, California fruit 14 cns, pineapples 36 cts, grapes 182,356 bskts 12,555 carriers, raisins 1410 bxs, figs 10 pkgs, dates 585 bxs, potatoes 17,353 bush, onions 9890 bush.

Boston Poultry Receipts
Today, 1218 pkgs; last year, 1188 pkgs.

Boston Prices
Flour—Spring patents \$5@5.25, winter patents \$5.25@5.50, winter straights \$5@5.30, Kansas \$4.25@4.90, winter clear \$4.80@5.15, spring clear \$4.25@4.50, fancy \$5.50.

Millfeed—Spring bran \$2.50@2.74, winter bran \$2.75@2.95, red dog \$3.3, middlings \$2.40@2.50, cottonseed meal \$2.25@3.50.

Corn—Spot, No. 2 yellow, 70c, No. 3 yellow 75c, steamer yellow 75c, ship No. 2 yellow 75c@75 1/2c, No. 3 yellow 74c@74 1/2c.

Oats—Spot No. 1 clipped white 43c, No. 2 clipped white 42c, No. 3 clipped white 41c, ship fancy 40 to 42 1/2c, @43c, reg 38 to 40 lbs 41c@41 1/2c, reg 36 to 38 lbs, 40c@41c.

Hay—Choice \$24.50@25, No. 1 \$23@23.50, No. 1 western \$32@33, No. 1 Canadian \$32@33, No. 2 \$21@22, No. 3 \$18@19.

Eggs—Fancy, nearby henneries, 45c@46c; eastern, best, extra, 40c@42c; western, best, 25c@27c.

Butter—Northern creamery, 32c@33c; western, best, 31c.

Beans—Pea, choice, per bu, \$3.10@3.15; medium, choice hand picked \$2.95@3; California, small white, \$3.20@3.25; yellow eyes, best, \$2.50@2.60; red kidneys \$2.60@2.70.

Cornmeal—Bag meal \$1.48@1.50, granulated \$4.20@4.40, bolted \$4.10@4.30.

Lard—Pure, in tiers, lb, 13c; rendered, 15c; loose raw leaf, 15c.

Potatoes—Maine 2-bus, bag, \$1@1.10, sweet potatoes, eastern shore, per bbl, \$1.50@1.65; Jersey, per basket, 65c@75c; Norfolk, per bbl, \$1.25@1.60; Delaware, per basket, 50c@60c.

Onions—Native, per bu box, 65c@75c; Connecticut valley, per 100-lb bag, \$1@1.10; Spanish, per case, \$2@2.25.

Apples—Per bbl, \$1.50@4; per bu box, 50c@1.50.

Fruit—Cranberries, per bbl, \$5.50@6.50; per crate, \$1.75@2.25; grapes, per bkt, 6c@10c; large basket, 16c@38c.

Sugar—American Sugar Refining Company's net quotations: Crystal domes 7.55c; eagle tablets, 6.45c; cubes, 5.40c; cutloaf, 5.05c; crushed, 5.05c; XXXX powdered, 5.20c; granulated, fine, bbls and 100-lb bags, 5.05c; granulated, 25-lb bags and under, 5.30@5.50c.

Sugar—Wholesale grocery prices: Granulated, fine, bbls and 100-lb bags, 5.20c; granulated, 25-lb bags and under, 5.30@5.50c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts
Today—2399 lbs 500 bxs 148,200 lbs butter, 838 bxs cheese, 1530 cs eggs. 1911—7008 lbs 100 bxs 68,682 lbs butter, 1400 bxs cheese, 1501 cs eggs.

New York Receipts
Today—3285 pkgs butter, 3343 bxs cheese, 7303 cs eggs. 1911—5630 pkgs butter, 2343 bxs cheese, 4495 cs eggs.

Other Markets
ST LOUIS—Egg mkt higher Oct 25 at 25c.

CHICAGO—Butter steady Oct 25 1/2c, 20c, No 1 pkg stk 22c. Receipts 3650, eggs 2940; 1st 24c, ordinary 15c; 21c; receipts 2940.

BOSTON CURB

Alaska Gold—	High	Low	Last
Buy Star Gas—	20c	20c	20c
Rute Central—	56c	56c	56c
Rute London—	56c	56c	56c
Calaveras—	21c	21c	21c
Chief—	11c	11c	11c
Crown Reservation—	31c	31c	31c
Davis Daily—	24c	24c	24c
Eagle Bluebird—	11c	11c	11c
First National Copper—	11c	11c	11c
Houghton—	7c	7c	7c
Kuskulana—	5c	5c	5c
Laramie—	9c	9c	9c
Mon. Hill—	9c	9c	9c
Monticello—	41c	40c	41c
Maskeletti—	41c	41c	41c
Nevada Douglas—	31c	31c	31c
New River—	19c	19c	19c
Pennsylvania Textile—	23c	23c	23c
United Verde Ex.—	38c	38c	38c
Utah Metals—	11c	11c	11c

WHEAT SUPPLIES

CHICAGO—Primary receipts of wheat since July 1 aggregate 139,908,000 bushels, against 110,285,000 last year, while visible supply has increased only 15,200,000 bushels, against 38,000,000 the previous year. Exports to date exceed last year by 11,000,000 bushels.

Tracks were constructed to private industries and four to coal mines, making a total of 77 new tracks. Extensions and rearrangements of tracks were also made to 12 industries and three coal mines.

PRESIDENT SCHWAB GIVES OPINION ON DIVIDEND PAYMENTS

NEW YORK—Charles M. Schwab, president of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, who has been abroad for seven weeks, has returned. Mr. Schwab said of report that Bethlehem Steel preferred is soon to go on a 7 per cent basis: "That matter has never been discussed at any meeting of the board. I am a constructionist. I believe in building up rather than in taking out of the earnings of the corporation. For myself, I have never taken a penny out of Bethlehem Steel. During the last three or four years I have been as happy in conditions which prevail in Bethlehem Steel as I was in the olden days while building up the Carnegie Company."

When asked about reports of consolidation of Pennsylvania Steel Company and Cambria Steel Company with Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Mr. Schwab said: "All that I know about this is what I have read in the financial papers. I have been approached by the parties interested in the two companies named to know if I would head such a combination, but have not given any encouragement to promoters of such a proposition. My heart and soul are with Bethlehem Steel Corporation. I would not care to exchange stock of Bethlehem Steel for stock of any other corporation, which would be necessary in event of such a combination."

"During this trip abroad I have not been in Italy, nor have I received any additional contracts, although I have been in communication with the Italian government's agent."

"Industrial conditions abroad were never better than at present. The Balkan war has not had any effect upon commercial or industrial business in the principal manufacturing countries of Europe."

As to rumors that Chicago Pneumatic Tool stock is to be put on an increased dividend basis, Mr. Schwab said: "You know my attitude on dividends. I believe in keeping dividends down and improving stockholders' property rather than paying them an annual pittance in dividends. It is true that Pneumatic Tool is earning about 14 per cent on the capitalization, while it is paying only 4 per cent and it is natural that stockholders should look for a larger distribution. Increased distribution will come in due time."

BALDWIN COMPANY EARNINGS GROW

Baldwin Locomotive earnings will this year show a most decisive expansion in gross and net over the 1911 year. Gross with two months and a half still to go looks like a total turnover of nearly \$35,000,000, contrasted with \$29,342,000 in 1911. Net profits will also probably show some gain over last year. The company is today earning between 12 per cent and 14 per cent on its \$20,000,000 common stock, upon which dividends of only 4 per cent are being paid. In 1911 common stock profits were a bit over 9 per cent.

In this connection a New York banker, close to the property says: "Baldwin Locomotive is easily in a class by itself so far as the general group of equipment companies are concerned. It is the most compact and solidly organized of any of these companies. Its earnings are subject to less fluctuation than in the case of several of the equipment properties. Given a few years more and I expect to see the company assume a commanding position in the securities markets." The company can, I believe, pay the 4 per cent common dividend even in the leanest years and given a fair run of prosperity will pay much more. It is one of the few equipment companies paying a common dividend and its 4 per cent rate is double that of the 2 per cent being paid on American Car common.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 63 1/2c up 1/4c; Mexican dollars, 48 1/2c.

LONDON—Bar silver, 29 1/2d, up 1-10.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair and cooler tonight; Sunday fair; moderate northwest to west winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Cloudy and slightly colder tonight; Sunday fair; moderate west to northwest winds.

The storm which was central over this vicinity yesterday morning has moved slowly eastward and is now central off the Maine coast. It caused cloudy and rainy weather during the last 24 hours in the eastern portion of the lake region and New England. It is followed by a large area of high pressure which extends from Texas northeastward to Michigan. It is producing pleasant weather with moderate temperatures in all sections east of the Rocky mountains except New England.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

S. a. m. 64.12 noon 62
Average temperature yesterday, 56.13-24.

IN OTHER CITIES

New York 56 Portland, Me. 54
Buffalo 48 Albany 54
Savannah 58 Pittsburgh 51
Washington 50 Chicago 58
Philadelphia 50 Des Moines 64
Jacksonville 74 Denver 68
Kansas City 70 St. Louis 64
San Francisco 64

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 6:10 High water
Sun sets 4:40 11:07 a.m., 11:32 p.m.
Length of day 10:36

This Announcement Will Appear in This Paper Only

We Have Underwritten \$200,000 of 7% Preference Stock of the

Western Builders' Investments and Loans LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE—CALGARY, ALTA.

We Offer

\$1000.00 Preference Stock for \$1000.
\$150.00 Common Stock

Payable \$250.00 cash, balance 3, 6 and 9 months without interest.

The Western Builders' Investments and Loans Limited is one of the largest "ready-to-build" house construction companies in Canada and also heavy investors in city property.

Past earnings vouched for by auditors show 75 per cent per annum profit.

We operate in all the principal Canadian cities in Western Canada.

It is anticipated that we will build at least 600 houses in 1913 and a conservative estimate places the profit in this department at \$120,000.00 for the coming year.

The Real Estate department should overshadow this.

The net assets over and above the liabilities of the Company considerably exceed the amount of preferred stock offered.

THOROUGH INVESTIGATION INVITED
PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION FROM

C. D. BURDICK } 530 Rideout St., London, Canada
GEO. F. TULL }

Recent Bank Consolidations Break Home Ties

in so far as the financial relations of many are concerned.

The Lincoln Trust Company

a sound, conservative institution, extends its hospitality and service to all.

Its Purpose

is to serve the public faithfully and be worthy of its great name.

Co-operation with Customers is Its Watchword
Interest Allowed on Deposits

LINCOLN TRUST CO

12 HIGH STREET Junction of Summer BOSTON

DIVIDENDS

The Canadian Car & Foundry Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on its common stock.

The Ohio Traction Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 20.

The Detroit United Railway Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on its stock, payable Dec. 2 to holders of record Nov. 15.

The B. F. Goodrich Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on its common stock, payable Nov. 15 to holders of record Nov. 5.

Barnard Manufacturing Company of Fall River passed its dividend for the seventh successive quarter. Its former usual rate was 1 1/2 per cent, last paid for the first quarter of 1911.

American Linen Company of Fall River has passed its quarterly dividend again, after having paid 1 per cent last quarter. Previous to last quarter it had passed dividends for four successive quarters. For the third quarter of 1911 1 1/4 per cent was paid, and for the second quarter of 1911 1 per cent. Previous to the second quarter of 1911 the usual rate was 1 1/2 per cent. The reason given for passing the dividend this quarter after having paid last quarter, is that the American Linen has been more short of operatives than most other concerns here, and has been unable to make a profit.

THE COTTON MARKET
(Reported by Thompson, Towle & Co.)

NEW YORK	Open	High	Low	Last
October	10.52	10.52	10.40	10.46
November	10.72	10.72	10.65	10.65
December	10.75	10.75	10.65	10.65
January	10.75	10.75	1	

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

WIRELESS BELIEVED
TO BE ON VERGE OF
GREAT DISCOVERIES

France Is Declared to Be
Ahead of All Countries in
Regard to New Method of
Sending Time Signals

EXPERT PREDICTS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Shortly before the opening of La Conference Internationale de l'Heure, in Paris, a correspondent of the Morning Post obtained the views of Commandant Ferrie, the chief of the wireless telegraph service on the Eiffel tower, on wireless telegraphy and its use in the future.

He declared that it was impossible ever to say that the last word with regard to wireless telegraphy had been said, but that, on the contrary, there was every reason to believe that we are on the verge of most important discoveries which are likely to be of the greatest value for wireless communication. Commandant Ferrie declared also that he agreed entirely with M. Branly, who invented the famous tube which made wireless telegraphy possible, and who declared that the researches of many professors were now, as it were, converging toward a single point.

With regard to the discovery made by M. Bethenod of the wireless system without sparks, the main advantage in this is that the neighboring posts are not so likely to interfere with one another's communications, since, as Commandant Ferrie explained, "machines which produced directly regular and continuous vibrations could obviously be tuned up to one another with a far greater facility than those which produced the less regular and jerking vibrations given off by a series of sparks."

It is expected also that with this system a considerable amount of intermediary machinery will not be required. This should result in a reduction of loss, although it is probable that the instruments will be of a most delicate nature, owing to the increased velocity of the vibrations.

Referring to patent rights, Commandant Ferrie explained that the French government was not in the habit of purchasing patent rights on any invention. They bought machines, which appeared to be serviceable, and left the companies which manufactured them to look after their own interests.

As regards the public, they did not by any means appreciate the vast importance of wireless telegraphy. Owing to wireless telegraphy and the stars, it was now possible to determine within a distance of four yards the exact longitude of any point on the surface of the earth, even if situated in the center of a desert.

France was at present ahead of all countries in the dissemination of wireless time signals, and there were occasions when the Eiffel tower transmitted the exact time of the observatory in Paris for a distance of more than 3000 miles. This example was being followed by other countries, and the time was coming when it would be possible to obtain the exact time on any point of the globe.

There was, however, one difficulty, namely, the inaccuracy of the time signals which might amount to as much as one second if circumstances were unfavorable. In face of this it was necessary to draw up an international agreement to obtain the practical unification of the hour transmitted by various wireless stations, and this would be one of the questions discussed by the conference to be held in Paris.

SOUTH AFRICA'S
RISE AFFIRMED

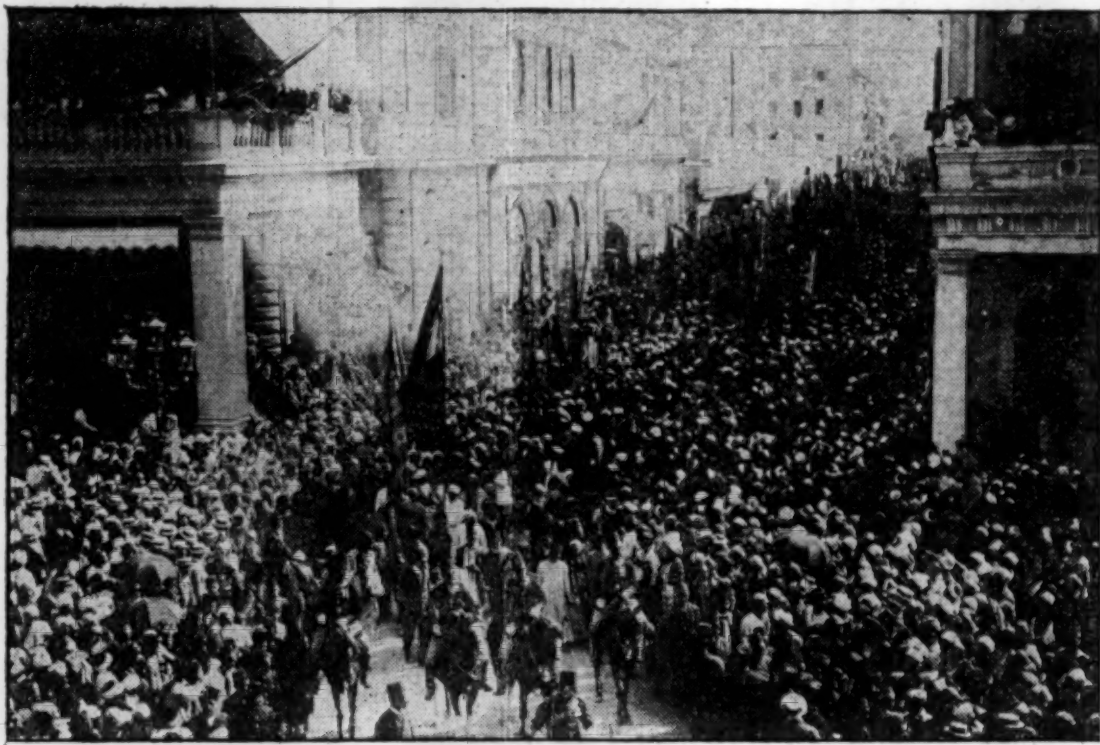
(Special to the Monitor)

JOHANNESBURG, S. Africa.—The annual gathering of the Irish Club and the Irish National Foresters took place lately when Dr. Brennan presided.

Bishop Miller was amongst the speakers and said that he had been told not to talk treason, but what could an Irishman do if not talk treason. Talking treason had become a habit with Irishmen through 600 years of fighting for personal liberty and the recognition of national rights. Any one who talked treason so delightfully as his Irish friends, Patrick Duncan, who followed him, declared, should be encouraged to go on. The world would be the poorer for losing such an attitude of protest, he hoped it would not be lost when Ireland obtained all that she was asking for.

Another speaker, who said that his only connection with Ireland was that his grandfather had presided at the trial of Daniel O'Connell, affirmed that South Africa had absorbed more than one Irishman who had lent distinction to its history. South Africa had made a more rapid advance during the past 10 years morally, socially and materially than in any other 30 years of its existence. One proof of which was that politics had become deadly dull. People do not bother about politics when things are going well with them.

HOLY CARPET ON JOURNEY TO MECCA



(Reproduced by permission)

Enthusiastic crowds in Alexandria, Egypt, see pilgrims escorting Mahmal on its annual trip to holy city of Muhammadans

(Special to the Monitor)

ALEXANDRIA.—The Holy Carpet, or Mahmal, has left on its annual journey to Mecca by the Assouan, having Caifa, Syria, for its destination. On arriving in Cairo it was escorted by a procession to the Ras-el-Tin palace, and thence to the steamer. The passing of the pilgrims through the city occasioned immense enthusiasm among the native populace.

SOUTH AUSTRALIANS
SEEN MOST THRIFTY
IN COMMONWEALTH

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—That South Australians are an industrious and thrifty people is indicated by particulars published of the business of the savings bank for the year ended June 30 last. These show that South Australia still leads the commonwealth in the matter of per capita savings, the average amount of deposits per head of the population with the savings banks of the various states being, according to the latest available data—South Australia, £18 2s. 7d.; Western Australia, £14 13s. 8d.; New South Wales, £13 13s. 2d.; Victoria, £13 5s. 6d.; Queensland, £10 12s. 11d.; and Tasmania, £9 18s. 9d.

On June 30 the proportion of depositors to population was about 52 per cent, the amount standing to the credit of each depositor being £42 12s. 9d., or an increase of £1 6s. 10d. for the year. The expansion of business during the 12 months was well up to the high average established in recent years. The number of depositors increased by 72,601, and the total sum deposited by £203,787. The amount to credit of depositors with accounts bearing interest on June 30 was £8,223,261, an increase of £811,550. Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum, amounting to £241,655, was credited to depositors' accounts open on June 30.

OSBORNE CADETS
CONDUCT REGATTA

(Special to the Monitor)

COWES, Isle of Wight.—The Osborne Cadets' regatta took place up the River Medina, on a sunny afternoon in October. The event was watched by a large number of interested spectators. The judges were Commander Arthur Wood and J. Watt, and the starters Lieutenants Lucas and Franklin.

The Grenville first term cadets, Johnston, Pelly, Chatwin, Hussey and Cadle, won Commander Champain's challenge cup for second term gigs, the Grenville second term being beaten by about one length. The Exmouth third term came in third. Blake first term cadets won the first year term skiff race. A dead heat resulted between the Grenville first term cadets, Booth, Young and Bostock, and the Grenville third term cadets, Orde, Corby and Clarke.

The race for the first year term gigs was won by the Blake first term cadets, Pleydell-Bouverie, Campbell, Taylor, Young, Barclay and Bush. Commander Wood's crew beat Engineer Commander Stevens' crew by about one foot in the officers' and masters' cutter race. The Exmouth lost to the Grenville by a quarter of a length in the cutter race.

SERVIAN AMMUNITION HELD

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria.—In consequence of a new law which does not allow of the passing of heavy traffic, 18 wagons of artillery and ammunition, sent from France to Serbia via Austria, have been stopped at Bruck on the Austro-Hungarian frontier. This closes both routes by which war material can reach Serbia.

HEAVY PETROLEUM RESIDUES
VALUED FOR DIESEL ENGINES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—One of the subjects of greatest interest to the scientific world of today is undoubtedly the recent improvements made in oil engines and the consequent competition between oil and steam engines.

Two letters on fuel for Diesel engines by F. Lane of the British Diesel Motor Vessel Company, Ltd., have recently appeared in Engineering. In these letters Mr. Lane discusses the suitability of the heavy petroleum residues for Diesel engines. Writing on Aug. 21 he explains that most of the crude oils are split up by distillation into:

(1) Fractions passing over from the still up to a temperature of about 150 degrees centigrade. These may be described as "benzene."
(2) Fractions passing over from the still between the temperatures of about 150 degrees centigrade and about 300 degrees centigrade. These are classed as "lamp oils."
(3) The balance remaining which may be called "residue."

Sometimes also the fractions passing over between 300 degrees centigrade and 350 degrees centigrade are removed, these are called "solar" or "gas oil." These fractions with the exception of "benzene," which is too light, are very suitable for the Diesel engine, but they are costly. The residues, however, which form about 65 per cent of the total production of petroleum, can be obtained cheaply and "if petroleum oil is to be found for the Diesel engine in large quantities, at a reasonable price, the engine must be capable of utilizing those quantities of oil which are available in the largest quantities—namely, the residues from distillation after removal of the light products."

Mr. Lane then says that he has recently made experiments which prove that even the heaviest residues can be consumed in the Diesel engine, "and that so long as the residue is free from extraneous matter (and by extraneous matter I do not mean those heavy particles which are usually called 'asphalt') there is no difficulty in consuming it. I have successfully burnt the heaviest residue of Roumanian oil as well as the liquid pitch derivable from the Trinidad asphalt oil which is used for road-making purposes, and which has a specific gravity

of over .980, and will hardly flow at ordinary temperatures. This has been accomplished without requiring priming of any sort, and in an engine of only 100 horsepower. Further this result has been obtained with a compression of only 30 to 32 atmospheres. The weight of fuel used per horsepower was also practically the same as in the case of solar oil."

In his second letter, which appeared on Oct. 4, Mr. Lane gives further details of these experiments. He emphasizes the fact that a very high compression is not necessary to insure combustion. He says also that the process of combustion must take place very rapidly, and that the speed with which this process takes place depends not "upon the specific gravity of the oil used, or the chemical constitution of the hydrocarbon, but upon the dimension of the particles or globules into which the oil is divided on entering the cylinder." It is easier to reduce light oil than heavy ones into small particles. But if "the particles or globules of the heavy oils—asphalt or bitumen—be reduced to similar dimensions, this being easily obtainable, the combustion in both cases is equally complete."

In his experiments, Mr. Lane continues, the consumption of Roumanian residues, supposed to be one of the most difficult to use, was 0.197 kilograms per brake horsepower hour, and this is practically the same as the consumption of "solar oil," a distillate considered most suitable for Diesel engines.

MR. RUNCIMAN FINDS
SMALLER FARMING
CLASSES DESERVING

(Special to the Monitor)

WYE, Kent.—The distribution of prizes and diplomas and the opening of some new college buildings was the occasion of the visit of Mr. Runciman, president of the board of trade, to the Agricultural College of Wye.

The principal of the college, Mr. Dunstan, in introducing the president of the board of trade, gave figures in proof of the large increase in the number of students in training, and stated that Wye men were in demand everywhere, so much so that they had difficulty in maintaining their staff, and even their students were offered positions before they had finished their course.

Mr. Runciman's speech was in great part devoted to the question of agricultural education. He was, he said, of the opinion of Lord Reay's committee, who held that agricultural education should not be hedged in and considered without relation to any other educational work. He had great praise to bestow on those rural elementary schools who gave their pupils an interest in the pursuits in which their lives were likely to be spent.

He wished to see the activities of his department developed in the direction of the smaller farming classes. The sum of £235,000 had been handed over to his department by the development commissioners and some of this money would be well spent in taking instruction to those who could not leave their villages at all, and in providing short courses of instruction for those who could only be away for brief periods in the year.

MEN IN MOSCOW TO AID SERVA

(Special to the Monitor)

MOSCOW, Russia.—No fewer than 3000 men have enrolled as volunteers to assist Serbia in her struggle to obtain freedom for the Serbian inhabitants of Turkey. The volunteers were enrolled at a meeting held to express sympathy with Serbia.

CONCILIATION ACT IS
BEING DESIRED FOR
IRISH RAILWAY MEN

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Preparatory to the conference of railway men held in Dublin a meeting was convened at the Mansion House which was attended by many of the delegates, among them being Mr. Williams, general secretary; A. Bellamy, president; T. H. Thomas, M. P.; G. J. Wardle, M. P., and Mr. Hudson, M. P.

The gist of the speeches made by Mr. Williams and Mr. Thomas was that the Irish railways should be brought within the operation of the conciliation scheme, the working of which in England they described as a success. Mr. Thomas further spoke of the national strike, and said that by its means they had been successful in bringing home to the workers the fact that every grade in the service was dependent upon every other grade.

Of the value of the strike he had no doubt, though he considered that it should be the last resort, and not the first, and that those who would use its power without careful consideration of all that it meant, and before having employed every means of conciliation, were making ill use of it.

Dangerous weapon as it was, Mr. Thomas declared that it would indeed be a bad day for the workers of the country if they ever renounced it, and that there was a determined effort being made to deprive them of this power and to establish compulsory arbitration there could be no doubt.

NORMAN ANGELL
URGES FEELING
FAVORING PEACE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—In an address delivered by Norman Angell recently at the club room of the Agricultural and Horticultural Association, Ltd., in Longacre, the subject of which was "Prosperity and Armaments," he pointed to ignorance of the motives which lay at the back of the continual struggle to maintain what was known as "the balance of power," as the cause of the great and increasing burden of armaments.

The short cut of mechanical arrangements had been tried in conferences at The Hague, and it was remarkable that the great burden of increasing armaments in Europe dated from the first Hague conference. The powers of Europe, Mr. Angell said, were in the position of half a dozen angry men all talking at once, all flourishing revolvers, but not knowing what the struggle was about, and the only proposal that any one could make was that each should be given an additional revolver.

A greater knowledge of the facts which caused the increase of armaments, in other words an enlightened public opinion, was what was needed to make the Hague conferences effective.

SIR ABE BAILEY
TO SEEK ELECTION
AS INDEPENDENT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—As a result of the resignation of Sir Starr Jameson, Sir Abe Bailey has been invited to stand as a Unionist for the constituency recently represented by Sir Starr Jameson. Sir Abe Bailey has, however, declined the Unionists' invitation and has decided to enter Parliament as an independent candidate.

In reply to a question on the subject he stated that it was quite true that he had been invited to contest the seat recently held by Sir Starr Jameson, but that he could not see his way to opposing him in the South African Parliament.

Sir Abe Bailey further explained that since he believed that General Botha was working to bring together Dutch and British on the lines laid down by Cecil Rhodes and Sir Starr Jameson, he would support the general so long as he pursued that policy. It is understood that Sir Abe Bailey will return to South Africa in the immediate future.

WRITS ISSUED IN
OLDHAM STRIKE

(Special to the Monitor)

OLDHAM, Lancashire.—A strike among the workers at the Ram Spinning Mill, Oldham, has been declared. The trouble arose from the refusal of the employers to compensate a girl for injuries alleged to have been sustained while at work in the mill.

Immediately on the breaking out of the strike the officials of the Spinners Amalgamation and the Cardroom Workers Amalgamation were served with writs issued by the chancery court of Lancaster. The writ declares that the case is one of conspiracy to defeat the workmen's compensation act of 1906, and to compel compensation under false pretenses. The date of the hearing of the case, which is regarded as an important one, rests with the vice-chancellor.

DANISH KING TO VISIT
RULERS TO AID AMITY

(Special to the Monitor)

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—The Danish Parliament was opened by the King, who was accompanied by members of the royal family. The diplomatic body and the highest officers of state were also present. In the speech from the throne it was stated that Denmark still maintained her friendly and good relations with all the powers and that it was the firm determination of the King and of the Rigsdag to adhere to the impartial attitude hitherto observed by Denmark in foreign affairs. His majesty remarked also that, with a view to strengthening those friendly relations, he intended to visit in turn the sovereigns of the various countries.

Referring to the work of the coming session, his majesty stated that the most important of the legislative measures to

be submitted was the bill for the amendment of the constitution, the main object of which was to render both the Folksting and the Landsting, each after its own fashion, more fully representative of the people than was at present the case. His majesty expressed the hope that the Rigsdag would cooperate with the government and would secure a favorable settlement of the question.

An equilibrium having been found, after two years' work, between revenue and expenditure, the Rigsdag would now be able to proceed with its work for economic and social development with greater ease than formerly. His majesty touched also upon the bills to be introduced during the coming session dealing with the reform of existing social legislation.

PARIS BERTHELOT MONUMENT
INCLUDES WIFE AND FRIEND

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—The committee presided over by M. Loubet, former President of the republic, and having for its object the erection of a monument to the illustrious savant Berthelot, has announced that the work, which they entrusted to the well known sculptor, Rene de Saint-Marcieux, is now completed.

The artist has represented Berthelot standing with head erect and gazing into space. The idea is to convey the labor of thought. Two figures appear in relief in the distance—Berthelot and

Renan, reading side by side from the same book; above them is the single word "Friendship." A second relief represents Mme. Berthelot as a young girl seated, giving her right hand to Berthelot; above this appears the word "Love."

On one of the columns will be enumerated the principal honors and the works of Berthelot with the words "Erected by International Subscription." The idea of associating in the same souvenir not only the wife who was the worthy companion of the savant, but also the friend who in his "Souvenirs d'Enfance et de Jeunesse" has set forth the rare charm of this mutual affection, is a touching one.

The site where the monument is to be placed has not yet been officially settled upon, but the committee have asked the municipality of Paris for the position near the College de France opposite to the laboratory where Berthelot worked. The choice of the site, like the monument itself, will be symbolical of the man.

COURT MARTIAL PUNISHES

(Special to the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey.—As the result of a court martial held to try several Muhammadans implicated in the Kothkane massacres, several sentences have been passed. Capital punishment will be inflicted on one of the prisoners, while another has been condemned to penal servitude for life.

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THE HOME FORUM

CLASSIC AND ROMANTIC ART COMPARED

THE Century dictionary defines the word classical as first pertaining to the products of the Greeks and Romans, and second to "writers of the first rank among the moderns."

So to make classical music mean the best music is certainly more generous alike to the ancients and the moderns than the effort to draw the usual line between the older formal music and a romantic modern school. It is easy to see why the differentiation of this sort has been made—or attempted—in that there has been needed some way to distinguish between the noblest and purest music and the more emotional sort which has pleased modern thought. But as the romantic movement in literature is a perfectly distinct movement and as works of that description are rightly ranked as classics, when they attain to the dignity of the first class; so it would seem as if this discrimination against romantic music, denying it right to rank as of "the first class" is indeed unwelcome. The distinction is equally questionable in making that music as classic which is merely a beautiful form.

One remembers a first hearing of a Chopin nocturne in childhood, and being told by the player that it was classical music. Certainly nothing is more just than to account Chopin a classic, and nothing more evident than that his music is romantic. Shakespeare is nothing if not romantic, yet none will deny his right to stand beside the great Greeks and Romans as indeed of the first class. Furthermore none would affirm of the Greek dramas that they lack the underlying meaning or even the intensity of emotional expression which is modernly termed romantic.

Indeed all these distinctions are merely an effort to classify what cannot be classified, since it is the individual expression of every age. What is termed romanticism modernly was not a new kind of writing or expression; it was the honest effort to go back to the original sources of artistic inspiration, namely to the human experience and heart and thought, instead of producing weak and empty imitations of early models. In France and Germany the classic writings, so-called, meaning the works of Greece and Rome, were not only the models of almost all literary production, but the very sources of the stories used by playwrights. A great tragic play could not be made, it was supposed, from the experiences of men and women of the immediate hour. Therefore resort was had to far away men and times. The romantic movement was the attempt to

seek characters in men and women nearer to the thought of the time; men and women of every day, moreover; not merely kings and queens; and it was also the attempt to leave the writer's own original inspiration free to express itself in whatever forms it might spontaneously take.

Modern conditions affect the form of both music and literature. The differences found between the stage of old and of today account for many of the differences in so-called classic and romantic drama—if we adopt for the moment the classification often attempted by the musical commentator. The Greek theater was an open air stage. The story must be familiar and simple, for the voices did not carry well to the outmost benches of the amphitheater. The story must then be told

largely by pantomime and must be one which could easily be followed. From these conditions no doubt originated the formal laws as to so-called unities of time and place. The scene must not change, nor too great a break occur in the action, as this would be confusing to the spectators. Here is no doubt the simple explanation of the tiresome rules (for they began to appear such) inside which Corneille was forced by the French Academy to limit his plays. When Victor Hugo came along and set forth a play breaking all the old laws of time and place, the upholders of the classic models sneered at him; yet there has proved to be no logical reason why a play may not in fancy carry the spectators from Granada to Paris just as easily as it carries them to Granada in the first place.

Self-Knowledge

SUFFER me to recommend to you one of the most useful lessons of life, the knowledge and study of yourself. There you run the greatest hazard of being deceived. Self-love and partiality cast a mist before the eyes, and there is no knowledge so hard to be acquired, nor of more benefit when once thoroughly understood.—Abigail Adams (to her son).

WRITER'S JOY IN GOOD WORK

MY own ideas—such as they are—come easily and often, with little effort and several at a time; my hardest work is in their expression. And this work is slow and painstaking. No easy flow of words is mine.

From my slow grinding mill, writes John Ames Mitchell in the Book News Monthly, come very few sentences that have not been written and rewritten more than once; elaborated, simplified, transposed or abandoned. But even the slowest work in that field is always a pleasure. It is always the "joy of doing a splendid thing," even if the splendid thing proves too bad to live.

Those portions that require the great-

est care and study are passages which depend for their success upon their humor. I think it is a recognized fact among writers, of both tragedy and comedy, that the humorous passages of their work require more care, more study and more hard labor than the serious portions. In fact, the successful depiction of comedy in every field, in prose and poetry, painting and the drama, is more hazardous than the portrayal of graver emotions. He who tries to be funny and fails is a far more tragic spectacle and touches deeper depths of failure than if he failed in a more serious effort.

Central America's "Musk Melon Tree"



THE papaya tree, shown in the picture, is peculiarly adapted to Central America, and bears a fruit which serves as a substitute for the muskmelon of northern climates. Its fruit varies in weight from 4 to 12 pounds. When taken from the tree the fruit is prepared for the table by cutting off a small piece at each end and making several marks lengthwise of the fruit. This lets out the milk and gives the papaya a luscious flavor, while if the milk is allowed to remain in the fruit it has a decidedly bitter taste. These trees begin bearing at the age of 16 months and yield fruit every month of the year.

Prosperity is not without many fears and distastes, and adversity not without comforts and hopes.—Bacon.

EDGAR ALLAN POE AND THE MUSICIANS

ONE of the especial earmarks of musical composition in this time is the use of famous writings in verse or prose as furnishing the general outline, or the mood and inspiration for pieces of instrumental music. Indeed the composers of songs are far more generally than of old using poetry and even prose of the best class. Formerly song writers set some snatch of lyric verse that had ease, and swing, whether it was really a notable poem or not. Now few songs by good composers are attempted apart from true poetic inspiration. The two—music and poetry—are seen to be one. Schumann was the first of the great composers to insist on this rule of good words for every song, though of course Schubert used many notable poems, too.

It is especially interesting to Ameri-

cans to find musicians turning for inspiration to Edgar Allan Poe, whose verse was so especially musical, and whose prose is perhaps as charming in style as any English prose that has been written. Charles Martin Loeffler's most successful song at this hour, so the music sellers say, is his "Helen," which is a poem by Poe, and Debussy's newest work is promised to be a transcription of one of Poe's tales.

It would be hard to find any prose writing that seems more naturally in key with Debussy's music than Poe's tales, if we except their darkest elements. Debussy's music is not tragic in quality and perhaps not even intense, but it has the same subtlety which marked Poe's art. The real secret of Poe's art seems indirection—hinting at things which the stirred imagination of

the reader is left to work out; and so Debussy's music has no square cut character even to the degree that we may find this in other extreme moderns. He is elusive, moving in realms of thought and feeling rather than those of sound and color. And of this modern sense of style, whether in literature or music, Edgar Allan Poe was one of the first exponents. He is admired by the symbolist school of France and indeed has always had more acclaim in France, where style counts for so much, than at home.

Faithful Wildflower Bloom

Gentians gathered 10 days ago are still bloom on the window sill. They were gathered as many buds, with only now and then an open flower. Day by day through the week since then the deep blue petals have unfolded a "quiet eye" to the sunny weather. On the cloudy days only a few opened. But even the buds that were tightest closed, hard and green, have gradually expanded and are about to smile out from the stony window sill almost as graciously as they might have looked forth from the grass of their native brookside. Some of the later ones have a paler hue, less purple and rich. Perhaps indeed it is because the gentians are a flower of more or less watery habit that they do so well when gathered and set in vases. The vases must be tended each day, the water renewed and the flower stem slightly clipped. The continued blooming amply rewards the extra care.

Forget-me-nots gathered at the same time continue to bloom as a matter of course. The blossoms grow somewhat smaller when they appear under this transplanting process but they continue to appear. The forget-me-not really grows in the water, and the stems of the plant which one gathers are even more at home than the gentians are in a vase of water on the window ledge.

We cannot part with our friends. We cannot let our angels go. We do not see that they only go out that arch-angels may come in. . . . But we sit and weep in vain. The voice of the Almighty saith, "Up and onward for evermore."—Emerson.

Meet the good there is in others with the best there is in yourself.—W. T. Stackhouse.

"Follow Me"

If we have failed in fidelity, manward or Godward, what then? Let the story of "the sifting of Peter" tell us. Such a grievous denial of his Master and Friend! Yet Jesus sought him out because he knew that Peter loved him, and because he loved Peter he said to him again, "Follow me."—L. Adelaide Wallingford in Congregationalist.

TRIBUTE TO SIR WILLIAM GILBERT

WRITING of Sir William Gilbert, author of the Bab ballads and the librettos of the light operas of world-wide fame, some one says in the Century:

As we glance retrospectively at the long sequence of plays Gilbert has given us as an inheritance, the chief impression left by his work is that it will endure, for all its fantasy, because it is the work of one who will stand among the makers of the English language. He showed us its richness of vocabulary, its pliability, its boundless possibilities. He invented new meters which are pure music, and made his bright mischief with

words bent to his airy, intricate uses. Like his own "wandering minstrel," he tuned his "supple song." To him and to Wagner, strange allies, belongs the honor of creating libretti worthy of their music.

He was too resourceful for any risk of plagiarism, despite the wide culture which can be a positive snare to one who is less original. He has absolutely no analogy with any other writer in any other country. In his own province "There is no one beside him and no one above him." He is sole autocrat of a fairy realm, where, delicious thought, there are no bores. Fun and frolic are the cupbearers of his dainty muse.

LOVE IS THE REDEEMER

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT is seldom in the May-time of youth that the cry for a redeemer arises. The joyous prospect of a happy career floods the sweet morning of youthful thought which is uncontaminated by self-seeking, ambition and worldly desires. For a time this happy assurance seems sufficient unto itself. Normal childhood unquestionably accepts loving parental protection and dreams not of burdens nor feels the thrall of sin. Rightly taught, the receptive child thought does not find it difficult to conceive of God as the one power and that power, Love. It seems natural and easy to remember the creator in the days of youth when the evil days come not, and there is no fear of the dire results accruing to the general material belief that evil days must come as a reality into every life.

Were the joyful anticipation of youthful thought always based upon a scientific understanding of the omnipotence of good, then every one of the disappointing mortal experiences could be avoided, and there might be instead, a rich fulfillment of reasonable hopes. Unfortunately for youth, the adult world to which he looks for example, has too often apparently ceased to remember the creator, Love, in its painful pursuit of the will-o'-the-wisp which the material world, calls success. Misled by mature example, mortals all too early form worldly ideas of happiness and, allured by the false promise of these material concepts, they inevitably reap a sorrowful harvest of tears. The false expectation of trouble and fear of evil seem so firmly rooted in mortal mind that the heyday of youth is seldom passed in freedom from disappointment and discontent. Roused in time, by harsh experiences, the suffering sense loses some of its sanguine self-sufficiency, and perceiving in a measure its own inadequacy, mortal thought begins to consider more soberly its utter need of a wisdom and power outside of itself to guide and sustain.

It is when mortals are entangled in the various meshes resulting from a false concept of God and man, when the joy of youth is banished by the burden of the toiling way, that there ascends from the heart, consciously or uncon-

sciously, the cry for a redeemer. The answer to this human yearning is found in the revelation that the will of God is the will of Love. To understand that God's will for man is good only, and that the divine insistence is that men shall know and serve nought else but good, begins at once to disentangle every mortal snarl. It removes the old crushing sense of separation from God and establishes instead, a health-giving, joy-inspiring assurance that the real man must be forever at one with Love. Mrs. Eddy perceived the true purpose of the Master's mission to mankind, and says in Science and Health, the Christian Science text-book (p. 19), "Jesus aided in reconciling man to God by giving man a true sense of Love, the divine Principle of Jesus' teachings, and this true sense of Love redeems man from the law of matter, sin, and death by the law of Spirit—the law of divine Love."

Glorious indeed is the revelation that our redeemer is Love, infinite, ever-present, divine Love! No shackles can bind why Love is near; no condition is helpless; no problem beyond the power of Love to solve; no night of sorrow can stay the dawning light when this truer sense of Love enters the human heart, there to glow until the full day of redemption. A new confidence is awakened and a genuine desire to know and do the will of God springs up spontaneously when that will is understood to be the volition of Love. Happy thanksgiving floods the thought as one by one the effects of the former enslaving beliefs are seen to be dissolving before a demonstrable understanding of the marvelous power of divine Love. The early hope is revived, but vedded now to an intelligent faith in Love as the Principle of all being, it rests no more upon the old self-assurance, but kindles into a sweet spiritual assurance that declares "I know that my redeemer liveth." In just the ratio that we admit Love to be all-in-all in our thoughts and lives, may we reasonably hope to triumph progressively over all the discords of earth.

Material sense knows nought of pure spiritual being, nor does it possess any redeeming power by means of which it can deliver men from the captivity it imposes upon them. But divine Love casts back into its native nothingness the illusive belief in a material life apart from Spirit. It reveals the perfection of God and the harmonious liberty of man as God's reflection. This is the way of infinite Love, the Principle of all that is real, "Who redeemeth thy life from destruction; who crowneth thee with lovingkindness and tender mercies; who satisfieth thy mouth with good things; so that thy youth is renewed like the eagle's."

Christian Science is not only proving to the adult world the practical, redemptive power of Love, but it offers to buoyant youth an unvarying Principle upon which to base its high ideals, and teaches how to progress toward the attainment of these ideals without traversing the old, painful, material path that must some day be retraced. Parents and teachers find in this Science of Mind a true guide to the necessary wisdom in their work with the younger ones who look to them for example.

Thus the highest yearning for a redeemer is being satisfied in a demonstrable understanding that God is Love, and that the real man has never been sold into material captivity. The understanding of this great truth is a leavening force among men today, which is gently but effectually dissipating the world's tortuous illusions. In the Christian Science text-book (p. 202) is found this pertinent paragraph: "If men would bring to bear upon the study of the Science of Mind half the faith they bestow upon the so-called pains and pleasures of material sense, they would not go on from bad to worse, until disciplined by the prison and the scaffold; but the whole human family would be redeemed through the merits of Christ—through the perception and acceptance of Truth. For this glorious result Christian Science lights the torch of spiritual understanding."

OBSTACLES ARE NOT FAILURES

NEW YORK is the City of Opportunity. It was so 30 years ago. It is so today. A young man here without one cent can become a business man on a scale limited only by the intensity of his ambition."

The speaker was, Robert S. Smith, cited by the New York Sun. He said he spells "City of Opportunity" with capitals because he came to New York some 30 years ago with \$5.75 and no other resources, went into business at once with an original investment of \$4.50 and a little later became a manufacturer of plush coats with a capital of \$70. Within three years after his arrival here he was worth \$1000. Within 12 years he had become an important fur manufacturer. Less than a year ago he sold a tiny triangular plot of ground at Broadway and Thirty-fourth street for \$1,000,000 or \$886,55 a foot—the highest price for real estate ever paid in New York.

"And," continued Mr. Smith, "anything I have accomplished in these 30 years I know I could do again, starting without a dollar."

The rise of the immigrant boy of Rus-

My Times Are in Thy Hand

My times are in Thy hand! I know not what a day Or e'en an hour may bring to me, But I am safe while trusting Thee, Though all things fade away. All weakness, I • On Him rely Who fixed the earth and spread the starry sky. —Christopher Newman Hall.

Picture Puzzle



What great British statesman?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Polar.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, October 26, 1912

The Business Situation

THERE are evidences on every hand that people generally have begun to spend money more freely both for the necessities and luxuries of life. This is shown in the largely increased bank clearances reported from week to week. With the greater volume of business and evidences of prosperity everywhere, there is much more confidence. Pulse strings open in the ratio that confidence increases. The estimate of the government that the ten leading crops of the United States this year, at present prices, will be worth over \$2,000,000,000 more than last year means an average of \$20 more spending money for each one of the 100,000,000 inhabitants of the country. The money for these big crops has not yet all been received by the farmers who produced them, but as business is almost altogether done on the credit system the incentive to buy is present, and wholesalers, jobbers and retailers everywhere are doing a good business. Although the demand for immediate requirements is urgent, there is more contracting for the future than has been the case in a long time. In some lines of finished steel manufacturers have declined to take orders for next year because they have sufficient business on their books to keep them employed well into the spring and the hope of higher prices next year serves to restrain them from making further contracts at present prices for next year's delivery.

Railway companies throughout the entire United States are enjoying greater traffic and larger net earnings. It is true that comparisons with 1911 are striking because last year was an unusually unfavorable one for most of the transportation companies, but it is nevertheless gratifying to know that most of them are doing a larger business than ever before and that profits are increasing notwithstanding the higher wages and other increased expenditures. Their better fortunes have encouraged them to make heavy appropriations for rails and equipment for next year. It also is hoped that the money market will improve to such an extent that new financing to be done by them next year will be on a more economic basis than recently has been the case. Short term note expedients are costly. It is estimated that corporations have about \$200,000,000 in short term notes that must be taken care of next year. If these can be changed into long-term bonds at a reasonable interest bearing rate it will mean a big saving to these companies and will go a long distance toward solving the problem of meeting their dividends and at the same time making both ends meet.

General business conditions continue uniformly good. Neither politics nor the European war scare has yet made any impression upon commercial activity.

ATTENDANTS on the Lake Mohonk conference, hearing from Philippine experts as to how the United States is fulfilling its duties as a trustee, have been moved to admiration by two narratives, each creditable to all concerned, Americans and Filipinos. Both recorded swift changes for the better in human beings as soon as they began to be treated as if they would respond to love, not hatred. Both among the Mohammedan Moros and among the prisoners in Bilidid prison, the policy of trust has won its way, making men who once relied wholly on force now responsive to the appeal of love.

There is much in the penological reforms wrought by the Philippine bureau of prisons which occidental as well as oriental prison administrators may well study thoughtfully, and Major Finley's dealing with the Philippine Mohammedans has its lessons for Christian Governors throughout the world who have to deal with followers of Islam. America has much to account for in the way of unjust dealing with Africans and red Indians during the early period of national history, and radical reforms still need to be wrought in this field. But in her Asiatic record up to date the United States has been a believer in the ultimate triumph in character of her most unpromising new subjects, and has shaped her policies accordingly.

Crying in the Wilderness

GEN. JUAN J. ESTRADA, former President of Nicaragua, signs his name to a statement in a Panama paper that deserves wider publicity. His strong pro-American sentiments are well known and when he expresses the firm belief that "with the moral and material aid of the United States we shall be able to redress our political and economic situation so impaired by our disordinate ambitions" he reaffirms those sentiments strengthened, if possible, by the American intervention. That he feels like one crying in the wilderness is evident from his admission that "all the nations of Latin America, and especially those of Central America, oppose American influence on the ground that the so-called dollar diplomacy has for its sole object the absorption by the United States of the entire American continent." If this were true, nothing would be more justified than resistance. General Estrada goes on to say, but the United States cannot be accused of that since the civilizing work of that nation wherever it has gone is well known, and "in the case of Cuba it wrote the most glorious page by giving back the island after two occupations." And now comes the startling advice, right after eulogizing the United States for withdrawing from alien soil, that all of the Latin-American nations, by way of cooperation "in the defense of the canal—which means the defense of the American continent and consequently of all of its republics—surrender to the United States whatever it needs, such as islands or other strategic points."

During his stop-over on the isthmus en route for Bluefields—he left Panama the day General Mena arrived there—the advocate of this new defense plan may have come across a cartoon that is being widely noticed just now in isthmian America. It is from the September number of Caras y Cretas, of Buenos Aires, one of the best known weeklies on the continent, and shows the United States as an enormous spider about to catch Nicaragua, Mexico and other Latin republics, with Argentina, Brazil and Chile—the nascent South American triplix, called A B C—standing to one side with their new

dreadnoughts, and saying to each other, "If we don't get together we are also going to land in Uncle Sam's web." There are very few considerations, in the present juncture of world affairs, that can compare in importance with the promotion of mutual understanding between the United States and the Latin American republics, but it is hardly by urging the cession of territory—by touching the most sensitive chord, that of national integrity—that the republics of the south can be induced to consider plans of cooperation with the United States for the development of the Pan-American idea that is to be the supreme expression of the Panama canal era.

To build Pan-American unity on the recognition of a common danger, real or imaginary, to stamp the Pan-American union mainly as a measure of defense, is the very negation of the real, the only link, between north and south: Americanism.

MANY of the cities of the country have passed through the "tag day" experience, but it is doubtful if any of them are now desirous of repeating it. At the beginning, being a novel idea, and the objects for which the tagging was carried on being unquestionably good, the public fell in with it very agreeably. But, like many other good things, the "tag day" has been overdone. Repetition has worn off the novelty. It was "tag day" for this and "tag day" for that. Business men in some of the cities never could tell what they were going to be tagged for next. It became an obnoxious practise, too, because it enlisted the activities of girls and young women under conditions that had a tendency to break down a reserve and impair a dignity in the maintenance of which, at the highest possible standard, all good men and women and society as a whole are deeply concerned.

The mayor of Chicago has given notice that no further permits will be given for general tagging. It will be tolerated for the present, if tolerated at all, only in the neighborhood of those outlying institutions that it purports to benefit. Even with this limitation, it is fairly certain that tagging will soon prove itself a custom deserving of honor only in the breach. The mayor of New York vetoed ordinances of the board of aldermen granting permits for "tag days" in June, 1910, and again in Jan., 1912. He has just vetoed another, and on grounds that all thinking people must approve.

The practise has received a great setback. But it was high time.

Cities and Their Water-frontage

THE intimate relationship between water-frontage and commercial development was not clearly understood or adequately appreciated by many of the communities of the United States in their early history, the result being that they parted, on one ground or another, in response to one argument or another, all too readily with control over the former. This mistake, in some instances, has greatly retarded progress. It has proved, in several cases, an obstacle to port expansion. Generally speaking, possession of the water-frontage by private interests, individual or corporate, has greatly interfered with and seriously hindered and delayed improvements that would have made for the welfare of these communities. The growing river and lake cities have felt this handicap no more severely than have expanding cities on the sea and gulf coasts. The experience of the last twenty-five years, with the ever-increasing demand of commerce for more and more elbow room, has taught American cities a severe and impressive lesson with regard to the value of absolute public jurisdiction over the thresholds, gateways and avenues of trade.

Slowly but surely, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and other Atlantic seaports have been asserting, reassuming and establishing their right to waterfront control. Stupendous movements afoot at the present hour to provide better dock facilities for shipping serve to emphasize the fact that none of them took in hand the matter of recovering waterfront control any too soon. St. Louis has been making a courageous fight for years with the hope of repossessing herself of her river front and the right to grant terminal accommodations on equal terms to all transportation companies. The people of New Orleans and Galveston intervened only just in time to prevent corporate interests from monopolizing their ports. After a generation given to legislative and judicial contests, Chicago is on the point of becoming repossessed of its entire lake frontage. Within the last few days the supreme court of Ohio has handed down a decision which gives the city of Cleveland possession of lake front property to the value of many millions of dollars. Both of the last named cities are now in a position to develop their waterfronts along lines of greatest public utility. In the long run, of course, the private and corporate interests that have been compelled in these recent years to loosen their grip upon waterfront property will be benefited rather than hurt. They have been standing in their own light by standing in the way of community expansion and progress. In and through the change for the better that is seen in the attitude of the public toward movements that turn their backs on special privilege and their faces toward the commonweal, the one thing that shines out most conspicuously is the fact that the square deal for all, like common honesty, is coming to be recognized even in the most unsentimental circles, as the best policy.

IF ANYBODY should ever happen to tell you that you are worth your weight in gold, that person would be saying, simply and substantially, that you are worth about \$36,000. Still, a good deal depends upon what you weigh.

TO BE fair, the proposition that no girl be permitted to marry until she can show a cooking school certificate, should be offset by a certificate on the other side showing that she will be provided with things to cook.

A PACIFIC Northwest university professor advocates less arithmetic in the schools, and there is much interest in mathematical circles as to how much less will satisfy him.

THE name of Diaz and a half a century of peace are closely associated just now in the minds of Mexicans, and in the minds of many friends of Mexico.

PRODUCTION of sand and gravel in the United States last year figured in value \$21,158,500. Some people will walk over a fortune without seeing it.

SILVERWARE is steadily advancing in price, and this is another reason for having only the plated things in ordinary use.

Ending the "Tag Day" Nuisance

Marked Down Theater Seats

THE management of a widely-advertised theatrical attraction, influenced, as it avers, by the high cost of living, announces a reduction in its admission prices as the management of a department store might announce a reduction in the prices of certain articles of merchandise. Seats on the entire orchestra floor, for instance, that "were \$2.50 are now \$1.50;" foyer seats, formerly \$2, are now \$1; first balcony seats, formerly \$1.50 and \$1, are now 75 and 50 cents, while on the second balcony bargain counters, all 75 and 50 cent seats have been marked to 25 cents. Whether those who would not have patronized this attraction at the old prices will patronize it at the new, thus increasing rather than reducing their high cost of living, is probably not the question, since these might pay higher prices for seats at some other attraction if this attraction were not offering unusual inducements to economic ticket buyers. Neither are we disposed to give very much consideration to the possible contention that now, a reduction all along the line being announced by the management, patrons who heretofore have been entirely content with the less costly seats will seek the higher priced ones, the latter having been brought within their means.

The thing that is of greater interest is the fact that a theatrical management has recognized a need for lower priced entertainment and amusement as well as for lower priced food and clothing, and that it has also seen the wisdom of approaching the public as the successful department store management approaches it. When the store management finds that certain kinds of goods are not moving as they should, it marks them down to a point that will cause them to move. No regard for traditional quotations is permitted to influence it. The idea is to get custom and sell goods. Theatrical managements, as a rule, prefer not to change the scale of prices. Too often they have fixed rates for good and poor performances alike. This system apparently has operated successfully for a long time. People who insist on paying for goods according to quality in the department store, on measuring values by other standards such as novelty or style, have paid high prices for what the theaters have had to offer without asking questions. But there are signs that many have become dissatisfied with this arrangement.

Prices for theater seats should not only be made to fit the times but the quality of the attraction offered. Some attractions are not so good as others. It is wrong to ask the theater-going public to pay a first-class price for a third-class performance. Why should there not be "marked-down sales" of theater tickets? There are times, indeed, when the public might well demand what the department stores call "sacrifice sales." Let the idea of low prices and full houses take as firm a hold on amusement managers as has the idea of quick sales and small profits on merchants.

In Memory of Cervantes

A VERY large proportion of one of the largest fortunes ever accumulated in the United States by making a vast railroad system is now being spent in one of two ways. One of the heirs is buying rare books on a large scale. Another is doing much to make the Hispano-American Society of New York city one of the greatest centers of accumulated wealth in the form of Spanish art and books that the world has, no expense being spared by Mr. Huntington in his purchase of coveted spoils from Europe and South America.

It is significant of the range of influence of this society and the pecuniary resources back of it that it should be planning to build a library and museum in memory of Cervantes in the town of Valladolid, Spain, where the great satirist and writer of immortal prose lived. A Spanish subscription fund, headed by King Alfonso, will care for purchase of the house and land. American money and planning will create one of those literary meccas to which, once they are made attractive, tourists turn with eager feet. Carlyle's home in Cheyne Row, London; Dove cottage at Glasmere, the T. B. Aldrich house in Portsmouth, the Goethe home at Weimar are illustrations of what can be done when intelligent interest and adequate furnishings are used to make bare buildings the shelters of all sorts of memorabilia related to a great career.

EXHIBITING some pictures recently, a well-known lecturer repeated what had been said by many tourists before him, that all places, and all people in all places, the country over and the world over, were becoming so much alike as to be lacking in the novelty that once gave spice to travel. All observant travelers have noticed this; have noticed that there are large districts in all the principal cities of the world that are practically alike as to streets, buildings, shopwindows, the vehicles and pedestrians that throng their thoroughfares. London, New York, St. Petersburg, Melbourne, Paris, Chicago, Rome, Toronto, in their central business districts, and throughout their modern residence districts, are in many respects monotonous replicas of one another.

The cinematograph is now showing scenes and incidents in the cities of the Balkan peninsula and the nearer Orient, and with every change on the screen is adding confirmation to all that has been said about the declining individualism in nations, cities and people. The occasional touch of native peculiarity, of local color, so welcome to the audience, only serves to bring out more strongly the fact that the world is passing through an imitative period.

Of course, there is much to be seen everywhere that is new to the tourist, no matter from what point he hails. But to find it he must get away from those districts in the cities that are all, seemingly, copying from one model. These are building alike, dressing alike, cutting their hair alike, wearing the same kind of hobble skirts, the same kind of millinery, the same kind of smiles—apparently thinking the same kind of thoughts. All this has its good side, of course. In a way it means that people everywhere are getting together, that sharp distinctions are disappearing, that the human family is becoming more homogeneous.

Still, all this might just as easily come about if the people of different parts of the globe would preserve their individuality, at least to the extent of demonstrating that originality had not altogether forsaken them.

IMMEDIATELY upon the close of the polls in the United States on Nov. 5, another movement for the short ballot will be inaugurated—and the agitation for this reform may continue as long as ten days.

Declining Individualism Illustrated